ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates Jos PRINTING done with neatness and

Orrice in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment "COMPILER, PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign

## PROPESSIONAL GARDS.

J. C. Neely,

TTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collec-tions and all other business intrusted to is care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by 45th Year. Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.) Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

A TTORNEY AT LAW .- Office in West Mid-

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859. Wm. A. Duncan,

TTORNEY AT LAW .- Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover. TTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend A to Collections and all other business en-trusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' [Sept. 5, 1859. Gettysburg, Pa.

D. McConaughy,

A TTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door wes of Buehler's drug and book store, Cham of Buenier's drug and book store, cham bersburg street.) Attorney and Solicitor for Patrate and Pensions. Bounty Land War-rants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer; Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and | Footsteps of angels followin their trace, highest prices given? Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States Apply to him personally All things are hushed before her; as she throws Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler, TTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted him. He speaks the German language:-Office at the same place, in South Bultimore Tread with sadfeet our rough and thorny vatreet, near Forney's drug store, and nearly And bear the heat and burden of the day. opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D. HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in

Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental ; Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever. Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Bistress & Peters TDAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR,

SEEDS, &c., at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford. Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROFERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUNO, PLASTER, &c. April 28, 1802. 1y\*

Adams County TUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.-Incorpo ated March 18, 1851.

President-George Suope. Vice President - 5. R. Russell. Secretary - D. A. Buchler. Treasurer-David M'Creary

Executive Con after-Robert, McCurdy, Jacob ndrew Heintzelman M'Cu dy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. Me-Creary, S. R. Russell, J. R. dersh, Sonnel Dirboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson JI. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClelbin, John Wol-1 ard, R. G. McCreury, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt James H Marshall, M Eichelberger.

puny employs no Agents—all business being tion; and certain it is that during the last done by the Managers, who are angually electively the Managers, who are angually electively the Stockholders. Any person desiring ber, 1860, (the day on which he resigned an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information. The Executive Committee ments at the coffice of the Company on the last Wednesday in évery mouth, at 2, P. M.

Still at Work! MOACHMAKING AND BEACKSMITHING The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he conjunct the Conchmaking and Blacksmathing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. "He has on hand and will and to the satisfaction of customers.

Coustry Propuer taken in exchange for work at market prices. Persons desiring articles or work in the spectfully invited to call on JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH. Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG .- The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patro-BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, age. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted.) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most ap-

proved machinery, he is repared to do a heavy business.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Payette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick at.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Hush, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees. Reception and Upholstered Chairs, AS-SURTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture Gilt and Walaut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards. Extension Tables, of every length Persons disposed to purchase are invited to

for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country. A. MATHIOT & SON, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862. 1 - 1 41 3.4 OAL OIL—at
DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.





## A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Br H. J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1862.

NO. 6.

"AT THE BANT."

[This beautiful little poem appeared originally in the Independent, written on the passage Man goeth forth unto his work and to his labor until the evening."]

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide, And flowers are sweetest at the eventide, . And birds most musical at the close of day, and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street And saints devinest when they pass away.

> Morning is lovely, but a holier charm Lies folded close in Evening's robe of balm; And weary man must ever love her best, For Morning calls to toil, but night to-rest. She comes from heaven, and on her wings doth

bear O'er earth and sky her man'le of repose; There is a colm, a beauty, and a power

That Morning knows not, in the Evening hon Until the Evening we must weep and toil, Plough life's stern furrow, dig the weed soil. Trend with sad feet our rough and thorny way,

Oh! when our sun is setting, may we glide, Like Summer Evening, down the golden tide ; And leave behind us, as we pass away, Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay,

## Miscellaneous.

Ex-President Buchanan's

Department on the 29th and 30th of Oc-

sponsible for all the acts of the Administrahis office after my request.), he exercised Holt was immediately thereafter transferred

to use the language of Gen. Swett, "as to silence. seems to have been convinced, for on the day after the date of his first "views," he addressed (on the 30th October) supplemental views to the War Department, in which he states: "There is one (regular) company in Boston, one here; (at the Narrows.)

