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The Compiler.



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

.H. J. STARLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

EDDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1862.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. ISAAC SLENKER,

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JAMES P. BARR,

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. Gen. A. H. COFFLOTH, Somerset co.

Senator.
WILLIAM McSHERRY Esq , Littlestown. HENRY J. MYERS, Esq., Tyrone tp. NM. A. DUNCAN, Esq., Gettysburg. JACOB EPPLEMAN, Butler tp.

Director of the Poor. JACOB, M. BOLLINGER, Union tp. JOSEPH H. SHILEMAN, Hamilton tp. JOHN G. BRINKERHAFF, Straban tp.

Prothonopuy JACOB BUSHEY, Eq., Genysburg. Or. H. A. L'LLY, Conowago th.

fighting is a battle for the Constitu- by the Abolitionists, because it interfered tion and the Union. In this great with their negro policy for the war. the Secessionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North, because the success of dither would be the destruction of the government.

While our armies in the field are: interests of the country?

with their negro policy for the war.

EDWARD McPHERSON VOTED WITH ter and with pleasure proceed to comply with your request. In doing this I shall endeavor to be brief, though it must be obtained that mything like a full history of the proceedings of the United States Schate on the resolutions familiarly known as the Critical Componies, and the occurrences in incident thereto, cannot be compressed in to a very short story. weapons of their own choice—the TERERS, PAINTERS, BRICK MAKERS, my retiracy from the Senate, I have not using against Southern traitors the sword, the cannon and the rifle—our duty is to meet the Abolitionists
with the weapons of peace—the tongue, the pen and the ballot.

TERERS, PAINTERS, BRICK MAKERS, my retiracy from the Senate, I have not sought to press this subject on their consideration in any party light—I have held that the government and country must be saved, no matter whose folly and madness had improve the pen and the ballot.

ject of which is the triumph of the tive. And as if to show his hostility to the member of the Republican party, for parti-Supreme Law of the land over nor- Mechanic in a more marked degree, he san ends, and statements made inconsistent thern Abolition and social revolution, and over southern treason to

Mechanics, you have an easy way of re- an exception. Their efforts to defeat it were in the usual shape of postponements emancipation and elevation, which office-hunter who voted against a simple and amendments, and it was not till within is social revolution and a despotic measure of protection to your labor. Pay a few hours of the close of the session that central government, is the issue now him in his mon coin-VOTE AGAINST HIM! a direct vote was had on the proposition clearly presented by the Abolition- Vote for Henry J. Myers, who has a large itself. ists, and this issue we must meet and enough to be the true friend of the meet 15th they did the same thing, in order to must decide.

The radicals have impudently set ministration.

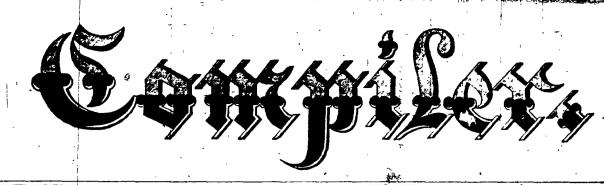
What say the people to it? we would. Swarms of negroes are against the white man. arriving every hour at the North, immigration into the Commonwealth Tional Ruin is inevitable.—New Fork these proceedings, as though alarmed about that will rival in numbers the locusts Journal. of Egypt, and make the land as dark? to the nation which Greeley, and Phillips, and Beecher, and the Abolition press speak of, and promise, in the event of their success. Say what the emancipationists may to the little of the people."

In the nation of the constitution of the constitution of the people."

Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Arkanas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason. Nicholson, Pearce, by voting the Democratic ticket, as every bastian and Slidell—27.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bing the would go for it in good faith ne w





A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

BY H. J. STAHLE.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1862.

NO. 8.

come North, to save it. He must labor for a living; his competition must reduce the price of labor, and who will say that labor is too abundantly paid now?

