# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1862.


**DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.**

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF PITTSBURG.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.**

Congress,
Gen. A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset co.
Senator,
WILLIAM McSHERRY, Esq., Littlestown.
Assembly,
HENRY J. MYERS, Esq., Tyrone tp.
District Attorney,
WM. A. DUNCAN, Esq., Gettysburg.
Commissioner,
JACOB EPPLEMAN, Butler tp.
Director of the Poor,
JACOB M. BOLLINGER, Union tp.
Auditor,
JOSEPH H. SHIREMAN, Hamilton tp.
County Surveyor,
JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF, Straban tp.
Prothonotary,
JACOB BUSHEY, Esq., Gettysburg.
Coroner,
Dr. H. A. LILLY, Conowago tp.

## Get Assessed!

FRIDAY NEXT will be the last day on which ASSESSMENTS can be made in time for the October Election. (Some say that Saturday is in time, but we indicate Friday, *to make sure of it.*) We urge upon every Democrat the importance of attending to this duty at once. DO NOT LET IT BE NEGLECTED.

Bear in mind that the Election will take place on the second Tuesday of October, (14th.)

### THE TICKET COMPLETE.

The Democratic County Convention reassembled at the Court-house on Saturday last, for the nomination of candidates for Prothonotary and Coroner. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the proceedings. JACOB BUSHEY, Esq., of Gettysburg, was nominated for Prothonotary, by acclamation, and Dr. HENRY A. LILLY, of Conowago, for Coroner, also by acclamation.

Mr. Bushey filled the office of Prothonotary from 1857 to 1860 in the most acceptable manner. None ever performed its important duties better, and his selection by the Convention was but in accordance with a generally expressed wish that his services should again be secured. An excellent clerk, careful and correct, of an obliging disposition, and speaking English and German equally well, he is one of the few men exactly fitted for the post. And that the people will put him there, where he is so much needed, we do not for a moment doubt.

Dr. Lilly is a physician of high standing, respected by all who know him. He has admirable qualifications for the position, and enjoying withal a wide-spread popularity, his triumphant election may also be looked for.

The Democratic ticket—the White Man's ticket for the Constitution and the Union—is thus complete. Conservative voters, of all parties, RALLY TO ITS SUPPORT, and administer to Abolitionism such a rebuke as will cow it and crush it forever.

☞ There is no mistaking the temper of the army of McClellan. Officers and men have the most unlimited confidence in him, and have nothing but curses for those hide-bound demagogues and fanatics who are constantly finding fault with and denouncing him (because he is a Democrat.) The army understand the reason for their course, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it *political*. This we had the best evidence of, on scores of occasions, whilst at Sharpsburg, last week. We observed another gratifying fact. The army is conservative as is McClellan and the Democratic party. They are fighting for the Union and the Constitution, and have no idea of perilling their lives one moment for the emancipation of the negro. The soldiers have *felt* the effect of this negro business, and want no more of it.

☞ Thaddeus Stevens is becoming alarmed. He publishes a card in the Lancaster *Express*, denying that he "*ever uttered the sentiment*," that, "rather than give concessions to rebels, he would see the Government shattered into ten thousand atoms." Upon this the *Intelligencer* produces the following ugly testimony:

At page 622 of the *Globe* of January 29, 1861, we find the speech of Mr. Stevens, revised and corrected by himself, and published under the authority of Congress.—The following is his language:

"Cannot the people of the United States choose whom they please President, without stirring up rebellion, and requiring humiliation, *concessions* and *compromises*, to appease the insurgents? Sir, I would take no steps to propitiate such a feeling. Rather than show repentance for the election of Mr. Lincoln, *with all its consequences*, [a terrible civil war included,] I would see this Government *crumble into a thousand atoms.*"

☞ Now that President Lincoln has issued a negro emancipation proclamation, let Greeley trot out his "twenty millions," and Gov. Andrew commence forming his line "from Boston to Washington!" These radicalists must not now content themselves by "God-blessing" the President.

☞ The New York papers are agitating the question of the removal of the National Capital to that city.

