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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June 2, 1862.

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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.

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June 30, 1862. H. H. CARR, Agent.

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Miscellaneous.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENROLLMENT & DRAFT OF THE MILITIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, 3 P. M., August 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 99.—Regulations for the enrollment and draft of three hundred thousand militia, in pursuance of an order by the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862, whereby it is proposed that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft. Also, that if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for this purpose. It is ordered—

THE STATES TO FURNISH THEIR QUOTAS FORTHWITH.

First.—The Governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish their respective quotas of the three hundred thousand militia called for by the order of the President, dated 4th day of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors respectively by communication from this department of this date according to the regulations hereforth set forth.

RENDEZVOUS TO BE DESIGNATED.

Second.—The Governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted militia of said States, and to appoint commandants therefor, and to notify the Secretary of War of the locations of such rendezvous and the names of the commandants; and it is important that the rendezvous should be few in number, and located with a view to convenience of transportation.

ENROLLMENT.

Third.—The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith by the assessors of the several counties, or by any other officers, to be appointed by such Governors, of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 within the respective counties, giving the name, age and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, etc., and in what capacity, or any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty. All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment, and of the draft hereinafter provided, will be reimbursed by the United States, upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and expenses incurred, approved by such Governors.

MANNER OF DRAFTING.

Fourth.—Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effect the draft ordered, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, such draft shall be conducted as follows:

FILING THE LISTS.

1. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment, the lists of enrolled persons shall be filed in the offices of the sheriffs of the counties in which such enrolled persons reside.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

2. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States, whose duty it shall be to superintend the drafting and hear and determine excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Such commissioner shall receive a compensation of four dollars per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.

EXEMPTION.

3. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrollment, notify said commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the commissioner shall thereupon give notice by handbills posted in each township of his county of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him, and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid within ten days of the filing of the enrollment at which the draft shall be made, and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty shall, before the day fixed for the draft, make proof of such exemption before said commissioner, and if found sufficient, his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawn through it, leaving it still legible. The commissioner shall in like manner strike from the roll the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States. All telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on Aug. 5, 1862; all engineers of locomotives on railroads; the Vice-President of the United States; the officers—judicial and executive—of the Government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; all custom-house officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post office of the United States; all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry or post road; all marines actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence or on personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not. Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for this purpose.

DRAFTING.

5. At the time fixed as before provided by the commissioner for making the draft, the sheriff of the county, or, in his absence, such person as the commissioner may appoint, shall, in the presence of said commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box of like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, separately folded ballots, containing the names of all persons remaining on said enrollment lists not stricken off as before provided, and a proper person appointed by the commissioner, and blindfolded, shall thereupon draw from said box or wheel a number of ballots equal to the number of drafted men fixed by the Governor of each State as the proper quota of such county.

NOTICES OF DRAFT TO BE SERVED.

6. A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft, and of the place of rendezvous of the drafted military force, shall thereupon be served, by a person to be appointed by the commissioner, upon each person, or by leaving it at his last known place of residence.

SUBSTITUTES.

7. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted militia force, and such substitute, if he shall be an able-bodied man, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and shall consent in writing, with the consent of his parent or guardian, if a minor, to subject himself to all the duties and obligations to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal.

ASSEMBLING AFTER THE DRAFT.

8. The persons thus drafted shall assemble at the county seat of their respective counties within five days after the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them by the Governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DRAFTED.

9. As soon as the draft has been made and the names marked on the enrollment list, the commissioner will send a copy of the draft to the commandant of the rendezvous, and another copy of the same to the Adjutant General of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies and regiments of infantry, by assigning 101 men to each company, and ten companies to each regiment, and send a copy of the organization to the commandant of the rendezvous.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

10. At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the rendezvous, the commandant shall proceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiments by proclaiming the name of the regimental commissioned officers, which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective States, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service, and in case the laws of any State shall provide for an election of officers they shall be elected under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and reported forthwith to the Governors of such States, in order that they may be commissioned, and the non-commissioned may be appointed either before or after muster, as the colonel of the regiment shall decide.

MUSTER ROLLS.

11. As soon as the officers of the companies and regiments are designated, the muster-roll shall be made out under the direction of the commandant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustered into the service of the United States by the mustering officer appointed for that purpose.

ENLISTMENTS BY TOWNS.

12. In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns, instead of counties, the Governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns, instead of counties.

PROVOST MARSHAL.