Such are the issues to be decided in this State at the election. Such issues, we should think, would unite all sensible, reflecting, patriotic men against the Abolitionists, and elect Democratic Congressmen and members of the Legislature in every dis- Hon. L. W. Hall, at present the candidate trict. It is impossible to concoive of of the Republican party for the State Sen-ate in this district, in the course of his ada higher duty, at this time, than to district, in the course of his addistrict, in the course of hi complete triumph of which at the polls will crush out Abolitionism and preserve the great and good earried had all the Southern men voted for and preserve the great and good it." pr words to that effect. He also comgovernment which God transmitted plained that certain Senators from the Cotto us through the hands of our Revolutionary Fathers.

Compromise was defeated.

A you were a member of the Senate at

VOTERS, REMEMBER!

the District of Columbia!

REMEMBER -Abolitionists for the Confiscation Bill, in pursuance of which President Lincoln has Jas. T. Leonard, declared his purpose to liberate the negroes D. W. Moore, of the South!

REMEMBER -

That EDWARD Mclinerson voted with the I-rael Test, Abolitionists to defeat a resolution declar- Win. L. Moore, ing that the war "should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration F. of the authority of the Constitution and R. J. Wallace, welfare of the whole people of the United I and L. WHAT THE BATTLE IS FOR. States, who are permanently involved in James Wrigley, Whatever may be the issue, we the preservation of our present form of Gov- Joseph II. Dearing, are nerved by the fact that the great battle which the Democracy is now fighting as a battle for the Constitution and the Union, was defeated A.M. Hills, but the Abelian in the permanently involved in Joseph II. Dearing, R. H. Shaw, are nerved by the fact that the great this resolution, so fairly and fully for the John L. Cuttle, Constitution and the Union, was defeated A.M. Hills,

We are engaged in a contest of more importance than was ever before waged in this country, the obfore waged in the fore the obfore waged in the form was ever before waged in the fore waged was ever before waged in the fore waged was ever before waged in the fore waged was ever before waged in the fore w These are FACTS-FACTS FROM, THE, bers of the Senate supported the "Critten-

Mechanics, you have an easy way of reclanic and laboring man!

up this issue as a test of fidelity to At the election on Tuesday the voters of New Hampshire, to strike out the Critthe government, as they call the ad- can express their opinions at the ballot box tenden proposition and insert certain reson the negro emancipation question.— clutions of his own, the only object mani-Those who would rejoice more over the re-festly being the defeat of the former. The storation of the old Union, than African Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Biker, Ringham, - Emancipation will bring upon us liberty, will vote for the Democratic candian influx of negroes to compete with date; those who are in favor of the liberawhite labor, and push on the claim tion of all the slaves and their introduction to social and political equality. We into the North, to come in open competicannot shut our eyes to the fact if cratic party. That is the issue. The negro Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green,

and when the Abolition policy comes in its comparatively brief rule, has proved to be fully carried out the number itself not only a dangerous, but a very expenwill be as ten to one. Are we presive and destructive power. IF THE COUNwhole subject was laid on the table.

TRY IS SAVED, IT CAN ONLY BE BY A

This was the vote by which some six or that much be a that no proposition was defeated.—

the Cruttenden proposition was defeated.—
on the announcement of this result the licent ties at that no proposition was defeated.—
the cruttenden proposition was defeated. ized southern slaves? What say the CHANGE-from radical Abolition to Constipeople of Pennsylvania to a negro GRESS BE AS THE PRESENT, AND NA.

Will our northern people agree first learn from the Philadelphia papers that the sition had been defeated. to be TAXED to pay for negroes, and two cases of habeas corpus in that city were then TAXED to support them after terminated yesterday by the discharge of body not in the secret, Senater Cameron they are free? Have we not TAXA- the accused, in obedience to an order from voted against his own motion, and was they are free! Have we not Taxathe War Department. This result is due joined by every other Senator of his party.
The vote is recorded on p. 433 of 1st vol.
favor Abolition in order that we may Cadwalder insistal upon the legitimete.

