

The Compiler.



OUR FLAG!
The Union of Lake—the Union of Land—
The Union of States—none would sever;
The Union of Hearts—the Union of Hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1862.
DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. ISAAC SLENKER, OF UNION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.
Congress, Gen. A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset co. Senator, WILLIAM MCKERRAN, Esq., Littlestown.

A GOOD TICKET.
The ticket presented to the Democracy of Adams for their support at the October election, is now complete, and is one on which we feel confident all conservative voters can heartily unite.

Warned in time by the Democratic voice, if years ago, that warning had been heeded, there would have been no conflict between the States of this Union—there would have been no marshalled millions in the field, drenching the fair earth with blood, and spreading death, desolation and destruction wherever they trod—there would have been no crushing debt to weigh down the people—no mourning hearts, no ruined homes and blasted hopes; all would have been now as it once was—smiling peace and bountiful prosperity.

We need not point out the evils endured under Republican rule, we need not recite to remembrance their violated pledges, their abuse of power obtained by the most binding promises of fidelity to the Constitution; of economy in the administration of the Government, and of the plausible and enticing pretenses presented to all classes and to all sections. We need not give evidence from their political opponents, take their own testimony, which is abundantly sufficient for the overthrow of any organization ever formed—take the testimony that is known and felt by every observing man, and there will be no difficulty in deciding that a change of rulers is demanded by every consideration that should nerve an American citizen to action.

The people are clamoring for reform, the necessity of it is admitted on all hands, and in no other and no better way can this desirable object be attained, than by restoring the Democracy to power. A desperate struggle will be made by the party in power to retain authority, everything that can be invented by the ingenuity of men will be tried to still further induce the people to let the Government remain in their hands. New promises will be made, and everything possible to avoid their record and cover up their misdeeds, will be resorted to by the ambitious tricksters, who now control the party that is opposed to the Democracy.

Let it be the object of all the Democrats of this State, to resist by every means and every power they are able to command, the course of events which would carry every election from the lowest to the highest.

VOTERS, REMEMBER!
That EDWARD McPHERSON voted with the Abolitionists for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia!

REMEMBER—
That EDWARD McPHERSON voted with the Abolitionists for the Confiscation Bill, in pursuance of which President Lincoln has declared his purpose to liberate the negroes of the South!

REMEMBER—
That EDWARD McPHERSON voted with the Abolitionists to defeat a resolution declaring that the war "should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of Government, without modification or change."

VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.—Every man who is in favor of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, should vote the Democratic ticket to-norrow week. Our State ticket is all that could be desired, and our county ticket is composed of men capable, honest and faithful to the Constitution.

Let every man who desires to see the country speedily rescued from the terrible calamities of disunion and civil war, vote the Democratic ticket, from top to bottom, and all will be well. We have had nothing but wailing and sorrow since the Republicans came into power; let us have a change!—Lancaster Democrat.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

We cannot, we are sure, too frequently or too fervently impress upon the people of Pennsylvania the only real issue involved in the political contest now so near its termination. In one week the question, whether the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, shall stand or fall, will be determined, as far as Pennsylvania is concerned, by the result of the Congressional elections. We think it our duty to impress this momentous question upon the public mind—to stir that mind to its very depths, by keeping the idea constantly active within it, that there is a conspiracy—deep laid and wide spread—among the radical Republican leaders, the secessionist, controlling element of that party, to change, by "re-constitution" or revolution, the wise, benign, democratic form of government devised and given to us by the Fathers, and substitute in its stead another form, based upon the principle of centralized power, and resting on the basis of civil and political equality of the races, without distinction of color. We sound no idle alarm for mere election-fighting purposes—we draw no mere fancy lightning timid people—No, no; we fearlessly appeal to Heaven for the fulness of our belief and the rectitude of our intentions, when we announce to the people that the success of the Republican party, on the principles it has openly avowed—leaving out of view those still more ultra, which it is known to entertain—must necessarily lead to a protraction of the present bloody struggle, and finally to the subversion of the government. To calm, observing minds these terrible results appear inevitable. Give the Republicans one more Congress like the present—let the same devilish spirit that pervaded the speeches and acts of the Republican majority during the last session, once more manifest itself in the National Senate and House of Representatives, and there exists no power in or out of the government, that can save the Union from subversion. However honest the President may be—any, could he add wisdom to honesty, and firmness to wisdom—were he a demigod in all the attributes that make man great beyond even the highest exaltation of human nature, still his arm would be impotent to uphold, his power too limited and feeble to snatch the doomed fabric from destruction.