Fifth.—Provost Marshals will be appointed by the War Department in the several States, on the nomination of the Governors thereof, with such assistants as may be necessary, to enforce the attendance of all drafted persons who shall fail to attend at such places of rendezvous.

CONSOLIDATION OF SKELETON REGIMENTS.

Sixth.—In case any State shall not, by the 15th day of August, furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers called for by the President on the 2d day of July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall then be consolidated, under the direction of the Governors of the respective States, and an additional draft shall be made, as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quota; the number to be drafted from each county of the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof.

NO NEW VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

Seventh.—From and after the 15th day of August, no new regiments of volunteers will be organized; but the premium, bounty, and advance pay will continue to be paid to those volunteering to go into the old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE DIFFFERENT STATES.

The following is the apportionment of the militia to be drafted into the service of the United States government under the recent requisition of the President, for 300,000 militiamen from the several States, as follows: Pennsylvania, 45,321; New York, 59,705; Ohio, 36,858; Illinois, 26,148; Massachusetts, 19,080; Indiana, 21,250; Wisconsin, 11,904; Virginia, 4,650; Vermont, 4,898; Rhode Island, 2,712; Connecticut, 7,145; Delaware, 1,720; Iowa, 10,570; Maine, 9,690; Maryland, 8,532; Michigan, 11,686; Minnesota, 2,681; New Hampshire, 5, 053; New Jersey, 10,478; Missouri, 8,721; Tennessee, 4,890; Kansas, 1,710.

Terrible Indian Hostilities in Minnesota.—ST. PAUL, MIN., August 23.—It is estimated that five hundred whites have been murdered by the Sioux Indians in this State. Mr. Fremer has returned from a visit, made in disguise as an Indian, and reports that the inhabitants have been murdered in their houses along the road. He recognized the dead bodies of the Hon. J. R. Brown and family, eighteen in all. At Beaver Creek fifty families have been massacred entire.—He believes that all the missionaries among the Indians have been killed. He brought a note from the commander of Fort Ridgely, asking for reinforcements. He was then besieged by two thousand Indians, who were making attacks every hour, night and day. The garrison was exhausted and almost decimated when Fremer left, and all the wooden buildings about the fort were burning. Ex-Governor Sibley is marching to the relief of the garrison with 1,200 men, and would reach there on Sunday, but it was feared too late to save the garrison.—The St. Paul Pioneer thinks the Sioux have been induced to commit these outrages by secessionists and Indians from Missouri.

Fugitives from Currior and Sibley counties report that the towns of St. Peter, Henderson and Glenco have been burned.

New Counterfeit.—A new and dangerous altered one-dollar note on the Bank of Delaware County, Chester, Pa., has made its appearance. *Peterson's Detector* sends the following description of it: $1s altered—vig, an eagle poised on a shield, cars, etc; on right end a girl gleaning and fig 1; on left, female seated near grain, holding an eagle and the Stars and Stripes.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

F. W. Hughes, Esq., to Secretary Seward.

RESPONSE OF MR. SEWARD.

The following important correspondence between Francis W. Hughes, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and Secretary Seward, will be read with interest by the citizens of Pennsylvania:

LETTER OF MR. HUGHES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENN'A., PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State: Dear Sir;—With some hesitation, I take the liberty of enclosing to you three documents, viz: The Address of the Democratic State Central Committee, of this State: an Address this day issued by myself, as Chairman, and the form of a call for a great Mass Meeting, about to be held in this city.

Allow me to say that the address of the committee has been much assailed by leading and influential journals, conducted by those who claim to be your political friends. The denunciation has been so decided as to pronounce it *treasonable*. Whether or not it is treasonable, you can best determine if you read it. It is lengthy and may take up too much of your time, but the address issued by myself, this day, is comparatively short, and as it states positions sufficiently to determine the character of the former, it will relieve you of labor if you will read the latter.

As the address of the Committee as well as that by myself, as Chairman, are both from my own pen, I should bear the greater part of whatever reproach should attach to their publication. Still, allow me to assure you that they contain the sentiments of not less than three hundred thousand of the men of Pennsylvania, and I believe of over one million of men in the central States of New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I will, add, too, that I believe there is no other million of men in the whole country of more devoted patriotism and loyalty.

I will add, too, that I believe this million of men will, amid political changes, remain patriotic and loyal. If you will read one or both of the enclosed addresses, and, if, in connection with the facts I have stated in regard to their supporters, it will stimulate you or serve you in any degree to promote a policy on the part of the Administration of President Lincoln to put down the demon of Abolitionism; my sole object in addressing you this (perhaps presumptuous) note, shall be more than abundantly attained.—At all events, rest assured that I address you with the profound respect due your high personal and official character.