Compressional Globe, and is as follows: favor Abolition in order that we may Cadwalader insisted upon the legitimate have more? This is the "new life jurisdiction of the Court, and the constitution of the particle," which (Precious and tional rights of the national which (Precious and tional rights of the national rights

contrary, the freed slaves must leave in Pennsylvania who votes the Abolition Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Republican ticket, as Wendell Phillips and the South, for the southern whites Lloyd Garrison, who are the leaders of that will not let them live as equals they are against the Union and all efforts.

They must come the southern whites the Living and all efforts they are against the Union and all efforts. This vote was regarded by many as constantly declare that they are against the Union and all efforts. among them. They must come to reconstruct it. If, therefore, the Press is clusive against the Crittenden proposition, North, for a time at least; for coloning Pennsylvania, we have pointed out the after full deliberation and consultation, had ization of four millions is simply an way, as all the friends of the Union mean to cast a united vote against it. I shall never

Read!

Ex-Senator Bigler on the Crittenden Compromise.---Who Defeated It?

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

CLEARFIELD, Sept. 27, 1862. HON. WHLIAM BIGLER-Dear Sir: The

the time, and acted a conspicuous part in favor of that and other measures of adjust-That EDWARD McPriergov voted with the ment dufting the memorable session of 1860 Abolitionists for the abolition of slavery in the facts, we respectfully request that you furnish us; for public use, a brief history of the proceedings of the Senate on the reso-That Edward McPherson weted with the lutions familiarly known as the Crittenden Abelitionists for the Confession Rill in Compromise, and of the surrounding cir-

J. P. Kratser. J. Blake Walters, Wm. Porter, R. V. Wilson, John G. Hall, C. L Barrett, John W. Wright, Wm. L. Wright, J. W. Potter, Francis Short, Barthol Stumph, M. Cummings, George Thorn, Wm. S. Bradley, n Isaac Johnson, J. M. Kettleberger, Wendin Entres, John W. Shugert, Matthew Orden, W. M. McCullough, G. B. Goodlander.

CLEARFIELD, Sept. 29, 1862. GENTLEMEN: - I am in receipt of your let-

On this basis the people, as one RECORD! Busbey dare not deny them. | den Compromise" and some opposed it.—
Mechanics, you have an easy way of red. They opposed it throughout and without On the 14th of January they cast a united

onsider the Pacific railroad bill.
But the first test vote was had on the 17th day of January, on the motion of Mr. Clark,

Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Deolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—25. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg,

Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, and So Mr. Clark's amendment prevailed, and

hereafter.
It is true that, within a few hours after

The Newark Daits Journal says: "We of the vote by which the Crittenden propo-This motion came up for consideration on the 18th, and to the amazement of every-

the consequences of what had been done.

marks of anguish and despair. The motion language:

of Senator Cameron to reconsider had inspired him with hope—strong hope; but the united vote of the Republican Senators against his proposition showed him too clear-ly that his efforts were vain.

The final vote was taken directly on agreeof March—one day before the final adjournment of Congress—and is recorded on p. 1405 of the Congressional Globe, second part. In this vote every Democrat and every Southern Senator, (including Mr. Wigfall. who voted against the reconsideration of Ur. Clark's amendment) voted for the proposition, and every Republican against it.

As for the Cotton State Senators who

itheld their votes on the 16th of January, so that Mr. Clark's amendment might prevail, I have certainly no apology to make for their mischievous and wicked conduct on that or any other occasion, but if they are blame-worthy for withholding their votes. nd not sustaining the Crittenden proposition, what shall we say of the Republican Senators who, at the same time, cast a solid vote. against it, as I have already shown? It was no half way business with them, they aimed directly at its final defeat. Some of the Southern Senators, on the other hand, who had withheld their votes on the 16th, [Mesrs. Slidell, Hemphill, and Johnson of Arkansas,] by the 18th had repented their on the Crittenden proposition? Never. Did we ever get a vote on the peace conference revive the Compromise proposition, but the proposition? Never. Did we ever get a vote on the peace conference proposition to the proposition? Never. Did we ever get a vote evive the Compromise proposition, but the lepublicans persisted in their hostility to