Warned in time by the Democratic voice, if years ago, that warning had been heeded, there would have been no conflict between the States of this Union—there would have been no marshalled millions in the field, drenching the fair earth with blood, and spreading death, desolation and destruction wherever they trod—there would have been no crushing debt to weigh down the people—no mourning hearts, no ruined homes and blasted hopes; all would have been now as it once was—smiling peace and bountiful prosperity.

We implore, then, every true American, native and naturalized, to rally under the Democratic banner, for under its fold only is salvation. As confirmatory of our own views, we give those of that sound and able journal, the Albany Argus. It cannot be disguised, says that paper, that the people are rapidly forming into two great parties—one of which proposes to stand on the platform of the Constitution, and restore the Union as it was and preserve the Federal Government as our fathers established it—and the other proposes to accomplish a revolution, overthrow the present Constitution and Union, and re-organize a central government on the simple basis of the abolition of negro slavery. We think this issue is to be pretty clearly made in this State at the coming election. It has already been made, so far as the action of the Democratic State Convention is concerned. That party has planted itself on the Constitution and the Union, and is ready to fight in defence of both. There will be but one great party in the country in favor of restoring the Union as it was and maintaining the Constitution as it is—and that will be the Democratic party, aided by the conservative men of other organizations, who will, in this crisis, rally to its standard. Both the Union and the Constitution will be assailed at the South by arms, with a view to their complete overthrow—and at the North, by revolutionary efforts less violent, with a view to change their form and character. The extremists will meet. The rebels and the Abolitionists will labor for a common end—the change or destruction of the present Union and Constitution.

CARPENTERS, MASONS, PLASTERERS, PAINTERS, BRICK-MAKERS, LUMBER DEALERS, HARDWARE DEALERS, and all others who work at or furnish materials for Building, BEAR IN MIND, that in the Legislature last winter, on a bill to authorize Liens for Repairs on Buildings, JOHN BUSBY voted "NO!" He and eight others voted in the negative, whilst SEVENTY-SEVEN voted in the affirmative. And as if to show his hostility to the Mechanic in a more marked degree, he moved to exempt Adams county from the operations of the bill—but which the good sense of the House would not permit!—These are FACTS—FACTS FROM THE RECORD! Busby dare not deny them.

Mechanics, you have an easy way of rebuking this enemy of your interests—this office-lhunter who voted against a simple measure of protection to your labor. Pay him in his own coin.—VOTE AGAINST HIM! Vote for Henry J. Myers, who has a large and warm heart—large enough and warm enough to be the true friend of the mechanic and laboring man!

Who has been weighed in the balance and found wanting? John Busby. Who has been weighed in the balance and found not wanting? Henry J. Myers. Unprejudiced voters, choose between them.

GO TO THE ELECTION.

Ever there was a time when the grave duty of participating actively in an election devolved upon a people, that duty appeals to every lover of his whole country with redoubled force. For two years our State and National Legislatures have been controlled by the Abolition party—and what is our condition? We need not particularize the acts of mis-government which have afflicted us, or the sufferings entailed upon the people. These are all so patent that nobody can be longer deceived. Every unprejudiced man will admit that unless a change takes place within a very short time, the whole governmental fabric will totter to its fall. Every real friend of the Union, of the Constitution, of Law, and of Order, must be convinced of the necessity of changing the character of legislation, by turning out "incompetents" and putting honest men and true patriots in their places.

The people of Adams county have presented to them a ticket composed of the names of ISAAC SLENKER, JAMES P. BARR, ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH, WILLIAM MCKERRAN, HENRY J. MYERS, JACOB BUSHBY, WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, JACOB EPPELMAN, JACOB M. BOLLINGER, JOSEPH H. SHIREMAN, JOHN G. BINKEKHOFF, and DR. HENRY A. LILLY. This ticket should receive the hearty support of every man who desires this much needed change.

Remember that no true Republican will conduct the Nation to the very verge of ruin. If we would save the old ship of State from utter destruction, we should elect Democratic pilots. It is the only party that has shown itself capable of administering the Government on Constitutional principles.