F. W. HUGHES.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 19th, 1862.

To F. W. HUGHES, Esq., Head-quarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th instant, together with three papers to which it refers, two of them being appeals written by yourself, and addressed by the Democratic State Central Committee "to the Democrats and all other friends of the Constitution in Pennsylvania," and the other being a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the objects of which meeting will be "to express a firm purpose to stand by the maintenance of the National Constitution with devotion to the American Union," and, further, "to declare hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of Abolitionism, and formally to express the intention of the Democratic party to do as it has always hitherto done, namely to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its Constitutional power and to defend it, at whatever peril, against the insidious and treasonable teachings of Abolitionists."

You tell me that some influential journals, conducted by political friends of mine, censure one of these papers as treasonable, and that the others are conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so harshly judged. You desire me to read them and weigh them for myself. You further intimate a hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the demon of Abolitionism.

I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they are issued, and with a full confidence in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union which as their author, you have avowed.

You will allow me to say that this nation is now engaged, not in a political canvass between opposing parties about questions of civil administration, but in a civil war, carried on by opposing armies on an issue of national life or death.

If the revolution prevail there will be no questions of administration left to settle.—If it fail there will be time enough to settle all such questions.

I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis. But I may say for myself, that neither as a public officer, nor as a citizen, can I know with favor or disfavor, parties among the supporters of the United States, any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the Rebellion.

A nation, like an individual, can do only one thing effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn aside from the chase of the fearful demon of Disunion, to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real.

I think that the wrangles which occurred among the Crusaders about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the siege of Jerusalem, were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about Abolition would now be in the Army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in the assemblies of the people.

I am occupied here either in mediating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching or counteracting the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead of being charged with these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrats and Republicans, Abolitionists and slaveholders in behalf of our distracted country that would bring the whole people at once under arms, and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprung. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place, I should try.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From the Patriot & Union of Monday.

RETURN OF THE PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS.—EHTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

When Galileo was thrown into the dungeon of the inquisition for promulgating the heresy that the world moved, he whispered in the ear of one of his friends, "it moves, nevertheless." The publishers and editors of the *Patriot and Union* were dragged from their homes and their business on the 6th of August, and under a military escort taken to Washington and thrown into a military prison. It is not necessary here to revert to the cause; it is sufficient to say that after being incarcerated until the evening of the 22nd, they obtained a hearing, at which no charge was produced, and no accuser appeared, and that hearing resulted in an immediate honorable discharge—the persons composing the tribunal acknowledging the arrest to have been made upon frivolous grounds.

Returning to their homes, they chose Saturday evening as the time, to avoid any manifestations on the part of their friends, but their intention of returning thus quietly was frustrated by one of the most flattering receptions. The cars had scarcely reached the depot, and the announcement been made that the party had arrived, than they were surrounded by friends, who made the welkin ring with enthusiastic cheers.—In a very few moments the crowd, which was small at first, swelled to hundreds; a procession was formed which escorted the exiles to their homes. Both sides of Market street were lined with ladies and gentlemen, and the men who went out of the city under an escort of soldiers, returned amid the plaudits of the men, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

Arriving at the house of Col. MacDowell, the crowd, which must now have numbered nearly a thousand men, called loudly for that gentleman, when he mounted the steps and addressed them as follows, being frequently interrupted by the most vociferous cheering:

Friends and Fellow-citizens:—On the 6th day of August, at an hour's notice, we were marched from this city under an escort of gleaming bayonets to the Railroad Depot, and from thence taken to Washington city, where we were imprisoned, without a hearing, for sixteen days, for what reason I will not now state, as you all know it. Through the intercession of friends, and our own exertions, we secured a hearing last evening at 6 o'clock, when, strange to say, we were confronted by no accuser, nor was there even a charge made against us. The pretext upon which we were arrested was most summarily disposed of, and an honorable discharge given us. [Applause.]

Although mortifying as it was to leave home as we did, and unjust as the whole arrest was, this spontaneous welcome more than compensates for all we endured, or the indignities we suffered. [Applause.] This is the proudest hour of my life. It proves that we have the endorsement of our fellow-citizens. [Cheers and applause.] It shows that they have a strong appreciation of constitutional liberty, and are opposed to crushing out the freedom of speech or muzzling the press. Destroy these inalienable rights, and the word liberty becomes a hollow mockery—a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, a rope of sand, a delusion and a lie. [Prolonged applause and cheering.]