Nor is it true that the votes of the Cotton State Senators, with those of all the other southern Senators and those of all the Northrn Democrats, could have saved and secured the Crittenden Compromise. They could month. They were not strong enough to sethat the constitution requires a vote were net strong enough to best a pension bill were net strong enough to best a pension bill of two thirds to submit amendments to the one morning. For three long months have I constitution for the ratification of the States. followed the Senator and others, begging for a ten Republican votes. But suppose the Constitution did not so require—what could it have availed to have adopted a suppose that the control of the control o Constitution did not so require—what could thave availed to have adopted a settlement by a mere parfy vote? It was a compronise between the two sections that the exigencies required. The Republican was the dominant party in the North, and no comprise or adjustment could be assessed. monwealth of Virginia. It has been petition-comprise or adjustment could be successful, either in the Senate or before the people, without their active support. They consti-ted one of the parties to the issue, and it lead one of the parties to the issue, and it would have been folly—worse than folly whelming majority of the people of my to have attempted a settlement without ave, sir, and of nearly every other State their sanction and support before the countries. Before the Senators from the

vious that mything like a full history of the proceedings of the United States Senate on the resolutions familiarly known as the Critical States Compromise, and the occurrences of its failure. On this point the first of January a two-thirds yote for the consequences of its failure. On this point the first of January a two-thirds yote for the consequences of its failure. On this point the first of January a two-thirds yote for the critical states of January a two-thirds yote for the testimony is very conclusive, and I shall give it at some llength, please or displease whom it may. If Republicans choose to dresses I have made to the people, since the first of January a two-thirds yote for the Carolina. Georgia would be there by her representatives, and Louisiana also—there two gives tracket the responsibility, offsaying that they give a States which, at least, would have browere against the proposition and determined to make no settlement, however we may lament their policy, no one could object to a can confirm the Senator's declaration that lament their policy, no one-could object to distribute the constitution, as sharter of fact; but they will forever fail to satisfy the world that the south was not fairly committed to a settlement on the basis of the Crittenden proposition. I will go inther and the Northern Democrats would they possessed the power to do so. I am aware that there are plenty of Republicans who would still sourn to settle with the South on such conditions, as there are also triding fanatics who would not take that section back indo the Union even on the control of the Constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the Union even on the control of the Constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the Constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the Constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the Constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the Constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the Constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the Constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the Constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the Constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the constitution. They certainly distinct the section back indo the constitution and submitted the section of the constitution and submitted the section back indo the constitution and submitted the section and submitted the section of the constitution of

and save the unity and peace of our coun-criter to defeat a compromise. (
tryl" Amongst those willing to make In what I have said I have not intended to

Amongst those willing to make held. The first great task was the discover whether it was possible to bring to South up to ground on which the North could stand. Many and various were the propositions and suggestions produced. But it was finally concluded that the proposition of the venerable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden.) was most likely to command the requisite support in Congress and before

Messrs. Crittenden. Powell, Hunter, Seward. Toombs. Douglas, Collamer, Davis, Wade, Bigler. Rice, Doolittle and Grimes-five Southern Democrats. The Southern and Repub-This was the vote on which some six or light Senators from the Cotton States with-lield their votes, and of this I shall speak hereafter.

The sat issue, and nence a rule was adopted fourths of the estate that belonged to all the states and all the people. It expressly exclusions from the Cotton States with-lield their votes, and of this I shall speak hereafter.

The sat issue, and nence a rule was adopted fourths of the estate that belonged to all the fore its designs are accomplished, will be not ded slavery from \$00,000 square mile, and all less than \$4,500,000,000!!!

Of which Pennsylvania's share will be a hereafter. majority of ooth sides. An the Southern Sent formed it in the remaining 200,000. The relationship of the Critical and Mr. Toombs were pupilicans, it is true, had just elected a President State about to take possession of the On which the yearly tax would be On the 23d of December, this proposition came up for consideration, and it became necessary several States showed that they were over a States showed that they were over a In addition to the State tax now im for Messrs. Davis and Toombs to take their positions in regard to it, and I shall never forget the substance of what both said, for I regarded their course as involving the fate of their principles to three-fourths of all the terminority, if they secured the application of their principles to three-fourths of all the terminority. for he held that his constituents had an count | nmnh.

with other satisfactory provisions I would accept it." [Page 270, Cong. Globe, 1st.]