### GEN. A. H. COFFROTH.

From the Fulton *Democrat* we take the following: We think the Democracy of this Congressional district have reason to congratulate themselves on the nomination of Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, as their candidate for Congress. Though comparatively a young man, he has been recognized for a number of years as among the leaders of the Somerset bar, which has been long distinguished for the ability of its members. Indeed there is no spot in the State which has furnished the State, and the nation, more talent in proportion to its population than Somerset county. The position of Gen. Coffroth at home, and the fact that he is recognized as the leader of the Democracy there, is sufficient evidence of his capacity and fitness to fill the position for which he has been nominated. At the time when delegates were being selected to represent the Democracy in the National Convention at Charleston, he took a bold stand in favor of Mr. Douglas and succeeded in securing a position as a delegate in spite of the strong opposition of many of the leading men of the county. At Charleston and Baltimore he adhered to the fortunes of his favorite, and stood boldly by him during the campaign. But while he did this on principle, it is on principle that he still clings fast to the old landmarks of Democracy as the only hope of our distressed country. Could Gen. Coffroth be sent to represent this district at Washington, it would do much toward checking the fanatical and ruinous course which has been persisted in by the Republican majority in the present Congress. The Abolitionism of that body has done much toward completing the ruin of our once happy country. Of all the acts passed by them, scarcely a single one can be called wise and judicious. By them the South has been made a unit, and the North divided and distracted, and to them is chiefly owing the ill-success of our arms.—The blood of many thousands of brave men, whose lives might have been saved, calls from the ground against them. Their course has lent ten-fold atrocity to the existing war, and indefinitely delayed the cherished hopes of the friends of the Union. The people must turn out every man of them who has identified himself with the mad schemes of the ultra Abolitionists. Among them is Edward McPherson, who has been little else than an echo of the voice of old Thad. Stevens. Every vote of Mr. McPherson was with the radicals, and against the conservative men of his own party; his name and the name of Stevens stood side by side all the time. We do not see how any conservative Republican can support him, and we are sure many will refuse to do so. Let the masses who are opposed to Abolitionism rally to the support of General Coffroth, who, while in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, insists that it shall be carried on for the single great purpose of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution which forms the basis of all our liberties.—Until the halls of Congress are filled with a different style of men from those now holding seats, we see no hopes of a restoration of the Union—the only prospect before us, under the present rule, being a desolating strife, the end of which no man can see.

The Bedford *Gazette* says: Gen. Coffroth, the nominee for Congress, is a native of Somerset county, learned the printing business, when a boy, in the Somerset *Visitor* office, and afterwards became the editor of that paper. Having been admitted to the bar, he retired from the editorial profession, and has since attained to an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1859, he was one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in the late district of Bedford and Somerset, and led his ticket about 400 votes. He will again poll a large vote in his own county, and we confidently predict his election.

The Philadelphia *Democratic Ledger* says: A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, has been nominated by the Democrats of his district for Congress. Mr. C. is a thorough Democrat, and will make an able and efficient representative.

### STATE SENATOR.

WM. MCSHERRY, Esq., of Adams county, was nominated by the Senatorial Conference for State Senator. This we regard as a most excellent choice. Though we are not personally acquainted with Mr. McSHERRY, yet we know enough about him to enable us to say he is a gentleman of high character and influence; strictly honest and conscientious in all his dealings, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Adams county perhaps to a greater extent than any other man residing in the county.

It is highly important that he should be elected. If the Republicans obtain a majority in the next Legislature they will attempt to re-elect to the United States Senate that arch-agitator and revolutionist—David Wilmot. If we do not wish to see the State disgraced by an endorsement of the worst kind of radicalism and ultra Abolitionism, to which the Republican party of this State is pledged, we must elect a soundly Democratic Legislature. Let us see that it is done.—*Chambersburg Spirit & Times.*

### WM. McSHERRY, ESQ.

The Fulton *Democrat* says: The choice of Wm. McSherry, Esq., of Adams county, for State Senator, we regard as a most excellent one. He is a gentleman of high intelligence, upright, honest, and influential. He is a Democrat because he has been convinced that as a party it is nearer right than any other. It is highly important that he should be elected. There will be a desperate effort made by the Republicans next winter to re-elect David Wilmot to the United States Senate. Every man who does not desire to see this State disgraced by the endorsement of the most ultra Abolition doctrines, must feel himself impelled to use all his influence to prevent such a thing. The only way this can be done is to elect a soundly Democratic legislature. Mr. McSherry is in every respect the equal of Dr. Duffield, and deserves and will receive the united support of the Democracy of Fulton county.

*"Did you hear the News from Maine?"*—The State of Maine, which usually gives about 25,000 "Republican" majority, voted, a few weeks ago, for Governor and Congressmen, and although the Democrats had two candidates, the Republican nominee has but about 3,000 majority, showing a Democratic gain of over 20,000. The Democrats also elected their candidate for Congress in the first district, L. M. D. Street, being the first Democratic Congressman from Maine for eight years.

"Did you hear the news from Maine,
The news so good and true?"