"NEDDY" McPHERSON. The Chambersburg Spirit & Times says: This little "Thimble-rigger" last week advertised his patriotism (!) through a card published in the Republican papers of the district, announcing that he had volunteered his services as aid to Brig. Gen. Reynolds and consequently could not meet the people of this Congressional District in "popular meetings." This week it is "Presto, Change!" and another card appears from him advertising himself to speak at five or six different points in this county during the present week. We respectfully suggest to this political demagogue, that the people of this county generally are fully as intelligent and well informed on the political issues of the day as he himself, and are fully competent to do their own voting without being led by listening to dry and prosy speeches of two hours and a half in length. The people of this district have weighed Mr. McPherison in the balance and he is found wanting. They want an honest man to represent them in the United States Congress hereafter. They have had enough of a man who talks one way and votes another, pretending to be conservative yet always voting with Thaddeus Stevens and Owen Lovejoy. The Hon. Edgar Cowan, of this State, remarked last winter to a gentleman of our acquaintance, that "he could never understand that man McPherison; he talks right, but invariably votes wrong." The people of this district will vote wrong for him on the second Tuesday of this month, we opine.

How remarkably refined certain of the hunting Republicans have become all at once. Now they say it is "indicate" to nominate a candidate for Prothonotary in Capt. Bailey's place. If "indicate" now, how was it two months ago? Then a petition was drawn up by a Republican lawyer, headed around by the present Republican Deputy, and signed by all the Republican (and Democratic) lawyers at the occasion by the death of Capt. Bailey—the understanding being general that it was unsafe to conduct the important business of that office in so uncertain a way.

These are facts—and we suspect that the charge of "indelicacy" is only trumped up, because the Opposition are afraid to run a candidate against that clever and competent gentleman, Jacob Busby.

Our neighbor of the Standard shouts "no-party!" And yet whilst doing so, he receives the party appointment of Assessor of the National Tax for this Congressional district!

Our neighbor continues to shout "no-party!" And yet whilst doing so, he appoints all Republicans as his Assistant Assessors!

Look at the list for this county: George B. Stover, Wm. S. Cart, Robert Bell, Cyrus G. Baner, Samuel Durbanow. By this time, surely, Republican "no-partyism" ought to be pretty well understood. Was there ever a greater cheat attempted?

Busby's "run" against a "snag" is every now and then, "Meeting a quiet Democrat" in the lower end, the other day, Y. B. asked him for his vote. [Y. B. is getting stared, and is almost angry in his impatience.] The Democrat asked him what his vote was, politically? Busby was staggered, because he didn't look for such a "stumper"—but, on rallying a little, replied that he was a "Union Democrat." "Ah," said the other, "I don't like the handle you put to Democrat!" and quietly walked off, leaving J. B. to his reflections, which no doubt brought him to the conclusion that "old birds are not to be caught with chaff." J. B. gave of humbuggery is about "played out."

Gov. Curtin has postponed the Draft until the 16th of October. Whether the General Election on the 14th had anything to do with this third postponement does not appear, although there are some people wicked enough to believe that it had. So with the National Tax. It was ordered that the Assessment be made in September. The Assessors have not been around yet, and we doubt whether they will before the Election!

But look out for both the Draft and the Tax immediately after the Election!

If you vote for S. E. DUFFRIEL, the Republican candidate for the Senate, you vote for one who warmly defends the Negro Freeing Proclamation and the Negro Policy generally. By voting for Wm. MCKERRAN, the Democratic candidate for that office, you support one whose creed is—"The Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, and the negroes where they are."

Sp was news of interest.

"LET THE RECORD SPEAK!"

The Busby club are becoming alarmed. They see and realize that J. B.'s chance of election are dwindling down—"becoming small by degrees and beautifully less."—Something must be done in this emergency—But what? Has been the question with them. They have at last concluded to reproduce their old plan upon Henry J. Myers, all of which were thoroughly exposed and exploded a year ago. One of the charges on which they were voted was, and now again is, that Mr. Myers voted against Gov. Curtin's bill for \$500,000 when the war broke out. Mr. Myers and the rest of the Democratic members placed their Reasons for their votes upon the Journal of the House at the time. The Republican papers did not, and do not, publish those Reasons, because if they did, it would be doing an act of fairness to political opponents, a something which is not to be found in their creed. We re-publish the document, for the information and satisfaction of such as may not have seen it before.