We do not know how our arrest originated, because no accuser had the temerity to face us. We claim to be loyal and law-abiding citizens, and there is nothing upon the record to prove to the contrary. We have our own opinions, and these, not conflicting with laws in existence, we will maintain on all occasions, regardless of the denunciations of cowardly traducers who stand behind the screen. We maintain, that we have done our duty as loyal citizens, and the evidence of this is in the absence of a charge or even an accuser.

Fellow-citizens—a day of retribution will come—a day of final settlement—and after it will come a pay-day. Let us bide our time. Let us be true and loyal to our country and our Government, and we have nothing to fear. Our imprisonment has been an experiment, and I think, from this enthusiastic demonstration and the general feeling throughout the State, our enemies, as well as our friends, must admit that it was a failure—that it has not only not resulted in any practical benefit to those who brought it about, but it has awakened a feeling that will be expressed at the ballot-box in October next. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, for myself, and in behalf of my companions, I return you my heart-felt and sincere thanks, and bid you good night. [Applause and prolonged cheers for MacDowell, Barrett, Forster and Jones.]

Messrs. Barrett and Forster, anxious to see their families, had left the procession at Locust street, and Mr. Jones, actuated by a similar desire, went home at the conclusion of Mr. MacDowell's speech. The crowd adjourned to the house of Mr. Barret, when that gentleman came out, and returned his thanks to his fellow-citizens. After giving three cheers for Mr. Barrett, and three more with a will for each of the publishers and editors, and the *Patriot and Union*, the people quietly dispersed.

There was a significance in this demonstration which cannot be misunderstood. The sturdy laboring man, the honest German, the warm-hearted Irishman, and, in fact, all classes of the community, turned out, not only to show their devotion to their party and their party friends, but to show to the world their utter condemnation of a power which assumes the right of dragging men from their homes on the mere information or instigation of irresponsible parties, and denying them the right of a trial by jury, or the inestimable benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which has never been suspended for four centuries in monarchical England. One thing has been made manifest by this reception, and that is that you may cast men into prisons, but you cannot stifle Democratic principles—you may fill your forts with editors guilty of no other offence than advocating Democratic measures—but while immured there, they can say of Democracy as Galileo said of the world, "it moves, nevertheless."

The Editors and Proprietors of the Patriot and Union to the Public.

WE ARE HOME.

We thank our friends for their sympathy which followed us to our prison, and for their assistance in procuring us an early hearing. It is a pleasant thing to meet our families, but we rather regret that tyrants should have been afraid of their work.

In ourselves we are nothing, yet we are the exponents of a principle which must endure while liberty lives. We represent the fundamental ideas of American freedom. In our humble persons we speak for free writing, free speaking and personal liberty. We are law abiding men. We obey the Constitution of our country, and will defend the laws which we have received from those who are wiser than we, and a Union cemented by the blood of our fathers; and we cannot be *cautioned* out of the performance of our duties by Mr. Secretary Stanton, or any other disciple of the pandects of Justinian.

We may suffer, while our enemies may enjoy the emoluments of office, and trading on the capital furnished by their own infamy, receive rich rewards for their dirty work, but liberty shall be triumphant.

We are thrust forward into a position which we do not claim, and did not desire. But the crisis and the country call, and we shall not be found wanting, whether from the old Capitol prison or Harrisburg. We defend free speech and a free press; we defend the *habeas corpus* act, and the sacred right of a trial by a jury of our peers, where a person charged with crimo shall be confronted with his accuser, and have an impartial hearing. We will defend the Constitution of our fathers, which has been the admiration of all Christendom, and the Union under which we live; but we do not, and we will not, bow the knee, to men who neither by experience, ability, nor sagacity, are fit to conduct a great people through these most perilous times.

We are and have ever been loyal to the Constitution of our country, and shall spare no efforts in our power for the restoration of the Union.—*Patriot & Union of Tuesday.*

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The arrest, imprisonment, hearing and discharge of the publishers and editors of this paper on a charge of discouraging enlistments, have been attended by gross misrepresentations, in some instances by willful falsehoods. Not only have the Republican editors indulged in these willful and deliberate lies, but the Agents of the Associated Press have telegraphed the most distorted and *ex parte* statements in regard to the whole affair that vindictiveness and malice could suggest.