In addition to my own testimony of what occurred in the committee of thirteen, I preical power, and would have relieved the

MEMBER PROM THE SOUTH, including those from the Cotton States [Messra. Davis and Toombs] expressed they readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky, as a final scitchent of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by the Republican membess. Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreyment, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party." These remarks were made, as I well remember, before a very full Senute—in the presence of nearly, if not quite all the Republican and Southern Senutors, and nodone dured lican and Southern Senators, and polone dared to dispute the facts stated.

o dispute the facts stated.

Mr. Pugh, on the 2d day of March, in the ourse of a very able speech) remarked;
"But suppose that Schator does promise me a vote of the Crittenden proposition; I have followed him for three months; I have followed followed him for three months; I have followed my honorable friend from Kentucky Mr. Crittenden for three months; I have followed my friend, the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Bigler] for three months; I have voted with them on all these propositions at a time when there were twelve other Senators in this chamber od whose votes we could rely; and what came of it all? Did we ever get a vote when the country with the month of the country with the month of the country what came of it all? Did we ever get a vote is immense; if it does not already by the end my friend, the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Bigler] for three months; I have voted with them on all the propositions at a time when there were twelve other Senators in this chamber od whose votes we could rely; and

the bill introduced by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Bigler] to remit these propositions to a vote of the people? Never. They were not strong enough to displace the Pacific railroad bill, which stood here and defied them in the Senate for more than a

Mississippi left this Chamber, But no one can misunderstand the real them, who now assumes, at least to be President of bolicy that regards the success of the Republican orators in parading the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it, the fact that six or eight Southern Senators and to maintain the Union, if that proposition are distributed their votes from the Crittenden proposition. It is to show that the South was not for it and did not the South was not for it and did not desire a compromise, and hence the Republican orators in parading the Southern Senators and to maintain the Union, if that proposition of the honor, the integrity and receive from the could receive from the could

ditions of the Constitution. They certainly can have no complaint against my views and sentiments.

When Congress assembled in December, 1860, it was obvious to every one who was at all willing to heed the signs of the times, that the peace of our country was in imminent peril, the natural consequences of a prolonged war of criminal on between impacticable men of the North and the South.

It was also endorsed by almost the unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky, and subsequently by those of Tennessee and North that it is useless to add testimply. The Republican members of the Senute were against any and the ridicals of that body were against any and exery adjustment. When the Peace Confernent peril, the natural consequences of a prolonged war of criminal on between impacticable men of the North and the South. impracticable fanatics as Commissioners in

an effort to compromise and settle, regard-extenuate or excuse the wickedness of the less of sectional, party or dersonal considera-secessionists. But and impolitic as was the do now, that the acceptance of Mr. Crittenden's proposition by one-third of the Re-those of the loyal to be paid for.

publicans in Congress, at the right time, would There will, therefore, be at least one-have broken down secession in nearly all the fourth of the slaves to be paid for—that is States now claiming to be out of the Union; States now claiming to be out of the Union; States now claiming to be out of the Union; States now claiming to be out of the Union; States now claiming to be partial to share owners in the District of Columbia, (\$300,)would coet the nation \$300, common territory of the United States was concerned it proposed an equitable partition, sixty of the North shout 900,000 may sugar miles. the people. These, together with all others of a similar character, were referred to a select committee, composed of the following Senators:

Senators:

Common terrory of the United States was concerned it proposed an equitable partition, giving the North about 900,000 square miles, and the South about 306,000. No umpire that could have been selected would have

given the North more.