six highly excited Southern States! The force "within reach" was so entirely inadequate that nothing more need be said on and the Presidential election impending, would have been an invitation to collision and secession. Indeed, if the whole American army, consisting of only sixteen thous-and men, had been "within reach," they ed. Besides, I believed, and this correctly, that, although Gen. Scott, believing, in op- he and his command were then treated position to the opinion-of the committee with marked kindness by the authorities interrupted by military force, was only able to assemble at Washington, so late as the to assemble at Washington, so late as the hope of compromise, to provoke collision, 4th March, six hundred and fifty-three men, rank and file of the army. And, to men, rank and file of the army. And, to make up this army, even the Sappers and Miners were brought from West Point.

But why was there no greater force within reach? This question could be better answered by Gen. Scott himself than by any other person. Our small regular army, with the exception of a few hundred men, were out of reach, on our remote frontiers, where it had been continuously stationed call and give our stock an examination, which years, to protect the inhabitants and the emigrants on their way thither from the attacks of hostile Indians. All were insufficient, and both Gen. Scott and myself had endeavored in vain to prevail upon Congress to raise several additional regiments Queensware.

If you want anything in the QUEENSWARE states, in his report to the War Department states, in his report to the War Department. of November, 1857, that "it would not more ly needed in Florida, Texas, New Mexico.

harbor, and Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

knowledge and consent was as much in and to the unhappy effect which an actual violation of the sacred confidence which collision either at that or any other point ought to prevail between the Commanding might produce on the Peace Convention, General of the army and the Commander, then about to assemble at Washington .less influence on the Administration than in-Chief, as it would have been for the Sec. The result was that a joint dispatch was any other member of the Cabinet. Mr. retary of War to publish the same docu- carefully prepared by the Secretaries of Holtwas immediately thereafter transferred ments without his authority. What is of War and Navy, accepting the proposal, from the Post Office D partment to that of more importance, their publication was War; so that from this time until the 4th calculated injuriously to affect the comprotransmitted by telegraph on the 20th Janof March, 1861, which was by far the most mise measures then pending before Con- uary to Lieutenant Slemmer and to the important period of the Administration, be gress and the country, and to encourage the mayal commanders near the station. these nine fortifications, in such a number, tained for the General, I passed it over in munications with Washington.

Persons desiring articles or work in the President's power would have been he speeches, allusions had been made to til an adequate force had arrived to defend reached the officer (Col. Scott) to whom it Conchmaking or Blacksmithing line, are resimply absurd. Of this Gen. Scott himself them, and some misapprehension in their it against any attack. The fort is still in was addressed." character had got abroad.

15th of December. Whilst I have no recole Convention. sequently proposed by Mr. Crittenden, called "The Crittenden Compromise." At that time high hopes were entertained through

would telegraph "Major Anderson, of Fort at the commencement of the session of Moultrie, to hold the Forts (Moultre and Congress. Sumter) against the attack;" because, with very purpose. I refer to Major Buell, of

same day, presenting to me General Jack-son's conduct in 1833, during the period of New York harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter. nullification, as an example, requires no together with some extra muskets or rifles, special notice. Even if the cases were not ammuniton and subsistance? It is hoped entirely different, I had previously deter- that a sloop and cutter may be ordered for of November, 1857, that "it would not more mined upon a policy of my own, as will apthe same purpose to-morrow."

pear from my annual message. This was, ly needed in Florida, Texas, New Mexico, at every hazard, to collect the customs at known that Mr. Floyd was out of office. Jalifornia, Oregon, Washington, (T.) Kansak, Charleston, and outside of the port, if need Never did a request meet a more prompt Nebraska, Minnesota, leaving mot a com- be, in a vessel-of-war. Mr. Colcock, the compliance. It was received on Sunday advised that Major Anderson should be in- restoration of the Union, which was far, tea of blackberry leaves.