### ABOLITION OPPOSED TO UNION VICTORIES.

The Chicago Tribune is the organ of the Abolition Republican party in the West and Northwest. It is ably edited, and has the confidence and support of that party in all sections of the Union. Its Washington correspondent is full in the secrets of the active and influential leaders of the Abolition Republican party at the Capital, and sometimes reveals, in a short spicy manner, the real meaning and intents of that treasonable faction. This is particularly the case in a letter to that journal dated September the 9th, in which the following remarkable passage occurs:

A great victory by the army under General McClellan will set the seal of permanence to the reign of West Point. President, Congress, people will obey its *ipse dixit*. Every thinking man can see what Government, by the grace of West Point, means. "*Politically*," said a distinguished Western man, "*the victory which McClellan will, as I am persuaded, win in Maryland, the blow which he will deal the rebellion, will set us back six months.*" We have lost that much time in four days.

The meaning of all this opposition to Union victories, unless gained by well known Abolition Generals, such as Hunter or Fremont, is perfectly plain—they will set the Abolition Republican plot against the Union back, not six months, but for all time to come. But is the country prepared to bear patiently this tampering with the honor of the nation and the lives of tens of thousands of its best citizens, by the Abolition Republican enemies both of the Union and the gallant young leader of its forces? Are the people willing that a dangerous political faction shall use all possible means to bring defeat upon the Federal army, and when they fail in their treasonable designs, insult the whole nation by openly proclaiming that, "politically the victory which McClellan will, I am persuaded, win in Maryland, the blow which he will deal the rebellion, will set us back six months?" It is the Abolition Republican party before the Union or the success of its forces. It is saying, in other words, let McClellan and his brave army be slaughtered; let the Capital be taken: let Pennsylvania be invaded; "let the Union slide;" but let not the Union forces win a battle whilst under the command of General McClellan, for that will "set the Abolition Republican party back six months."

☞ The Republican leaders must take "J. B." (John Busbey) in charge. Another "card"—so muddy, so ill-tempered and undignified, so decidedly *Busheyish*—and he is ruined. His greed for office blinds him, as venom does the snake. Probably the leaders see this—probably they try to curb him—*and*, probably, they find they have caught—what?—an unreasonable, wilful and bad-humored creature. We say, *probably*. We don't *know*. But those who know him *will* have their guess.

Busbey is exceedingly anxious to get rid of Abolition odium—seeing, as he does, that the ism is not popular with the people.—But he puts a bad face on it.

Did he not vote for John Rowe, an Abolitionized turn-coat, for Speaker of the House, against Col. William Hopkins, an earnest and able Douglas Democrat?

Did he not vote for E. H. Rauch, a rabid Know Nothing Abolitionist, for Clerk, against Capt. Jacob Ziegler, another Douglas Democrat?

Were not all his votes of this character in the organization of the House?

Did he not vote for Henry D. Moore, prominent in the Abolitionized opposition and the great leader of the Know Nothings in Philadelphia, for State Treasurer, against Wm. V. McGrath, a prominent Douglas Democrat?

Did he not DODGE the vote on giving the Hall of the House to Wendell Phillips, who openly declared that for thirty years he desired and worked for the dissolution of this Union? Busbey may say he was not there. Why not? It was his duty to be there, and the record does not show that he had leave of absence.

Did he not DODGE the vote on instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for Abolition in the District of Columbia?

Did he not, in a recent public speech, want to know why slavery should not be abolished?

We could add many similar queries, but these are enough for the present. "Enquirer" may take "J. B." in hand, should he see the "card." We hope he will.

— By the way: we are tempted to put another question, on another subject. Did not John Busbey, in the Legislature, vote NAY on a bill to authorize Mechanics and others to enter liens against buildings for *repairs* or *alterations*, as on new buildings?—Was he not one of nine to vote *against* the bill, whilst seventy-seven voted for it?—Mechanics and others interested in this measure, will show Mr. Busbey at the polls that they are under no obligations to vote for him after his vote against their protection.

*A "Breckinridger" the Republican Candidate for Congress in Berks County.*—The Opposition in Old Berks have as their candidate for Congress an out-and-out "Breckinridger," notwithstanding the abuse which their presses have heaped upon Democrats under that title. The Democratic candidate is Hon. S. E. Ancona—the Opposition Maj. J. B. Wanner. The Reading *Gazette* says:

The opponents of the Democratic party have played many strange pranks in their time, and resorted to many disgraceful shifts, with a view to its defeat. But it was hardly to be expected that even *their* proverbial political inconstancy would betray them into so glaring a contradiction as that of making one of the much despised and abhorred "Breckinridgers" their leader.—But this they have actually done in bringing out Major Wanner for Congress. If any sin, in the Republican estimation, attaches to the man who voted for Breckinridge, Major Wanner is guilty of it all! In the campaign of 1860, he was extreme and uncompromising in his support of Breckinridge for President, and at one of the meetings of our Democratic City Club, made a speech that was distinguished above all else for its abuse of the Douglas wing of the party. He opposed all terms of union with them, and was for throwing them, neck and heels, overboard to the Republicans.—And his attachment to Breckinridge continued long after the election—even down to the time the latter made the memorable speech in the United States Senate, at the extra session of July, 1861, which foreshadowed his subsequent treason. Major Wanner's change, if he *has* changed, is of very recent date, and the circumstances under which it has been brought about are not such as to encourage confidence in its sincerity.

☞ The Abolitionists are in high glee with the President's negro emancipation proclamation. Greeley exclaims, "God bless Abraham Lincoln."

☞ Major Gen. Sumner entered the army as a private, and rose through all the ranks to the highest.

### LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

DRAFT POSTPONED.—The Draft has been postponed until the 16th of October. The following is the amount to be drafted from each borough and township in Adams county. It will be seen that Gettysburg has a surplus of 20—therefore no draft will take place in the Borough:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Berwick borough, | - - - | 11 |
| Berwick township, | - - - | 17 |
| Butler " | - - - | 45 |
| Conowago " | - - - | 35 |
| Cumberland " | - - - | 33 |
| Franklin " | - - - | 74 |
| Freedom " | - - - | 40 |
| Germany " | - - - | 68 |
| Gettysburg borough, | - - | 20 surplus |
| Hamilton township, | - - - | 47 |
| Hamilton'n " | - - - | 55 |
| Huntington " | - - - | 57 |
| Latimore " | - - - | 47 |
| Liberty " | - - - | 34 |
| Menallen " | - - - | 44 |
| Mountjoy " | - - - | 42 |
| Mountpleas't " | - - - | 78 |
| Oxford " | - - - | 45 |
| Reading " | - - - | 57 |
| Straban " | - - - | 57 |
| Tyrone " | - - - | 29 |
| Union " | - - - | 48 |
| | | 963 |

☞ Since the above was put in type, one of the Clerks of Col. Swope, the Commissioner, has handed us the following official table, giving the number of those subject to draft, &c. It will be found interesting:

| | No. of men subject to Draft. | No. in Pennsylvania service. | No. in other States' service. | Quota. | No. of District | No. to be drafted. | No. in service from each district. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Butler tp., | 137 | 36 | | 81 | 36 | 45 | |
| Berwick bor., | 40 | 15 | | 26 | 15 | 11 | |
| Berwick tp., | 43 | 5 | | 22 | 5 | 17 | |
| Conowago, | 89 | 13 | | 48 | 13 | 35 | |
| Cumberland, | 113 | 31 | 7 | 71 | 38 | 33 | |
| Franklin, | 225 | 54 | 3 | 131 | 57 | 74 | |
| Freedom, | 107 | 10 | 9 | 59 | 19 | 40 | |
| Gettysburg bor., | 165 | 159 | 18 | 157 | 177 | | |
| Germany, | 178 | 28 | | 96 | 28 | 68 | |
| Huntington, | 197 | 61 | 1 | 119 | 62 | 57 | |
| Hamilton, | 108 | 7 | | 54 | 7 | 47 | |
| Hamiltonban, | 172 | 38 | 7 | 100 | 45 | 55 | |
| Liberty, | 83 | 6 | 3 | 43 | 9 | 34 | |
| Latimore, | 123 | 19 | 1 | 67 | 20 | 47 | |
| Menallen, | 168 | 60 | 1 | 105 | 61 | 44 | |
| Mountpleasant, | 192 | 20 | 2 | 100 | 22 | 78 | |
| Mountjoy, | 113 | 16 | 6 | 64 | 22 | 42 | |
| Oxford, | 142 | 39 | 1 | 85 | 40 | 45 | |
| Reading, | 134 | 10 | | 67 | 10 | 57 | |
| Straban, | 152 | 25 | 1 | 83 | 26 | 57 | |
| Tyrone, | 93 | 22 | 6 | 57 | 28 | 29 | |
| Union, | 113 | 9 | | 57 | 9 | 48 | |
| | 2892 | 683 | 66 | 1692 | 749 | 963 | |

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Gettysburg, broke out, about 12 o'clock, on Thursday night last. The flames were first observed issuing from the stable of Mr. George Codori, on the alley between Chambersburg and West Middle and Baltimore and Washington streets. The fire immediately communicated with the adjoining stables and shops, and before it could be checked the stables of Messrs. Geo. Codori, George Little, Dr. J. L. Hill, Mrs. Weikert, (occupied by Mrs. Myers,) and a stable and two shops belonging to Mr. H. S. Minnigh, were in ruins, with nearly all their contents. The shops fronted on Washington street and were occupied by Messrs. D. & C. Ziegler as a carpenter shop. A mare and a colt perished in the flames, in Mr. Codori's stable. A horse belonging to a stranger was badly burned. Mr. Codori also lost a wagon, a new carriage and a large amount of hay and grain. His loss is heavy. So is Mr. Little's. Mr. Minnigh lost a number of hogs. The stables were generally filled with hay, grain, &c., all of which were lost. We have not ascertained the respective losses, but they were considerable. Mr. James Bowen's stable was saved with great effort, but in a damaged condition.

— The first fire had scarcely been subdued, until a large frame stable, standing in an open lot near the foundry, in the western part of the town, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was also in ruins. It was occupied by Mr. Samuel Herbst, and was filled with hay, grain, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., none of which were saved, so rapid was the work of destruction. Mr. Herbst's loss is quite heavy, amounting to several hundred dollars, independent of the building, which belonged, we believe, to the Thompson estate.

The night was calm—otherwise the whole town would have been in imminent peril of destruction. As it was, it required the most active efforts to confine the devouring element to the limits already indicated. That it was the work of the incendiary there is little doubt, and that the guilty party may be speedily found out and punished with the utmost severity of the law, is the prayer of every good citizen.

☞ A Town Meeting was held in the Court House on Friday evening—Hon. Moses McClean President, and Jer. Culp Secretary—to make arrangements to have the town regularly patroled. A Committee was appointed to take the matter in charge, who will see to it that an adequate guard is on duty every night. We are glad this measure of security has been adopted, and doubt not that every citizen will cheerfully co-operate.

COMMUNION will be administered in the German Reformed Church, in this place, on Sabbath morning next—preparatory services on Saturday previous, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Rev. Mr. Bucher, the Pastor, will be assisted by Rev. Mr. Titzel, of Mechanicsburg, Pa.

☞ Another military company, embracing in its membership citizens of Mummasburg, Arendtstown and vicinity, was organized last week under the following officers:

Captain—J. H. Plank.
1st Lieut.—G. H. Fulweiler.
2d Lieut.—A. J. Bucher.
O. Serg't—A. H. Lady.

☞ All the paroled prisoners of Capt. Hunter's Cavalry, who were captured near Leesburg and Harper's Ferry, have been ordered to report themselves at Annapolis to-day, for service in another quarter—probably, to meet the Indian insurrection in the northwest.

☞ Mr. Jacob Plank, on Marsh Creek, one day last week, presented us with a basket of splendid Apples, of the Monster Red-streak variety—one of them measuring 14 inches in circumference! Mr. Michael Frey, of Cumberland township, also made us a most acceptable present, in the shape of a basket of large and luscious peaches, superior to which we have not seen during the season. Both these gentlemen have our thanks.

☞ As all danger of invasion is now passed, (thanks to the gallant McClellan and his gallant army,) the State Militia called out by Gov. Curtin are returning home. They are, however, to maintain their organizations, drill as usual, and keep themselves in constant readiness for marching orders.

☞ The resolutions in regard to the death of Lieut. J. D. Sadler will appear in our next.

☞ The New York World says it is rumored that Secretary Seward will retire from the Cabinet, in consequence of the over-ruling of his views on the question of issuing an emancipation proclamation. It is said that three of the Cabinet dissented from the proclamation.

### THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation setting free all the slaves in the States in rebellion on the first of January next.—We believe this movement, calculated to have so important a bearing upon the industrial relations of the whole country, to be highly inopportune, and will, we are confident, be questioned by all men not utterly Abolitionized. We annex a few extracts from conservative Republican and Democratic journals:

[From the National Intelligencer.]

With our well-known and oft repeated views respecting the inutility of such proclamations, it can hardly be necessary for us to say that, where we expect no good, we shall be only too happy to find that no harm has been done by the present declaration of the Executive.

[From the New York World.]

President Lincoln is a very Blondin in the art of political balancing. When in his elevated position a portion of the balancing pole is thrown out on the left side, he deftly projects an equal weight of it on the right. Thus he maintains his equilibrium. While he was humoring the radicals in the process of degrading General McClellan, he withheld the proclamation for which they so loudly clamored. When the unrelenting necessities of war compelled him to restore that general to command, he found it necessary to pacify this exacting and meddlesome faction, and he throws a sop to the three-mouthed Cerebus, in the shape of a new proclamation.

This new proclamation really amounts to little. The President proclaims, in substance, that on the first of next January he will issue still another proclamation, putting in force the main provisions of the confiscation act. It is unbecoming the dignity of a great government to make such menaces as to what it will hereafter do in territory of which a powerful armed foe disputes the jurisdiction. If, on the first of next January, the war is substantially ended, there would be some reason in giving the insurgents their election between a submission and civil penalties. But they will laugh such offers to scorn so long as they can confront us with great armies. That part of the proclamation which relates to slaves coming within our lines is particularly weak. The law is the same that it was several months ago. If a proclamation on this point is necessary, why was it so long delayed?

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Mr. Lincoln has yielded to the radical pressure and issued a proclamation. It is, on the whole, a curious document. We have no inclination to-day to discuss its wisdom, or the probabilities of the effect it will produce in rebeldom. We have only anticipations of evil from it, and we regard it, as will an immense majority of the people of the North, with profound regret.

[From the Constitutional Union.]

This unwise, unconstitutional and impolitic movement on the part of President Lincoln, has cast a deep gloom over the spirits of all the real friends of the Union and the Constitution. They see in it the settled determination of the President to cast away the last vestiges of Constitutional obligations by which he has hitherto *professed* to be guided, and plunge boldly and madly into the boundless ocean of Abolition fanaticism by which he is surrounded. He has yielded to the counsels of Sumner and Wilson and Lovejoy and Stevens, and proclaimed as a part of the laws of the nation, enactments which have been declared unconstitutional, and pronounced mischievous to the last degree, not only by Democrats, but also by such loyal and conservative statesmen as Senator Cowen, of this State, and others of equal learning, patriotism, loyalty and devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. And what position does the President now occupy in the estimation of all loyal and conservative citizens? Instead of being the protector and defender of the Constitution, and therefore qualified from that high point to demand in the name of the Constitution that all men shall obey that great chart of the people's liberties—the nation's life—he has placed himself on an equality with the infractors of that instrument, and is, like them, amenable to a nation's justice. And in this matter President Lincoln has not acted without full knowledge as to what effect it will have upon the Union cause. He knows that the passage of such acts as these which are now officially proclaimed, and the army ordered to enforce at the point of the bayonet, linked with his Border State emancipation scheme, drove the Federal forces out of Kentucky and Tennessee, and added thousands of troops to the rebel army before Richmond. All these things are known to the President, and yet in the very moment when the tide of war is turning in favor of the Union forces, he again issues an *ultra Abolition manifesto*, to disgust the army, dispirit the friends of the Union in the free States, destroy those that remain in the slave States, and give fresh hope, courage and endurance to the rebels in arms against the Federal authority.

But we have no space to follow the matter further to-day. That task is for a near future, when we shall show how, and to what an alarming extent, President Lincoln has violated that Constitution which he is sworn to uphold, defend and protect, and the evil consequences which must inevitably follow the proclamation just issued. In the meantime we implore the conservative men of the nation to present a united front to that flood-tide of fanaticism and disregard of the Constitutional rights of American citizens which this proclamation of the President will pour over the land. The danger is imminent when President Lincoln can deliberately publish such a proclamation as that to which we have referred.

[From the Patriot & Union.]

The President has yielded to the Abolition pressure, and issued a proclamation declaring that on the first of January, 1863, all the slaves in States then in rebellion, or in any "designated part of a State," "*shall be then, thenceforward and forever free*," and the government of the United States "will do no act or acts to *repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.*"

Greeley, Sumner & Co. have triumphed. Abolition is rampant in the administration, in Congress, wherever their influence could prevail.

In the name of the Constitution, of Humanity and of Wisdom, we solemnly protest against this proclamation! And we prophecy nothing but evil as its legitimate result.

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

The tone of the press on the President's emancipation proclamation is as was to be expected; the radicals of the *Tribune* school thank God, very fervently, while the conservative papers are in great doubt as to its propriety or efficiency. The President, at all events, acceded to the pressure of the Abolitionists, and we must only wait to see the effects of their importunities. Taking experience as our guide, we can see nothing resulting from this proclamation but evil to our cause. * * The Abolitionists are bent upon the destruction of the slave States, even at the awful cost of freeing three millions and a half of slaves, who must be in some way provided for, even at the expense of and in opposition to free white labor.

☞ Another prediction has been verified. Democrats have charged the Republican leaders and editors with Abolitionism.—The demagogues denied it, but now that the ruinous doctrine has been put into force, they applaud it. What are the people to think of the consistency or patriotism of such men?

☞ It is stated, on good authority, that General Burnside was offered the command of the army of the Potomac, but in declining the honor he asserted the pre-eminent fitness of General McClellan for the position.

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR:—Webster's unabridged and Mr. Wm. Bolles, the highest authorities extant, give no signification to the word "Buncombe." This word seems to have been brought into popular use in the following manner: An Honorable M. C. from North Carolina, who was the distinguished representative of Buncombe county, began a lengthy and prosy speech. The members generally vacated their seats, when in a high state of excitement he exclaimed: "The members may leave their seats, but I am speaking for Buncombe," (of course meaning his constituents of Buncombe co.)

The only word found in Mr. Bolles' Phonographic Dictionary that would at all meet the case, is the word "Bum," signifying a loud report. Now, if I were to compile a Phonographic Dictionary, with correct significations of words, I would insert the word "Buncombe," with the signification—"Capt. Edward McPherson, the Representative of the 16th Congressional district. *A capite ad calcem.*"

*Ad interim.* Let us produce facts to sustain this position. Sometime in the month of May, 1861, this Honorable M. C., by special favor of Governor Curtin, was authorized to raise the only Company called for from Adams county, in the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserves. He went diligently to work, and by his speeches and fair promises, induced quite a number of our best young men in Adams, to enlist under his banner. His speeches were something like the following. "I will go with you. I will never desert you. We will fight and, if it must be, die together in the defence of this glorious Union. My position with the administration will enable me to do a great deal for you, and you shall not be disappointed," etc. (Now here the word Buncombe would be strictly appropriate.)

We next find the Pennsylvania Reserves in camp at West Chester. Capt. McPherson, of Company K, is also there, but not in camp, or devoting one single hour to drill, or to the comforts of his Company. He remains in the village, the recipient of distinguished attentions from the upper-tendom and bas-bleus of West Chester, in the shape of dinners, tea-parties, bouquets, etc., etc., and while our brave boys of Company K are subjected to severe and fatiguing drills, this redoubtable Captain was daily seen amidst a bevy of ladies, raising his classical eyebrows, effeminately lisping, while pointing to Company K: "That's my Company, fine fellows," &c. (The word Buncombe would be strictly proper in this case.)

Next we find Capt. McPherson on a picnic visit to Annapolis Junction, where Company K was stationed—on guard duty. He had been previous to this visit rusticating in Washington city, no doubt rendering able and efficient services, in the way of strategic movements to secure offices for his hungry retainers, he now for the first time admits, (probably from the fact that Company K had become heartily disgusted with their effeminate Captain, and complaints had reached head quarters,) his incompetency and incapacity to command or to perform military duty *on foot*, and his shortcomings to Company K, and tenders his resignation as Captain, but putting on air *Napoleonic*, announces the fact that he was about entering another arm of the service, more suitable to his refined tastes, and where his extraordinary abilities would be more serviceable to his country, and where he would not be subjected to the disagreeable necessity of performing fatiguing duties, having been recently appointed Aid to Gen. McCall, with the rank of Captain.—The Republican press, report and flourish the announcement, and the Representative of the 16th Congressional district is proclaimed a Hero—the great man of General McCall's staff. (Now here the word Bum might answer, but I shall stick to the word Buncombe as decidedly more expressive and recherche.)

But the war is progressing—battles have been fought, won and lost—the valley of the Chickahominy is one vast charnel house—the valley of the Shanandoah, the banks of the Rappahannock, the soil of Maryland, is moistened and reddened with the best blood of the North—and yet this man, this redoubtable chieftain, this man in buckram, has smelt no gunpowder.

"But for those vile guns he would, no doubt, have been a soldier."

The War goes on. The gallant and noble Pennsylvania Reserves are decimated.—Company K is in the thickest of the fight—they have followed McClellan through the dangers of the Peninsula campaign and returned with him decimated in numbers.—They have shared the dangers of Manassas and Bull Run, of Catoctin Mountain and Sharpsburg, nobly doing their duty everywhere, and are now in the front ranks in pursuit of the enemy. Capt. Bailey, the successor of McPherson, and more recently Lieut. J. Durbin Sadler, at the head of Company K, nobly proved their devotion to their country by their hearts' blood.—Again and again have Company K shared in the bloody fray—until scarce a corporal's guard remains of this once gallant and noble Company. But where was their original Captain during these bloody battles—he who promised to remain ever with them—who would share their dangers and, if need be, die with them? Banqueting in Washington, pulling wires to secure his re-election to Congress, feeding out to his hungry serfs the pap of office—while the blood of many of the noble boys who enlisted under his banner, now reddens the soil of the Old Dominion.

Now for the finale. With a flourish and blast of trumpets, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* announces the startling fact that Capt. McPherson, the hero of West Chester and Annapolis Junction, has tendered his services as volunteer Aid to Gen. Reynolds, to defend the noble State of Pennsylvania from invasion. But this announcement was not sufficient to fill the measure of vanity of this superabundantly intellectual representative from Adams. He publishes a card to his constituents, announcing that his services are due his native State, in this her hour of peril, that he has entered the peculiar arm of the service in which his peculiar military genius would be the most serviceable; and should have added, where his sacred person would be free from any contact with the poor private soldier, and under ordinary circumstances, free from any danger from those villainous guns.—He thinks the State of Pennsylvania worth more than his individual self, (what modesty!) and regrets that his military duties, (God save the mark!) will prevent him from mingling among his constituents this fall in their political assemblages. *O tempora! O mores!*

Buncombe—Buncombe! *A capite ad calcem.* Have I not proven that the word and the signification are worthy of a place in Webster and Bolles?

Let the people of the 16th Congressional district remember that the next State election takes place on the 14th day of October next, and that Capt. McPherson is a candidate for Congress and that Buncombe is in order. *Ad referendum.* JUNIUS.

### ARMY LETTER.

WEBSTER, Taylor co., Va., Sept. 16, 1862.

*Dear Compiler*:—I was gratified on arriving at this point to receive the first number of the "Compiler" since leaving New Creek, Aug. 22. It was like meeting with a long lost friend, and I never stopped its perusal until I had scanned over every column and devoured its contents and then handed it around.

It was also my glorious privilege to take by the hand my long absent friend, Captain James Adair, who was a member of a court martial at Cumberland, and who met us at this point on his way to rejoin the Regiment at Beverly. His presence here was hailed with delight by the many warm personal friends he has among the boys.

Lieut. Norris is still at Beverly quite sick. Dr. McCurdy, our estimable Surgeon, informs me this morning he does not consider him dangerous, though quite ill.

On Friday evening we received a despatch from Gen. Kelly ordering the evacuation of Fort Elkwater without delay and to destroy our tents and all other property that we could not take with us, and retreat to this point.

About 10 o'clock that night the fires were lighted and soon the whole camp was in a blaze of light. It was a strange scene to us who never before were compelled to destroy any property of the government. The night was dark and rainy and as the fires increased it lit up the surrounding mountains with a strange unearthly light, and many were the regrets expressed as our canvass homes that had done us good service for a year were now fast disappearing. I parted with my marquê like I would part with a dear friend whom I am never to see again.

We commenced our march at 11 P. M., and after tramping the whole night arrived at Beverly at 8 o'clock, A. M., where we rested until 5 o'clock, P. M., when we again started on our way and made a distance of nine miles to the foot of Sand Ridge, where we camped for the night. At 6 o'clock next morning we again up traps and off, and after the hardest day's march we arrived at Phillippa, Bourbon county, Va.—At this point Gen. Kelly had a skirmish with the Rebels about a year ago, and of course beat them out, as he always does.—After a good night's sleep we started for this place and arrived here at 12 M., weary and foot sore and willing to rest a few days, providing the country will not need our services, but of course always ready to obey any order of our superior officers promptly as we always do.

We have marched, since we left Rowlesburg, one hundred and eighty-six miles, beside doing all our other duty as soldiers, and I know no Regiment in the service has done more hard toilsome work than have the boys of this favorite organization.

Lieut. Martin of your county is acting Adjutant of the Regiment, and I do but a simple act of justice when I bear this simple testimony to his worth as a soldier and gentleman. May his shadow never grow less.

When, or from what point, you will hear from me again I do not know, as our Regiment keeps sloshing about somewhere all the time. Whatever occurs that is new and interesting you will be sure to hear from

ZOO ZOO.

### DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Democratic Conference for the Congressional district composed of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, met at the house of Jacob McDonald, in Fulton county, on Thursday, September 11th, when the following gentlemen appeared as conferees:

*Adams*—Capt. R. McCurdy, Dr. D. S. Pfoffer and H. J. Stable.

*Bedford*—O. E. Shannon, G. H. Spang and B. F. Myers.

*Franklin*—Wm. Gardner, Geo. M. Stenger and B. Y. Hamsher.

*Fulton*—Capt. Wm. Horton, George Leighty and H. G. Smith.

*Somerset*—A. J. Colborn, Peter Heffley and Lewis Lichty.

On motion of Mr. Shannon, of Bedford, Capt. R. McCURDY, of Adams, was chosen President, and on motion of Mr. Hamsher, of Franklin, B. F. MEYERS, of Bedford, was appointed Secretary.

Nominations being in order, Mr. Shannon nominated Gen. A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset. Mr. Hamsher nominated Hon. GEO. W. BREWER, of Franklin.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Fulton, it was

*Resolved*, That the counties represented in this Conference, cast their votes in alphabetical order.

The Conference then proceeded to vote for a candidate for Congress, when on the first ballot it was ascertained that A. H. Coffroth had received 9 votes and Geo. W. Brewer 6 votes.

The result having been announced by the President, on motion of Mr. Hamsher, of Franklin, the nomination of Gen. Coffroth was made unanimous.

Mr. Stable, of Adams, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the nomination of Gen. A. H. Coffroth, the Democracy of this Congressional District have a standard-bearer worthy of the time-honored flag which he bears and under which the conservative masses hope to follow him to victory; and we hereby call upon all true friends of the Constitution, and the Union to rally to his support.

On motion of Mr. Spang, of Bedford, the Chair appointed a committee of three to wait upon Gen. Coffroth and inform him of his nomination. The Chair announced the following gentlemen as the committee: G. H. Spang, G. M. Stenger and H. G. Smith.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. McDonald for his kindness and attention, the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

R. McCURDY, Pres't.