If, then, it was a material interest and value we are contending for, it gave us our fell share; if it was the application of a political principle the Republicans were struggling for, it allowfourths of the estate that belonged to all the a shange in Congress, or by other means, the compromise. Mr. Davis said, "that for ritory, was that not enough? Could they would have to pay yearly \$38.50 national tax, himself the proposition would be a bitter pill, not on that have boasted of a great tri-

For a time these arguments and considerainto the common Territories, and occupy and enjoy them with whatever might be their property at the time; but nevertheless, in view of the great stake involved, if the Republican side would go for it in good faith he would unite with them." Mr. Toombs expressed current was soon changed. We were then nearly the same against and donsiderations seemed to have weight with the more moderate and conservative of the Republican Senators. Indeed at one time I had strong hopes of a settlement. But the radicals rallied in force, headed by Mr. Greely, and the unite with the same against and donsiderations would not be weight with the more moderate and considerations. nearly the same sentiments, and declared that met with the argument that the people, in the final settlement. Mr. Toombs also, in open Senate, on the 7th of January, used the following language: this obstacle; and it was to this end, after consultation with Mr. Crittenden and others, that I myself introduced a bill into the Senity in the Territory, yet when it was proposed, as I now understand the Senator from Kentucky to propose, that the line of 36-30 shall be extended, acknowledging and protecting our property on the south side of that line, for people of the several States on the Crittenden are providing for taking the sense of the people of the several States on the Crittenden are providing for taking the sense of the several States on the Crittenden are providing for the direction of members of the several States on the Crittenden are providing for the direction of members and the several States on the Crittenden are provided as the several States on the Crittenden are provided as the several States of the Sta the sake of peace—permanent peace, I said to proposition, for the direction of members of the committee of thirteen, as I say here, that Congress in voting for or against its submission

impossibility within the life-time of the Democratic ticket at the commander of the political options.

In addition to my own testimony of what the political option of the appearance and bearing of that occurred in the committee of thirteen, I preserve the Constitution and ensured the announcement of this result. His heart and Mr. Pogh, bearing directly on this point:

The negro

The negro

Abolitionicm and rebellion, and restore the Union, preserve the Constitution and ensured the announcement of this result. His heart and Mr. Pogh, bearing directly on this point:

The motion in the fifte-time of vote the Democratic ticket at the commander of the occurred in the committee of this result. His heart and Mr. Pogh, bearing directly on this point:

The motion is a think the fifte-time of vote the Democratic ticket at the comminder of the occurred in the committee of the sent extracts from speeches of Mr. Douglas members of all sevices the announcement of this result. His heart and Mr. Pogh, bearing directly on this point:

The motion is a united vote against it. I shall never line didition to my own testimony of what occurred in the committee of the trivenes, on account of his vote of the appearance and bearing of that occurred in the committee of Mr. Douglas members of all sevices from speeches of Mr. Douglas was appear to the political options. The vote of the appearance and bearing of that occurred in the committee of Mr. Douglas and well have relieved the occurred in the committee of Mr. Douglas was appear to the political options. The vote of the appearance and bearing of Mr. Douglas and Arc Pogh, bearing directly on this point:

The notion is a united vote against it. I shall never line didition to my own testimony of the occurred in the committee of Mr. Douglas and Arc Pogh, bearing directly on this point:

The political properties of all sevents from speeches of Mr. Douglas and Arc Pogh, bearing directly on this point.

The political properties of all sevents from speeches of all sevents from speeches of al

wining to accept this nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, pray tell us what you will do? I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that in the committee of thirteen, a few days are committee of thirteen, a few days ago, EVERY that the proposition would have carried a ma-MEMBER FROM THE SCUTH, including those from jority in nearly all the States of the Union, the Cotton States Messrs. Davis and Toombs] but it shaged the fate of all other efforts for the people could be allowed to settle the controversy for themselves under the lights of eighteen months' experience, of war and carnage, and countless sacrifices of national strength and character. Very truly, your obedient servant,

THE WAR TAX---ITS COLLECTION ---WHY POSTPONED.

Treasury gave official notice that operations under the war tax should commence on the first of September. Assessors and collectors were is immense: if it does not already, by the end of the fiscal year it will amount to \$2,000,000,-000, more or less. Our epinion is, it will be more. Or a portion of this the interest will the Territories soon be, if it is not already, due. The credit of the government is above all value now, and should not be tampered with. However unpopthe administration should meet it promptly without any nostponement of the inevitable hour, or any attempt to dodge the responsibility. If they have shown no discretion beretoies of contrabands. fore, it is incumbent on them to make some play of manly firmness, statesmanlike wisdom display of manly framess, states may not patriotic determination now. Delay may and patriotic determination now. Delay may

we have already had is usclesss. The fax must come. It must be assessed—it must be collected—and why hot at once? Why did not the assessions proceed with their business, as the Secretary, of the Trensury said they should, on the first of Se, tember? That direction has not been changed by any public official notice from the head of the department—and yet all is quitted the head of the department—and yet all is quitted. et: not an ussessor is in the field; the word luc.

The project of the government?

We are loth to believe this. It seems almost incredible. And yet how cleared we to a country for the present inactivity of the tax.

Draft white folks.

18. An act authorizing the President to arm negroes.

19. An act to give us highle more paper.

20. An act concerning neggers.

21. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal tender.

22. An act to compensate Congressment for using their influence in obtaining contracts.

23. An act authorizing the President to arm negroes.

19. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal tender.

21. An act to compensate Congressment for using their influence in obtaining contracts.

officers? . Humiliting as it- is, we are forced to

heliage that there will be no assessments, no collections, and AFTER THE ELECTION!

But postponement is not payment; and we take the liberty of suggesting to the people that voting the Republican ticket will not setate their bill with the Republican collector, the liberty like all lumps them gives the thetics.

24. An act declaring white men almost as good as niggers, if they behave themselves. (Laid on the table.)

25. An act to repel that clause of the Constitutuition relating to the admission of new Stites:

26. An act to repel that clause of the Constitution relating to the admission of the Constitution relating to the Constitution relating t

practicable men of the North and the South. that Mr. Chandler, Mr. Harlan, and others. The anxious inquiry was beaud everywhere surged their respective Governors to send on party, that will, if successful in the Congresssignal elections, put a stop to any innecessary and light as possible.-Patriot & Union.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the tions, consultation after consultation was policy of the Northern radicals it furnished no United States, has issued his Proclamation sufficient reason for secession, rebellion and declaring his purpose to emancipate all the war; but I believed most sincerely then as I negro slaves in the United States—those of rebels to be freed without compensation;

000,000 of them in all. How much more world that cost, supposing that it could be accomplished? Not a cent less than \$1,000,000,000.

Keep it before the People, then, that The WAR DEBT and the NEGRO DEBT publicans were struggling for, it allows that this Abolition administration will ensure the Constitution or the application of their doctrine to three- tail upon the nation, if it is not checked by Union; and it is this indifference to the Constitution of the Consti

In addition to the State tax now imposed to pay the expenses of Government and the interest on the \$40,000,000 State debt. Or, in round numbers, each tax-payer, would have to pay yearly \$38.50 national tax. ministration. Keep these facts before the People.-Pa-

The negro idea of emancipation is characteristically expressed in the following stanzas from the latest "negro melody."

Old Uncle Ned, frow down dat hoe! And Dinah drop dat kitchen dough! We're all free, wid noffin to do But to dance all night, and all day too. De white trash have nuffin to say, But to work! work! and de taxes pay;

While de bressed darkies dance dere fill, Let de white trash foot de fiddler's bill!

AN OHIO SOLDIER'S APPEAL

A soldier in the army, in a letter to the Circleville Democrat, makes tollowing strong and urgent appeal to the phople to ustain the Democracy :

"But why should the soldier look for sympathy from those who make the 'nigger' paramount to all things else? It was this 'ao-party,' Abolition-Republican party that defeated the bill presented by Democrats, which would have given the Ohio soldier the right to vote, in camp, for Congressmen and State officers. It was them who advecated and appropriated money to feed a lot of idle and worthless negroes, at a cost of \$100,000 per annum, while the wives and children of the brave men who had fallen nto the hands of the enemy were starving. Do you wonder that we wish for a change? Is it stange that we are auxious to vote for candidates for the important offices that are to be filled at the fall election. But we cannot vote. Yet we can appeal to those at home—to hard-fisted furmers, to the mechanics, to the laboring men, to all who have the good of their country at heart—to use their influence, to work night and day, and work and halp cleat the part in D. and vote and help elect the entire Demo-cratic ticket and defeat the 'no-party' Abolition Disunion ticket. We don't want men sent to Congress who can do nothing but legislate for the 'niggers.' We don't want any legislation on the subject. We intend. but it shared the fate of all other efforts for settlement. Would to God our country was now in the condition it then was, and that two-thirds of the men who are now fighting would rejoice at the success of the entire Democratic ticket. To those, then, who don't want to see the Constitution violated, who want the soldier's family provided for. and who want to see this rebellion crushed out and peace restored to our country, to all such the soldiers appeal to vote the Democratic ticket."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST SES-SION OF CONGRESS.

Two months ago, perhaps, the Secretary of the The Clinton Democrat gives the following as the proceedings of the last session of Con gress-"not copied from the record, but put down according to our recollection, and warranted correct in the main." We doubt whether the proceedings copied faithfully from the record would show the last session of the Abolition Congress in any more favorable light:

1. An act in relation to niggers.

2. An act to emancipate niggers.
3. An act to prohibit what dye call-it in

4. An act to abolish what-dye-call-it in the District of Columbia. 5. An act concerning niggers.

6. An act to confiscate niggers 7. An act to anticipate the wives and ba-

8. An act to emancipate niggers who fight for the Confederacy.

9: An act to make 'em fight for the U-

10. An act to make freed niggers love 11. An act to educate said niggers.

12. An act to make paper worth more than

13. An act to make a little more paper worth more than a good deal more gold.

An act to free somebody's niggers.
 An act in relation to said niggers:

16. An act to make white folks squeal, otherwise known as the Tax Bill. 17. An act authorizing the President to

Draft white folks.

23. An act authorizing the issue of more

omnibus tickets.
24. An act declaring white men almost as

26. An act to repel the rest of the Consti Tution.

27. Resolutions pledging the Government

. An act concerning niggers. 37. Resolution of adjournment.

"DISSOLUTION OR EXORCISM." Gen. Wadsworth, the Abolition candispeech a few days since to a serenading party in Washington, from which we quote

this paragraph:
"We are in the pange of dissolution or we are in the pangs of exorcism. If we would nerve ourselves, we must cast out the levil which has termented and disgraced us from the hour of our National birth."

Good, good.]
This says the Albany Argas, is plain. If we cannot get rid of slavery by proclama-tion, negro revolt, or arms, Gen. Wads-worth is in favor of "dissolution." So are nine-tenths of his supporters.

WHO CARES?

An Abolition paper very candidly says Nobody pretends that the proclamation is constitutional." This is true-but it adds :--"And nobody cares whether it is or not." This is not true. Every Domocrat, every loyal man in the country, whatever may be his politics, does care whether the President's acts are constitutional or not. The Abolitionists only do not care for the Constitution or the stitution that makes them dangerous, and requires their defeat and ejection from power to save the country.

The Abolitionists of Chester county, with John Hickman at their head, who were praising Gen. McCall to the skies a few weeksago, and got up asplendid testimonial to him on his return home from captivity in Richmond, are now fiercely denouncing him. and even going so far as to accuse him of "sympathizing with treason." The only reason for this sudden change of tune, is that Gen. McCall has not declined the nomination for Congress that was unanimously tendered him, last week, by the Democratic Convention of Chester county. So, it seems, every one, be he soldier or civilian, is to be publicly branded with disloyalty and treason, who dares to call himself a Democrat, or accept a Democratic nomination for office; although he may have nobly proved his love for and devotion to the Union, by fighting under its banners, and like the brave Gen. McCall, suffering wounds and imprisonment in the Union cause! Truly, these Republican "no-party" men, are the bitterest partizans we have. No truly patri-"CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION AS THE otic citizen would be guilty of abusing a SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE gallant soldier like the commander of the