We wish it distinctly understood, that when we appeared before the Judge Advocate and the military commandant of Washington city, *there was no accuser to face, no charge produced*—nor anything else, save and except a copy of a hand-bill. An immediate and honorable discharge was given us without requiring the oath of allegiance, or any other acknowledgment that the Government had any ground for arrest, but we voluntarily gave a parole not to discourage enlistments, *as we alleged we never had.* For proof of this, we have the documents.

This statement we hope will settle the splenetic lies started by those who are galled at the demonstration of Saturday night, and who are so industriously engaged in circulating reports that we took the oath of allegiance and were paroled.

In connection with this, it may not be inappropriate here to refer to the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*—a liar and a scoundrel of the first water, who has taken especial pains from the beginning to the end to lie willfully, deliberately and maliciously. We might overlook what he said in the earlier proceedings of our case, but since our return he has the brazen-faced impudence to say that the publishers were arrested for "*treason.*" We would be sorely tempted to risk the luxury of cowhiding a fellow who could make such a statement in face of facts, providing the game were worth the expenses attending such an operation. We are really astonished that the Hardings would permit statements to go into their paper which on reflection they must know to be totally unfounded. If they think they can gain much support from Democrats by publishing the Black Republican coinings of irresponsible correspondents, let them continue the experiment for a short time.—*Patriot and Union of Tuesday.*

Is this Treason?—The following is an extract from an official despatch from Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, to Mr. Adams, Minister to England, dated April 10, 1861. It would be denounced as treasonable, if uttered by a Democrat:

"For these reasons he (the President) could not be disposed to reject a cardinal dogma of their's (the seceding States) namely, that the Federal Government could not reduce the seceding States to obedience by conquest, even although he was disposed to question the proposition. But in fact the President willingly accepts it as true—only an imperial or despotic government could have the right to subjugate disaffected and insurrectionary States. This Federal Republican system of ours is, of all forms of government, the very one which is most unfitted for such a labor."

Riot in the New York Empire Brigade.—NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Owing to some disaffection among the Empire Brigade a riot occurred on Saturday afternoon. Their barracks was torn down, a hotel gutted and several officers beaten and many soldiers badly hurt. A militia company and 100 marines went to aid the police. One of the militia fired into the crowd, killing the sergeant major of one of the regiments. Police Inspector Folk, from Brooklyn, was badly cut in the head with stones, and many of the police were injured.

The troops generally stampeded to Brooklyn and New York cities, and in the evening only about 100 of the 2,000 men were in their camps. Many have been arrested and returned by the police. The whole affair was primarily caused by the non-reception of the promised bounties.

Mrs. Lincoln's Brother Killed.—The rebel account of the battle of Baton Rouge, announces the death of Col. Alex. H. Todd, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln. He was on Brig. Gen. Helm's staff, in the Rebel army, and was instantly killed.

Why Don't he do it?—The Western journals continue to call upon the Congressional Abolition agitator, Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, to enlist in the army and help to put down the trouble he assisted in creating, but he doesn't respond.

☞An English Sister of Mercy states the curious fact that the last words of a great number of soldiers dying under her observation, were of their mothers, tho' many of them must have left wives and children.

☞Benjamin Wade, one of the high priests of so-called Republicanism in the U. S. Senate, said in his place, that the man who "quotes the Constitution in this great crisis is a traitor." Daniel Webster said—

"*The Constitution of the United States is a written instrument, a recorded* FUNDAMENTAL LAW; *it is the bond, the ONLY BOND OF THE UNION of these States; it is all that gives us national character.*"

This definition accords with our apprehension of the Constitution, and fidelity to its authority is the true touchstone of loyalty and patriotism.

☞Secret oath-bound Abolition Lodges exist in this and other States, which control the action of the Republican party; and as offset to these, it is asserted that other secret societies of a political nature exist in Indiana.—So long at least as we have a remnant of free government, secret POLITICAL SOCIETIES cannot be neccessary to the public good, but are positively dangerous, and every loyal man should shun them as he would the den of Satan.—They corrupt the country, cripple our liberties, and undermine our Government itself.—Secret conclaves have been used by our opponents for many years, and are now renewed; but any man who joins them can no longer claim to be a Democrat. Let every freeman detest secret political societies.—When they rule American liberty dies.—*Jeffersonian.*

MARYLAND.—A correspondent of the New York Post, writing from Baltimore, says:

"The fact is undeniable, that the legislature of the State, so largely Union, according to the meaning of the word when elected, now so sympathizes with secession, as to make it dangerous to the public safety to be convened."