security to our citizens in distant settle- ed to the Senate, as his successor, a suitable obliged to withdraw troops from one from nomination. Thus, without a Collectorit tier in order to reinforce another, the weak-

subject of secession. In the first sentence, the 29th President Buchanan, having entertime, the fight of secession may be conceding, but immediately says, "this is instantially says, "the 29th President Buchanan, having enter the United States) was pertially the United States) was pertially says, "this is instantially says, "the 29th President Buchanan, having enter the United States) was pertially says, "the Star of the President. It was on the 9th to on the part of the United States) was pertially says, "this is instantially says, "the Star of the President Buchanan, having enter the United States) was pertially says, "the Star of the Washington, and no movement of defence of January that the Star of the Washington, and no movement of defence of January that the Star of the Washington, and no movement of defence of January that the Star of the Washington, and no movement of defence of January that the Star of the Washington, and no movement of defence of January that the Star of the Washington, and no movement of defence of January that the Star of the Washington on the United States) was pertially says, the Star of the President Rule of Star of the President Rule of Star of the President Rule of Star of the President Rule of Star of the Star of th by halanced by the correlative right on the struct in a joint note to the commander of part of the Federal Government against an interior State or States to re-establish by an to Slemmer, commanding Fort-Pickens, it not slemmer, commanding Fort-Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to territory." (For this he cites "Paley's land Captain Vogles' company unless the fort should be attacked." He afterwards the "many days" of the General, Scott asserts, in the face had not opened fire from Fort Sunter on States, within brackets, "That joint note I allow any attempt to be made—to reinforce allow any attempt to be made—to reinforce allow any attempt to be made—to reinforce the adjacent batteries; but demanded its nover saw, but suppose the airmistice was made to the President on the 30th. It was compiled with on no retain the flag to the Gover. In the 31st, and a single day is all that represents the "many days" of the face of the views of these facts, that the President refused to allow any attempt to be made—to reinforce allow on the 30th. It was compiled with on nor stating that he presumed the act had been unauthorized, and for that reason he of the views of the selfacts, that the President refused to allow any attempt to be made—to reinforce allow on the 30th. It was compiled with on nor stating that he presumed the act had been unauthorized, and for that reason he of the views of the selfacts, that the President refused to allow any attempt to be made—to reinforce allow on the 30th. It was compiled with on nor stating that represents the "many days" of the General.

Again, General, Scott asserts, in the face of the adjacent batteries; but demanded its allow any attempt to be made—to reinforce allow on the 30th. It was compiled with on nor stating the act had not opened fire from Fort Sunter on the 30th. It was compiled with on nor stating the act had not opened fire from Fort Sunter because he was not sent a flag to the General.

Again, General, Scott asserts, in the face of the adjacent batteries; but

been long vaguely circulating, but are now condersed by the responsible name of Gen.

I trust Liave said enough, and more than enough to convince every mind why I did sels of war at no great distance from Fort.

I. The first and most prominent among the charges is my refusal minediately to to re-inforce forts fackson and St. Phillip, it against the impending attack. In this space of time secessionists of the second only in certain places, as between a town able to defend herself in case of attack was only in certain places, as between a town able to defend herself in case of attack was only in certain places, as between a town able to defend herself in case of attack was only in certain places, as between a town able to defend herself in case of attack was only in certain places, as between a town able to defend herself in case of attack was only in certain places, as between a town able to defend herself in case of attack was only in certain places, as between a town able to defend herself in case of attack was only in certain places, as between a town able to defend herself in case state of suspense, and whilst Lieut. Slemmer was in extreme peril, Senators Slidell, Hunter and Bigler, neceived a telegraphic dispense of Menney at Possocola, on the 28th January, with the adjustment of the present questions at Pensacola, on the 28th January, with the urgent request that they should lav it before the start of the West left truce upon due notice to the opposite party; but neither General Scott of rang other but neither General Scott of range garrison nine commerated fortifications, on the Mississippi; Fort Morgan, below state of suspense, and whilst Lieut. Slemmer scattered over six of the Southern States, Mobile; Forts Pickens and Mellea, in Pen- was in extreme peril, Senators Slidell, Hunaccording to the recommendation of Gen: sacola harbor: Fort Pulaski, below Savan, ter, and Bigler, received a telegraphic dissect, in his "views" addressed to the War nah; Fort-Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston patch from Senatof Mallory, of Florida, dated

published them without the President's both with a view to the safety of the Fort

The result was highly fortunate. The character had got abroad.

If and III. General Scott states that he have expressed his satisfaction with this ararrived in Washington on the 12th, and, rangement. The General was correct in accompanied by the Secretary of War, held the supposition that this arrangement was a conversation with the President on the to expire on the termination of the Peace

one at Pittsburg, one at Augusta, (Ga.,) one at lection whatever of this conversation, he Baton Rouge,"—in all five companies only within doubtless states that I did refuse to send period, when dates will be essentially necesreach to garrison or reinforce the forts mentioned three hundred men to reinforce Major Ansary to disentangle the statement of Gen. succor was sent to Fort Taylor, Key West, in the "vices."

The South Carolina Commissioners to Fort Jefferson and Tortugas Island, which Five companies—four hundred men—to removed to Fert Suinter. The reason for were appointed on the 22d, and arrived in occupy and reinforce nine fortifications in this refusal is manifest to all who recollect Washington on the 27th December. The the history of the time. But twelve days day after their arrival it was announced before, in the annual message of the 3d of that Major Anderson had removed from had the reinforcements not reached their December, I had urged upon Congress the Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. This rendestination in due time; and even express-

the subject. To have attempted such a adoption of amendments to the Constitudered them furious.

military operation with so feeble a force, tion of the same character with those subletter to the President demanding the sur-render of Fort Sumter. The President answered this letter, on the 20th December, Inere are some details of this conversation in regard to which the General's memory must be defective. At present I shall specify only one. I could not have stated that on a future contingent occasion I would telegraph "Major Anderson of Fort."

Intere are some details of this conversation in regard to which the General's memory must be defective. At present I shall specify only one. I could not have stated that on a future contingent occasion I would telegraph "Major Anderson of Fort."

Intere are some details of this conversation in the attempt must have been captured or destroyed. The vast inadequation in the first state of the force provided to accomplish the Such is eminently the case in connecting the facts relative to Charleston with Penotogram of the facts relative to Charleston

Under these changed circumstances, Genprudent precaution, this had already been eral Scott, by note on Sunday, the 30th done several days before through a special December, addressed the following inquimessenger sent to Major Anderson for this ry to the President:
very purpose. I refer to Major Buell, of "Will the President permit General Scott,

without reference to the War Department, the army.

The (ieneral's supplementary note of the and otherwise as secretly as possible, to

The General seems not to have then

pany for Utah." And again, in his report existing collector, as I had anticipated, re- evening, December 30th. On Monday structed to evacuate the fort as soon as of November, 1858, he says:

"This want of troops to give reasonable ber, and immediately thereafter I nominate and Navy Departments, and on Monday to carry the processing for a control. evening Gen. Scott came to congratulate ments, including emigrants on the plains, person, prepared at any personal risk to do me that the Secretaries had issued the netion may have existed in case there should can scarcely be too strongly stated; but I his duty. That body, however, throughout cassary orders to the army and navy officers willouly add, that as often as we have been its entire session, declined to act on this and that they were in his passession. The Brooklyn, with troops, military stores and have existed for its voluntary surrender provisions, was to sail forthwith from Forters Monroe to Fort Sumter. I am, there-

certain his precise meaning in this passage, consequent upon the meeting of the Peace solutions with the South Capolina Commished and mean quite convention at Washington, and was undersolved in his supplementary "views." In stood to terminate with it,"

Secretary Holt and myself endeavored, in Two days after this court conventions and fire on any, vessel that attempted to solve in the supplementary "views." In stood to terminate with it,"

Secretary Holt and myself endeavored, in Two days after this court conventions and fire on any vessel that attempted to solve in the process of the

Ex-President Buchanan's

STATEMENTS REFUTING GENERAL

SOUTH-S.

To the Entries of the Value Sales for the Control of the Contr

1 strict R. G. McCreary John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, Wright, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Picking, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel F. Gitt, James II Marshall, W. Eichelberger, John Chaninghon, Abdiel James II Marshall All Marshall

National Intelligencer. Mr. Holt says: "The countermand spoken of (by Mr. Thompson) was not more cordially sanctioned by the President than it was by Gen. Scott and myself; not because of any dissent from the order on the part of the Press Congress in a special message of the 8th of ident, but, because of a letter received that February, to which I refer the reader. On day from Major Anderson, stating, in ef. It is ary, 1861) reached the Department, that a viewing the whole subject, explaining and performed the duties of Secretary of War Secessionists in their mid and wicked at too long for transcription; suffice it to say, heavy battery had been crected among the justifying the conduct of the President on wentive satisfaction.

But why did I not immediately garrison From the great respect which I then enters the security of the fort and its free combatter the world probably destroy any both eloquent and emphatic: harbor, which would probably destroy any both eloquent and emphatic: unarmed vesse! (and such was the Star of "If, (says Mr. Holt.) with the West) which might attempt to make bersburg street. He has on hand and will to use the impuge of teen, sus to sheet, and the result was ingily fortunate. The first was ingily fortunate. The was to sheet. The was ingily fortunate. The w which could be sent to these fortifications. The editions of the National Intelligencer, in a conduct deserves high commendation) and of war. Hence the countermand was destined by telegraph to New York; but of civil war, then upon them and those they a scale so extensive by any means within state that both in public prints and in public prints and in public prints and in public prints and in public described by telegraph to New York; but of civil war, then upon them and those they they excel had sailed a short time before it.

The defined by telegraph to New York; but of civil war, then upon them and those they they excel had sailed a short time before it.

The defined by telegraph to New York; but of civil war, then upon them and those they they excel had sailed a short time before it.

was addressed."
A statement of these facts, established by dates, proves conclusively that the President was not only willing but anxious in the briefest period to reinforce Fort Sum-

On the 4th of January, the day before the departure of the Star of the West from New York, as Gen. Scott in his statement admits, reached these points in time for their security. He nevertheless speculates on the consequences which might have followed

es the extraordinary opinion that, with the posession of these forts, "the rebels might have purchased an early recognition.' I shall next advert to the statement that the expedition under Capt. Ward, "of three Scott in his statement says; "It would have or four small steamers belonging to the been easy to reinforce this fort down to Coast Survey," was kept back by something the 12th of February." Why, then, did not by a peremptory refusal. This brought or four small steamers belonging to the forth a reply from the Commissioners on Coast Survey," was kept back by something would have been scarcely sufficient for this as the event proved, that Major Anderson | the 2d January, 1861, of such an insulting like a truce of armistice, [made here,] empurpose. Such was our want of troops was then in no danger of attack. Indeed, character that the President instantly re- bracing Charleston and Pensagola harbors, turned it to them with the following endorsement: "This paper, just presented and certain principal Seceders of South that they did not proceed; because the to the President, is of such a character that Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c. And this three or four small steamers which were to raised in the House of Representatives, that and people of Charleston. Under these to the President, is of such a character that Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c. And this three or four small steamers which were to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln might be circumstances, to have sent such a force he declines to receive it." From that time truce lasted to the end of the Administra-

> human authority concerning Charleston .were informed that the President could published.

York. A military necessity for a capitula-

was rendered impossible to collect the revenue.

These "views" of General Scott exhibit that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for among intelligent and partroitic men on this statement that "the South Carolina Commissions, was 10 smi including in the first of the General Scott which the General means fore, utterly at a loss to imagine why the to refer was not the quasi, but the actual, that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the South Carolina Commissions, was 10 smi including in the foreign with the deneral means fore, utterly at a loss to imagine why the to refer was not the quasi, but the actual, the crude notions then prevailing even company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the South Carolina Commissions, was 10 smi including in the control of the results of the crude notions then prevailing even company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the South Carolina Commissions, was 10 smi including in the control of the results of the crude notions then prevailing even company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the South Carolina Commissions" in the served that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the South Carolina Commissions" in the served that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the South Carolina Commissions" in the served that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for served that "the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, l / Probably that to which the General means nor stating that he presumed the act had Minister to Paris, the following exposition

he renders which he did not mean quite the renders which he did not mean quite there has says: "It will be seen that the views make a gap in the present Union."

The falling off-say of Texas, or of all the Atlantic States, from the Potomac south, (the very case which has occurred,) was not within the scope of General Scott's "provisional remedies." that is to say, to establish the the same of the sa In the General's opinion, "a smaller evil (than these intestine wars) would be to allow the fragments of this great Republic to form the melves into mew Confederacies, probably four."

He then points out what ought to be the boundaries between the new Unions: and Licutenant Slems boundaries between the new Unions: and Licutenant Slems boundaries between the new Unions: and Licutenant Slems are the send the Brooklyn with United States Army, to accompany him.—

In the General had every an improper act to send the Brooklyn with United States Army, to accompany him.—

The All the General had every an improper act to send the Brooklyn with United States Army, to accompany him.—

Though whose suffrage less to the Alministration, have always regulated all designs whatever imputed to, him and less y, when the President obtained the lington on the evening of the Lith of the Aministration, have always requisited and less y, when the President obtained the Aministration and less y, when the President obtained the Aministration and the preceding day; that the delay could are, when the President obtained the Aministration, have always requisited and feeling to the Aministration on the evening of the Lith of the Aministration, have always requisited and less y, when the President obtained the Aministration and less y, when the President obtained the Aministration and less y, when the President obtained the Aministration, have always requisited to the Aministration, have always requisited and designs whatever imputed to, him and always, when the President obtained the Aministration, the Administration, have always requisited to the Aministration, have always requisited to the Aministration, here always and less y, when the President obtained the Aministration the Aministration and less y, when the President of the Aministration, here always and less y, when the President obtained the Amond the Amon

which he bore from Governor Pickens, demanding the surrender of the fort, to the manding the surrender of the fort, to the President until the 31st of January. The documents containing the reasons for this worrying delay, were communicated to Congress in a special message of the 8th of fect, that he regarded himself secure in his under the instructions of the President, position: and yet more from intelligence gave a peremptory refusal to this demand which late on Saturday evening (5th Janus in an able and comprehensive letter, re-

"If. (says Mr. Holt.) with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's The truce was then ended, and Gen

Scott, is incorrect in stating "that it lasted o the end of that Administration.' An expedition was quietly fitted out at New York, under the supervision of Gen Scott to be ready for any dontingency. Ile arranged its details, and regarded the reinforcements thus provided for as sufficient. This was ready to sail for Fort Sauter or five hours' notice. It is of this expeditio that Gen. Scott thus speaks:

"At this time, when this (the truce) had

passed away, Secretaries Holt and Toucy, Capt. Ward, of the Navy, and myself, with the knowledge of the President, settled upon the employment, under the Captain, of three or four steamers belonging to the Coast Survey, but he was kept back by the truce." A strange inconsistency. The truce had expired with Mr. Holt's letter to Col. Hayne on the 5th of February, and Gen. the reinforcements proceed? This was simply because of communications from

since the President's anti-Secession message having kept back reinforcements from I purposely forbear at present to say more at the commencement of the session of Pensacola, I shall now say something of on this subject, lest I might, however uninthe charge of having also kept them back tentionally, do injustice to one or more of from Charleston. Neither a truce, nor the parties concerned, in consequence of quasi truce, nor anything like it, was ever, the brevity required by the nature of this oncluded between the President and any communication. The facts relating to it, with the appropriate accompaniments, have On the contrary, the South Carolina Com- been fully presented in a historical review, missioners, first and last, and all the time, prepared a year ago, which will ere long be This review contains a sketch never surrender Fort Sumter, nor deprive of the four last months of my Administrahimself of the most entire liberty to send tion. It is impartial; at least such is my re-inforcements to it whenever it was be-honest conviction. That it has not yet been lieved to be in danger, or requested by Ma-jor Anderson. It is strange that Gen. Scott was not apprised of this well-known fact.—thing therein might be unjustly perverted

very far, from my intention.

After a careful retrospect, I can solamnly declare, before God and my country, that I cannot reproach myself with any act of commission or omission since the existing tronbles commenced. I have never doubted that my countrymen would yet do me justice. In my special message of the 8th of January, 1861, I presented a full and fair exposition of the alarming condition of the country, and urged Congress either to adopt measures of compromise, or, failing in this, to prepare for the last alternative. In both aspects my recommendation was disregarded. I shall close this document with a quotation of the last sentences of that message,

as follows: "In conclusion, it may be permitted me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now sur-round us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feet that my duty has been faithfully, though it may be imperfectly, performed; and what-ever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my country."

Your obedient servant, JAMES BUCHANAS. Wheatland, near Lancaster, Oct. 28, 1862.

MR. SEWARD ON EMANCIPATION. When Democratic journals urge, as ene of the objections to the President's emancipation proclamation, that it is unconstitutional, the advocates of that unwise measure, in order to escape the issue, ascribe to them motives inconsistent with loyalty. But the Democracy are not confied to arguments of their own to show the unconstitutionality of the Abolition edict. Among the many authorities whom they may cite in justification of their views is Mr. Seward, the present Secretary of State. On the 22d of April, 1861,-after the war had actually begun-Mr. Saward wrote to Mr. Dayton, our of the views of the Administration, the correspondence having been since officially pro-

"The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it (the rebellion) succeed or fail. There is Two days after this occurrence, on the not even a pretext for the complaint that lith January, Governor Pickens had the disaffected States are to be conquered by the addacty to demand of Major Anderson the United States if the revolution fail; for the surrender of the fort. In his answer of the rights of the States, and the condition of surrender of the National Anderson the surrender of the States.

The people will have the Constitution and the Union, and everything else will have to

A Great Country.-We hear the Abolition presses and speakers daily mouthing "our great country."—Well, who made it great? Echo answers—"The Democracy." Why is it great, or rather was it great? Because it it great, or rather was it great? Who opposed for a half century, the making o a "great country!" The New England Federalists and the modern Abolitionists. When was our "great country" destroyed? When these New England Federalists and to now talk about "our great and glorious country."— Ohio Orisis.

A Western Poet has written a Hymn. intended to be sung by Congress, during its session next winter, immediately after prayers. The following stanza is a speci-

From Africa the negro came, And, O Congress bless his name; Stand up, good Lovejoy, bless the day, The negro came from Africa. In him we live, in him we move: For him we preach, for him we pray-For him we meet, from day to day, That colored cuss from Africa.

There is said to be \$50,000,000 dwe our soldiers. Some regiments have not received a cent for eight months, and a large number have been without pay six months. So says the N. Y. Tribune, and if it is true it is disgraceful to the Government. Contractors and swindling favorites do not have to. wait s day for the money they claim, but the poor soldier goes unpaid. Can't the Government machinery make money fast enough to meet the demands? If not, then let all other claims go, and pay the soldiers promptly. Good policy and justice both demand this.

More Negroes. - The Telegraph announces that another boat-load of negroes, 360 in number, arrived at Washington on Friday, having been brought up from Suffolk, North Carolina. They were immediately sent to the contraband camp, there, of course, to be fed at the government expense, whilesome of our poorsoldiers, according to all accounts, are suffering for the want of shoes and clothing and have not received a cent of pay in six months! In this right? Is it just?

Apples are so plenty in Western New York that they can be bought for fitty cents a barrel! Potatoes show no symptoms of disease, and the best ones are sold for \$1 a barrel, including package. One farmer has an orchard of choice grafted fruit and offered the whole of his crop of apples at twelve and a half cents per bushel, the purchaser to gather the fruit and select only such as he wanted and could sell.

Tax on Attorneys. Judge Paige, of the Supreme Court of New York, decided a few days since that the clause in the National Tax Law requiring attorneys to take out a license, applies only to those who practice in the United States Courts.

was not apprised of this well-known fact.—

It was then, with sonie astonishment, that I fearned from the statement of the General into an interference with the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the main during the winter.

Trenton, N. J., where she expects to the main during the winter. that he had, on the 12th of March, 1861, maintenance of the Constitution and the "a' In Alabama the people are making