REASONS OF MESSRS. BUTLER, OF CARBON HILL, M'DONOUGH, DUFFIELD, DUNLAP, RANDALL, GASKILL, COLE, KLING, DIVINS, MYERS, MASTFOLD, RHODES, LICHTENWALKER, RISMAN, BECK, BRODHEAD, DONLEY, CALDWELL, AND RUFF, FOR THEIR VOTES UPON THE BILL, "FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THIS COMMONWEALTH."

The undersigned members of the House of Representatives desire to place upon the Journal their reasons for voting against the bill, entitled "an Act for the better organization of the Militia of the Commonwealth."

The Act provides for the appointment by the Governor of the Militia of the military commission, clothed with full and extraordinary powers to reorganize the militia of the Commonwealth. The nature and character of the organization proposed is not set forth in the Act, and is therefore entirely unknown to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Constitution expressly declares that "the freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence, when and in such manner as may be directed by law." It is the duty of the Governor to see that all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power. Under the provisions of the Act aforesaid, unlimited authority is vested in a military commission, whose members are to act independently of the civil power, and are to exercise the power of the civil power which alone should control and direct the organization desired in the present and in all emergencies, is deprived of the privilege of acting upon the details of a system which is of the most vital importance to the public safety of Pennsylvania. If the "civil power" must blindly yield to a military supremacy it will be an easy transition to pass from known and existing laws to a military despotism sustained and upheld by a standing army, and a standing army is the present system of no attempt has been made by the majority of this body to reorganize the militia in a proper and constitutional manner, and the representatives of the people have not been permitted to deliberate upon the subject, and thus the rights of the military system which this Act now proposes to curtail.

Before the undersigned could give their sanction to any system of reorganization, they must know the nature and character of the proposed military system, and they should not be called upon to place this important subject entirely and unreservedly in the hands of an unknown military commission. The heavy burdens resting upon the people demand that all expenditures, from the public treasury should be made with caution and, when made, should be guarded with proper and necessary restrictions. While the peculiar system of reorganization is closely veiled from the public eye, the manner of executing the same, and the consequences of the Act aforesaid, is equally vague and undefined. This Act, in effect, makes the Governor of the Commonwealth the dispenser of half a million of dollars, if so much may be needed, and contains no provision for the orderly and systematic payment of the accounts of the Government in the allowance and settlement of the accounts. The sum appropriated may be used as it may justly be expended, and the manner of its expenditure is not defined. Had the evidence been furnished to us that either of these causes existed, we would most cheerfully have joined in supporting any proper and constitutional measure demanded by the exigencies of the times. Again, it is our manifest duty to express our respect to any requisition made upon us as the President of the United States to support the General Government, to protect the public property, and to enforce the laws. At the time the bill was under consideration, we were informed that it would be executed directly or indirectly, to the knowledge of the undersigned.

In order that we might vote understandingly on this bill, a proposition was offered to the House, calling on the Governor to furnish the Hon. the committee on the bill with his possession, not incommensurate with the general interest, which demanded the passage of the bill at that time. This was refused by the House; and we were therefore compelled, by a strict sense of duty and the course herein before stated, to vote against the bill.

That the citizens of this State will never fail to respond to such a requisition, is attested by the eagerness with which patriotic citizens rushed to the support of the bill, and the honor of the Government. That they would do so again, in obedience to a call of the Chief Executive of the Nation, no one will doubt; and in all his Constitutional efforts to uphold the Government, to protect property, to maintain the laws, and to guard the Nation from insult and dishonor, he will receive the cordial, enthusiastic and determined support of the united people of this Commonwealth.

The bill placed unlimited power in the hands of Gov. Curtin. How that power was abused, the universal voice of the people in condemnation of the frauds upon our gallant soldiers and suffering State treasury sufficiently attested. Had the proper guards been thrown around the bill, so as to fully secure the public interests, there would not have been a vote against it. But as it was a sense of duty to their obligations as Legislators, impelled them to the course they pursued.

How was it with the \$3,000,000 bill at the same session? It came before the House with many "loose joints" in it. Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, an ardent and leading Republican, but a man whose patriotism was warmer than his regard for army speculators, debated every session that was faulty, and in the end, succeeded in so perfecting the bill as to place Pennsylvania in an honorable position before the country, and keep it out of the power of dishonest men to longer fleece the public treasury. In these praise-worthy efforts Mr. Williams was seconded by Mr. Myers, and the rest of the Democratic members—and for it they deserve the approval of every patriot, every citizen, every

tax-payer. Mr. Myers gave his vote for every measure that was calculated to protect the soldiers against fraud, the State against robbery, and the country against rebellion.

BUSBY'S DIP INTO THE COUNTY TREASURY. Busby's greed for office deprives him of discretion. We hear that he is endeavoring to damage his opponent, Henry J. Myers, by charging him with bringing an expense of \$800 upon the county.

Hold up, John Busby! The expense was \$635. Mr. Myers paid his witnesses as they were discharged. So did you, your! But, as soon as the case was decided by a bigoted party Committee in your favor, you drew the amount of your witnesses' fees out of the County Treasury, whilst Henry J. Myers has not drawn one cent for his! This we are prepared to PROVE.

We can prove, too, that Mr. Myers made you the offer, before a decision in the case was reached, that he would pay the expense of taking his testimony if you would pay your's, in order not to tax the county.—YOU REFUSED!

We can prove, also, that you held the office illegally;—that you were not elected.—Further, you received SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS for disgracing the seat. Under the circumstances, we think you ought to have been assailed yourself to ask a cent from the county. Hand over the \$700! Properly drawn by you from the State, and due Mr. Myers, and he will show the people that he was in earnest, and still is, in his expressed desire to save the county, by paying your costs. Will you do it?

ABOLITIONISM. The Republicans at the late session of Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, and paid the owners of the slaves hundreds of dollars a-piece for them out of the people's money, all of which will have to be raised by taxation. If the people of Adams county wish the same thing done in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and other States, they will vote to return EDWARD McPHERSON to Congress. If they are opposed to the measure, they will vote for ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH. If the people of Adams county are in favor of expending hundreds of millions of dollars in buying the freedom of the slaves and colonizing them in some foreign country, and taxing themselves and their children after them for many generations, for that purpose, they will vote for EDWARD McPHERSON. If they wish to avoid this great additional burden, they will vote for ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH.

SECRET CIRCULAR "CAPTURED." ABOLITIONISM AT WORK! Abolitionists are alarmed at the prospect of the loss of power, and hence are desperate. They are actively at work, but SECRETLY. Conservative men, of all parties, AROUSE! On Saturday evening, we received from a friend in the country, (to which it was directed, probably in mistake,) a "Confidential" Circular, printed in the Star type, and signed by D. McCONAUGHY and JOHN T. McHENRY. In the previous document they urge their party friends to action—request that lists be made of their voters, and that all be brought out to the election. Sub-committees are appointed in all the School Districts!

The whole plan is to be carried out in a SECRET manner, we infer, with the hope that the conservative, the true men of the country may be caught napping.

AROUSE, FRIENDS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION, and defeat the plans of these demagogues, who stop at nothing in their efforts to attain success for their fanatical and ruinous views. The country has had enough of Abolitionism! LET THE PEOPLE RECORD THEIR VERDICT AGAINST IT AT THE POLLS! R. J. FREEMAN, Rally!

We would urge every Democrat to abstain from this time until the second Tuesday of October—but one week from tomorrow. The great mass of the people, who are conservative and therefore opposed to Abolitionism, are with us. They now feel that our principles are right—but they are the principles of the Constitution—and that to their success, more than to any other cause, are the people to look for the perpetuation of our free institutions.—Democrat and all conservative men, TO WORK! In this momentous hour, no effort should be spared by true lovers of their country, in order that Abolitionism may be sent back howling to its den.

Merely a Suggestion.—From the time that Gen. McClellan was called to Washington, in July, 1861, until he was removed from the post of general-in-chief, our forces were almost uniformly successful. After that, and so long as his plans were interfered with by certain officials—we do not say whom—we met with numerous reverses. When his command was reduced to less than a hundred men our army in Virginia was most shamefully routed. Now that the General has been given unrestricted control of the forces in Virginia and Maryland, victories begin. Are not these facts suggestive.—N. Y. World.

Discouraging Statements.—We should like to know what could possibly interfere more with recruiting than the attacks made by certain classes in our community on Gen. McClellan and others of our ablest officers? When the young men are taught that they have no officers fit to lead them, it is likely that they will enlist!

A correspondent wishes us to state, through our columns, whether it is correct that the late Congress passed a bill prohibiting slavery forever in all the Territories? They did—in express violation of the decision of the Supreme Court, the highest legal body in the land, that there was no authority for doing so.

EXPLOSION OF A SHELL.—We learn that on Friday last, two sons of Jacob Dahl, Esq., near New Oxford, were severely injured by the explosion of a shell, brought from the battlefield, and which they were "dissecting." One of them was injured in the leg and hand, and the other about the face. Shells should be handled with the greatest caution, or not at all.

It is estimated that the expense of supporting the negroes at Port Royal and Hilton Head alone, under Republican over-seers, is about TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY.—All this falls in the shape of increased taxation on the shoulders of the white man as at the North.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF.—The boxes for the relief of the sick and wounded at the late battle-field in Maryland, which were forwarded by the Ladies' Relief Association to the care of Rev. Mr. Bucher, were received and carefully distributed, as will be seen by the following letter from Mr. R.— Hospital of the Irish Brigade, Sept. 22, 1862.

On your behalf I distributed a lot of shirts and drawers, bandages, &c. At the brigade hospital under the care of Gen. Widger, in which hospital are many of our gallant Pennsylvania boys. These articles were very acceptable indeed, and the Doctor and his associates unite in their thanks for them.

Another lot I distributed at this hospital—the Surgeons in charge selecting what is most needed, and they return your sincere thanks. I think you will be gratified at this distribution, and that some of your articles will be saved "in" several of the most desperate cases for which it is needed. Gen. Richardson, who commanded the Division, has been wounded. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that some of your articles will be applied for his benefit.

Another small lot I gave to Dr. Fitch, of Mass., a volunteer surgeon who came without pay of bandages. He was very thankful for the supply we gave him; and a few articles remaining I will subsequently distribute where most needed.

Yours, very sincerely, P. BUCHER. On Wednesday-morning two more boxes were sent to the care of Rev. Mr. Bucher by the Ladies' Relief Association of this place, to be distributed in the neighborhood of the late battle-field. On Friday morning, R. G. McCarty, Esq., left for the same locality, having in charge several boxes of articles for the sick and wounded, contributed chiefly by the Ladies of Rock and Middle Creeks and Cumberland and Butler townships. The names of the contributors will appear in our next.

FARROW, Sept. 30th, 1862. Dr. Edgar Cowan, of Lancaster, Pa. Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a box containing "Willows, Pills-cases, Bui Sheets, Bandages, Morning Gown, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, caps of Frags, Fruit, Milk, Jellies, Soups, and many other delicacies and articles of comfort sent by Ladies of Gettysburg, intended for the sick and wounded at the different Hospitals in this city.

How gratifying must it be for the poor soldier to contemplate the fact, that though separated from family and friends, away from the home around which cluster memories of loved ones, and many thousand miles from all, though sick, wounded and all helpless in a hospital, that there are those who can appreciate the noble self-sacrificing spirit of him who for his country has shed his blood, and who upon his altar is ready and willing to offer himself as a sacrifice.

In the name, then, of the sisters here, permit me to return my thanks to the Gettysburg friends. Their kindness will ever be appreciated. Respectfully, B. G. S. AND C. N. Our friend C. J. Sawney, of Strasburg, Pa., has placed upon our table a basket of the largest Pineshes we have ever had during the season. A most acceptable present, for which he has many thanks.

For the Compiler. Mr. Strable:—I know full well that to notice any thing in the columns of the Star is stopping beneath common dignity, but sometimes it becomes a necessity, especially as in the present case where yourself is charged with the authorship of certain articles which appeared in the columns of your own paper in regard to Mr. Busby's unwelcome course in politics. Your book is sufficiently broad and strong to bear all that your opponents may place upon you, but let Mr. Busby might think that you are the only Democrat in a county who respects his miserable sibling from one idea to another, I would inform him that I am, and no one else, the author of the articles in question.

I will grant J. B. all the excuses he makes in his very feeble written article, for he needs all this, and more, to make him a successful candidate against such a man as H. J. Myers; but a few questions still remain plain in my mind, and if he has any man at all, he will answer them. What are you now—An Abolitionist, Know Nothing, Whig, or Democrat? Answer this. Did you not tell us before the last election that you were as good a Democrat as any before?

Did you not vote with the Republicans in every instance whilst in the Legislature, and thereby deceived the people? Have you not changed your coat three or four times in politics within the space of 20 years? Have not all well thinking people reason to say that persons changing their opinions as often as you have, are either liars or mad, or purposely shape their course for evil?

Can the people trust you again as our Representative after flying around as all hungry office-hunter, do grasping at every chance to become conspicuous? I will answer the last question, by saying, "No." Mr. Busby may place all the articles of which he speaks, together with this one, to "THE TRENCH LOWER END."

"CRY SECESH LIKE THE DEVIL." A Perry county gentleman informs us that he met a "Union" (?) man from Spencer county, last week, who accused him in language something like this: "How are things going politically up in Perry county?" "All for the Union in Perry county," said our informant. "How is it in Spencer?" "Well, we have some Union men down in Spencer, and I am afraid the d--d Democrats are going to beat us this fall; our only chance of defeating them is to cry secesh like the d--r."

Such is doubtless to be the programme throughout the State.—Continued (Ind.) Republican. GOVERNOR OLDFATHER'S STATE RIGHTS.—There is a rumor now prevalent in Jersey City to the effect that after Governor Olden had heard of the arrest of Mr. Wall, he inquired of the President by telegraph the charges preferred against the prisoner. The reply, it is stated, was "Treason." Gov. Olden then sent a telegram to the Government declaring that the arrest and incarceration of any citizen of New Jersey, without having proper charges preferred against him, and an opportunity for his defence, was against the laws of the State; and that Mr. Wall should be the last man arrested under the circumstances, and that if necessary, he would call out the whole militia of the State to prevent the execution of such an order of arrest.—New York Express.

ANOTHER DEATH.—Instead of the ill-advised, unconstitutional and absurd negro proclamation crushing the rebellion and bringing the war to a sudden close, as the Abolitionists said it would, it now appears that the President contemplates an additional draft for 800,000 men, to take effect as soon as the first draft is filled. As these 800,000, if called out at all, will be called out on account of the enlarged proportions of the rebellion, caused by the proclamation, justice would seem to demand that the Abolitionists should furnish the whole number. They promised that if the war should be converted into a war of emancipation, they would send 800,000 men to the front, who would only wait to show their valor in defence of the negro rights.—Chilton Democrat.

THE NO-PARTY PATRIOTS.

The professions and practices of the Abolitionists and Republicans, in relation to appointments to office, present the broadest bar to union truth which has ever come under our observation. The State and County Conventions assemble and pass resolutions, inviting us all to vote their ticket, and they invariably select such candidates as no one but an out and out political Abolitionist can support. They pass resolutions, informing every citizen that all partisan feeling should be postponed, except that which is intended to keep them in office—and while passing these hypocritical resolutions they insist upon filling every big and little place in the country with the meanest of partisans. If the people list persons recently appointed to assess and collect taxes throughout the State; and of the long list of examining physicians and commissioners for the coming draft, the most scrupulous care has been taken to exclude all those political antecedents were beyond suspicion. Not only has a Republican been selected, but in nearly every case one who has been thoroughly Abolitionized. We are not complaining because Democrats have not been selected for the few of these places; not at all; our object is merely to expose the glaring contrast between Abolition professions and practice. There never was, even in times of peace, such a regard paid to party as there has been in the past few months. And yet, these hungry vultures prey on no party, even while distributing their partisan slices among themselves. We dare say that in nearly every election district in our State there are, at the present time, returned soldiers who, by the chance of war, were maimed and rendered unfit for further service. We see many of these gallant fellows in our streets with arms in slings; others with a leg off, and some otherwise maimed. These men generally have no other support than their own families, and many of them dependent; their melancholy expression and attenuated forms show very plainly their indigent condition, while many of them we know to have seen vigorous and active in their day. They are cripples for life, made such by service in the field; they have confronted the rebel and demonstrated their right to their country's gratitude, not by blatant professions upon our street corners, but by the performance of a noble duty, and are not Abolitionists, in its late distribution of small offices throughout the State, have demonstrated its gratitude to these returned soldiers by giving them a small proportion of the public bounty. Why not, after passing their resolutions about party, select some of these wounded soldiers for assessors and collectors of taxes.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE. Only the other day the Abolition organ treaded the soldiers and their friends to a very shameful assault, and then, in the Democratic Supreme Court, for denying to the poor volunteers in service the right to vote, and implying to every one who stands up for soldiers' rights to take a little revenge by voting the Republican ticket. We would like to see the Abolitionists select some of these wounded soldiers for assessors and collectors of taxes.

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