The legislation of the late Congress is responsible for this.—*Norwich Aurora.*

FALSE REPORTS OF POISONING.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of Saturday week, published a card from Surgeon Wilson, of the Hospital Department at Harrisburg, denying the reports that were in circulation to the effect that several menhad been poisened at Camp Curtin by eating pies, containing strychnine, and that they died from its effects. Surgeon Wilson says: "There is no foundation in fact or circumstance for this rumor. There has not been a single death in camp, or any sickness but a few mild cases of cholera morbus, caused by eating unripe fruit or vegetables, since the gathering of the recruits now in camp."

CHANGE IN THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF KENTUCKY.—An important change in the executive of Kentucky has taken place. John F. Fiske has resigned the Speakership of the Senate, and James F. Robinson, a well-known Union man, has been elected in his stead. Governor Magoffin has also resigned his office, and Robinson, therefore, becomes Governor *de facto* for the remainder of Magoffin's term. M. Johnson of Lexington, also a Union man, has been elected Secretary of State. These resignations and elections virtually restore Kentucky to the Union.

SECESSION HUNTERS.—There are a large class of patriots in the Northern States who are constantly engaged in hunting Secessionists in the bar room of hotels and in the parlors of private residences—where they are not; but take good care not to enter the army, shoulder the musket, and hunt Secessionists where they will be sure to find them. This is safe patriotism, and suits the creatures preaching it.—*Constitutional Union.*

BLACK BEFORE WHITE.—They give the negroes precedence at the Boston Custom House, in doing business. A captain on Saturday presented his papers in regular turn, when up marches a "colored gentleman," places his papers on top of the white man's, and the Custom House officer graciously attends to him first, and obliges the white man to wait until cuffee is served! Give us an equal chance with the blacks, do, gentlemen.—*Bos Post.*

☞The same class of newspapers and politicians that used to call Democrats "doughfaces" and "Union-savers," now call them "Constitutional sticklers," and "traitors."—Had there been a majority of "doughfaces" and "Union-savers" in the country in 1860, our neighbors and friends would not now be wreathed in the habiliments of lamentation and woe, and could eat and drink their food without an enormous tax upon them to support "shoddy" patriotism and enrich Government contractors!—*Clearfield Rep.*

☞The Providence Post says, Governor Andrew, by his speeches and military orders, is doing more to obstruct the President's path and defeat his plans than all the Secessionists to be found in States claiming to be loyal.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, who like Jeff. Davis, repudiates the Constitution of his country, and is opposed to the restoration of the Union under it, has not been arrested, although he proclaimed his treason at Washington.

An Opinion from the Army.—Lieut. Colonel Lull, of the 8th New Hampshire regiment, writes to the Amherst *Cabinet* that those of the regiment who went out to New Orleans "with anti-slavery proclivities are fast giving them up." He says: "I must ask of you a single personal favor. Please to hang, with the dirtiest rope in your garret, all those at the North who are willing to sacrifice the success of the cause in which we are engaged, the Constitution of our country and the Union of the States under it, provided only they can abolish American slavery. *I tell you the price is too great; and we can't afford it.*"

Brigadier General Stone Released.—It is announced that Brigadier General Charles P. Stone, who has been long confined in Fort Lafayette, on the heinous charge of treason, has been released, and is now with his family in New York. As the Government has liberated him without a trial, it is to be presumed that he is innocent. But if so, what reparation will be made for his long imprisonment, and for the stain which has been cast upon his reputation by the mere suspicion of treachery? It is a cruel thing to deprive an innocent man of his liberty, and publicly accuse him of an infamous crime. The miscreants, who, with slander's tongue, insinuate the base charges which lead to such arrests as these, should be severely punished. No man's liberty or good name should be at the mercy of the slanderer.—*Reading Gazette.*

☞You may give the people a mercenary Senate; you may give them a venal House of Assembly; you may give them a truckling Congress and a tyrannical Prince—but give me an unfettered Press, and I will defy you to encroach a hair's breadth upon their Liberties.—*Sheridan.*

A Negro Proposition to Guard Prisons.—Gov. Tod, of Ohio, having refused the services of colored volunteers, the colored men of Cleaveland and Cuyahoga county have made him an offer to raise some regiments to guard the Confederate prisoners at camps Chase and Sandusky, and thus relieve two regiments of well drilled soldiers for service in the field. The Governor however declined the proposition.

☞A schoolmaster in Ireland advertises that he will keep Sunday school twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays.