The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, offers his professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having been associated with Prof. Paine two years, and a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, I am prepared to practice the reformed system of medicine. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite McCreary's Saddler Shop. Volunteers' families attended free of charge. [Oct. 27, 1862.

Valuable Real Estate,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—

No. 1. GREEN-MOUNT FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 acres. Land good and buildings new.

No. 2. CUMBERLAND FARM, four miles south of Gettysburg, on the Taneytown road, containing 138 acres. Land red soil and the buildings good.

No. 3. A GOOD GRIST MILL, with 38 acres of Land in Germany township, 1½ miles from Littlestown. All in good order and will be sold cheap.

No. 4. A COMMODIOUS BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in complete order.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 1, 1862.

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Coburgs, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c.,

to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his full and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats in great variety, very cheap,

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.

All of our own manufacture and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woollen Scarfs, Shoneal Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woollen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113 right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest under-clothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 12 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few words to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woollen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very hand ome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR, Agent.

Nov. 17, 1862.

No Cure No Pay.

THE IMPERIAL OINTMENT — For the cure of every species of Rheumatism, as it dissolves the coagulated lymph which fixes itself about the joints, (causing them to become stiff and painful) and thereby removes the primary cause of this disease.

For Coughs, Inflammations, or Tightness of the Chest and Lungs, it gives a sure and speedy relief. Also for Croup and Sore Throat, and should always be used about the Throat and Lungs in cases of Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough. For all located pains, such as Toothache, Cramp and Crick in the Back, or where Mercury has been used and becomes fixed in the joints. It also gives immediate relief for Cholic Pains in Adults and Children. For Burns and Scalds, it extracts the fire almost instantly. It infallibly cures Felons, Bruises, Sprains, and all Flesh Wounds; also, Mumps, Ague in the Breast, Chapped Hands and Lips, Corns, Chilblains or Frosted Limbs, Hemorrhoids or Piles, or Ulcerated Sores, Inflamed Eyes, &c., &c.

Also warranted to cure the most obstinate Contracted or Fevered Hoofs, Wounds, Scratches, Wind Galls and Sprains upon Horses, or Foul in the feet of Cattle.

POSITIVE WARRANTY.

The public are requested to try it—if it does not answer the recommendation, return it to the Agency, (bottle half used,) and receive your money again.

Directions for use enclosing each bottle.

HENRY S. BUTTS, Sole Proprietor,
Waverly, Tioga co., N. Y.

Where all orders by mail, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. Price 25 Cents per bottle.

☞ Sold in Gettysburg by H. G. CARR.

Nov. 17, 1862.

The Cheapest

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coatings, Jeans, Cord, Flannels, Blankets, Gloves, Hosiery, and a large lot of CARPETING, to be had at the cheap cash store of

Nov. 3, 1862. GEO. ARNOLD.

Great Attraction

AT SCHICK'S.—I have just opened the most complete assortment of SPRING GOODS ever received in this place. In style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.—Without stopping to particularize, I say unto all, come and see. J. L. SCHICK.

April 14, 1862.

THE SOLDIERS will find a good supply of Under-shirts, Drawers, Over-shoes, Gum Blankets, Army Blankets, and other articles in this line, intended for their special comfort, at PICKING'S.

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Coats nothing to look.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

COTTONADES, and a variety of Pants Stuff cheap, at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

HAMS!—HAMS!—A large lot of prime Hams, just received and for sale cheap, at

June 9, 1862. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

Jurors for Special Court.

DECEMBER 29th, 1862.

Huntington—Benjamin Shelly, John Deardorff.
Gettysburg—Emanuel Ziegler, George F. Eckenrode.
Straban—John N. Graft, Ephraim Deardorff.
Reading—Elias Myers, Emanuel Shaffer.
Mountjoy—James W. Barr.
Mountpleasant—Francis Pohlman, David Sneeringer.
Menallen—Elias Guise, John Weigle.
Union—Levi D. Mouse, Jacob Fry.
Conowago—Joseph Heagy, Emanuel Keller.
Berwick twp—Samuel Ditzler.
Franklin—Hezekiah Latshaw.
Hamilton—Jacob Stock, Joseph Shireman.
Tyrone—Daniel Brame.
Cumberland—Henry Clutz, Henry Butt.
Butler—Isaac Myers, Jacob Rebert.
Oxford—George Smith, Abdial F. Gitt.
Freedom—Isaac Hereter, Isaiah Orr.
Germany—Isaac Sell, John Spangler.
Hamiltonban—S. W. Culbertson, E. T. Rinehart.
Latimore—Jacob L. Chronister.
Berwick bor.—Francis J. Wilson.

Dec. 1, 1862.

Jurors for January Court.

GRAND JURY.

Franklin—Samuel Lohr, (Foreman,) Adam Minter.
Berwick twp.—Jacob Klunk.
Cumberland—Henry H. Cromer.
Gettysburg—Charles Will.
Menallen—David Dull.
Oxford—Henry Wiest.
Hamiltonban—John W. McConnell.
Germany—Jacob Yeaky.
Latimore—Andrew J. Myers.
Mountpleasant—Sam'l Geiselman, Sam'l Faber.
Straban—George Grass.
Butler—Henry Hartzell.
Reading—Jacob Stoufffer.
Huntington—Elias Myers.
Freedom—Phineas Rodgers.
Berwick bor.—Joseph Wolf.
Conowago—Washington Rahn.
Hamilton—John Patterson.
Union—Joseph L. Sherb.
Liberty—John Musselman.
Mountjoy—Henry Benner.
Tyrone—Benjamin Miller.

GENERAL JURY.

Franklin—Samuel Bucher, Elias Spangler.
Oxford—Geo. Slagle, John Hanes, Elias Slagle.
Hamiltonban—Jno. Mickley, J. H. Baumgardner.
Menallen—Henry Eppleman, Jonas Rananzahn, Nicholas Wierman.
Gettysburg—John R. Culp, Wm. H. Culp.
Berwick bor.—Adam Kinnemund.
Hamilton—Daniel Miller, George Myers.
Cumberland—Cornelius Daugherty, Geo. Bushman.
Huntington—Adam Slaybaugh, Daniel Beitman, Frank Gardner.
Mountpleasant—Nicholas Heltzel, Jos. Spangler, John Miller.
Berwick twp.—George Baker, Cyrus Wolf.
Freedom—Wm. Paxton, Samuel Moritz.
Union—John Hostetter, John Kindig.
Latimore—John Stitzel, Andrew Shultz.
Liberty—James Carey, H. D. Reaman.
Germany—John G. Byers, Edward Crouse, Alonza Sanders.
Straban—John Brinkerhoff, Moses C. Benner.
Conowago—Joseph Braver.
Butler—Jacob S. Deitrich, John W. Dull.
Mountjoy—Elijah Eckenrode, Smith Barr.
Reading—Andrew Brough of J., Joseph J. Kuhn, Benjamin Chronister.
Tyrone—Peter Hummer, Esq., Conrad Brame.

Dec. 15, 1862.

Northern Central Railway.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—On and after Sunday, the 16th of November, the time of the arrival and departure of the passenger trains on the Northern Central Railway, will be as follows:

MAIL TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE TO SUNBURY.

Leave Baltimore at 8 20, a. m., arrive at York 12 02, p. m., leave York at 12 07, p. m., arrive at Harrisburg 1 30, p. m.; returning leave Harrisburg 5 07, p. m., arrive at York at 6 52, p. m., leave York for Baltimore at 6 57, p. m., arrive at Baltimore at 10 17, p. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE TO SUNBURY.

Leave Baltimore 8 30, p. m., arrive at York 12 05, a. m.; leave York 12 07, a. m., arrive at Harrisburg at 1 44, a. m.; returning, leave Harrisburg at 2 36, a. m., arrive at York 4 13, a. m.; leave York 4 17, a. m., and arrive at Baltimore at 7 26, a. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE TO HARRISBURG.

Leave Baltimore at 2 50, p. m., arrive at York at 6 10, p. m.; leave York at 6 15, p. m.; arrive at Harrisburg at 7 52, p. m.; returning, leave Harrisburg at 9 03, a. m., arrive at York at 10 40, a. m.; leave York at 10 44, a. m., arrive at Baltimore at 2 07, p. m.

YORK AND WRIGHTSVILLE.

Passenger Trains leave York for Wrightsville at 6 40 and 12 00, m., and at 5 00, p. m. Returning leave Wrightsville for York at 8 00, a. m., and 1 30 and 7 00, p. m.

☞ The Express Train is the only train running on Sundays.

Through to Niagara and Buffalo in 17 hours!

Passengers for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities and towns in the West and North and Southwest, leave Calvert Station at 8 20, a. m. and 3, p. m., except Sunday.

☞ All Trains stop at Regular Way Stations.

Fare to Elmira	$7 00
Fare to Niagara Falls	10 00
Fare to Buffalo	10 00

Baggage checked through to all principal points West and North.

Passengers have the opportunity of stopping over at any point, or any of the cities on the route, and resume their seats at pleasure.

By the completion of this road to Williamsport, we refer the traveler to the following comparison of distances:

By N. Central Railway.		By New York.
255	Elmira	597
292	Owego	477
314	Binghampton	622
324	Canandaigua	519
353	Rochester	606
374	Batavia	459
394	Syracuse	423
421	Niagara Falls	401
429	Oswego	551
404	Buffalo	558
442	Dunkirk	640

For THROUGH TICKETS and further correct and reliable information, apply at the Ticket Office, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.

JOHN T. RIGNEY,
Dec. 1, 1862. Assistant Superintendent.

THE Ladies will find a good assortment of Dress Goods, cheap as usual—call and see them at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

FOR Gentlemen we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., as cheap as can be found elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

J. L. SCHICK has a splendid lot of Foulard Silks, very cheap—37½ to 62½ cents per yard.

The Muse.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

Tramp! rush! crash and rattle!
Booming thunder! battle! battle!
North and South and West and East
Carve at Death's infernal feast!
Powder! powder everywhere!
Clouds of powder in the air!
Dead and dying strew the earth,
Men of every land and birth—
Father, brother, son and friend,
In the ghastly conflict blend.
Age and beauty, youth and mind,
Crushed by war and left behind;
Tramp! rush! crash and rattle!
Boom like thunder! battle! battle!
Battle onward o'er the plain,
Battle backward might and main;
Plumes are nodding in the smoke—
Cannon carriage crushed and broke—
Furious steeds and furious men
Crush and wheel and crush again.
Hoarse voiced captains "onward" cry,
Dust-dyed soldiers do and die.
Rider falling with his steed,
Horse and man together bleed!
Here another war-horse, free,
Seeks, confounded, how to flee—
Plunging thro' the surging wrath,
Finds from war no open path.
Soldier, dying, prays to God,
Will steed tramps him in the sod,
Nothing left but mashed remains,
Last prayer scattered with his brains.
Beardless youth with broken gun,
From the ranks attempts to run;
Veteran soldier, riding on,
Crushes down his only son—
Father! father! shouts the child,
But the father, battle wild,
Hears no sound but rattle! rattle!
Boom and thunder! battle! battle!
Crushing, shocking, surging on,
Victory is his only son.
Vict'ry! vict'ry! hear him cry,
See it glitter in his eye—
See his gray hair, by the flash
That kills his fellow with a crash—
See it streaming as he flies
On to victory—or dies.
Thundering cannon kills his horse;
He gets trampled in the course,
Of the legion late he led—
Struggles! struggles! dying!—dead!
Dead and trampled in the plain,
Son and soldier battle slain.
Thus the battle, men and mettle,
Strews the plain with quiv'ring death,
Till the death-birds "caw" and settle
In its foetid, putrid breath.

Thus when freemen grapple freemen,
In the glow of hating hearts,
Death stalks quickly like a demon,
Hurling ALL HIS fatal darts.
Down beside the bloody river,
Along the mountain streams,
Here they sleep, and sleep forever,
Far from home and all its dreams—
On they writhe in wounded sorrow,
Parched with thirst and stiff with gore;
Hoping, waiting for to-morrow,
On the night's plutonian shore—
In the fens and bogs and brushes,
In the dry, hot summer-field,
By the trees, the roads, the rushes,
Where the wound has made them yield—
In the hollows, on the side-hills—
In the churches, sheds and stables—
In the dwellings, barns and grist-mills,
Stretched on floors, and boards and tables,
Where the surgeon plies his steel;
Where the brothers, once fraternal,
Writhe beneath the battle's heel,
Or stiffen into the infernal
Bond of hate forevermore,
Signed and sealed by death eternal—
Stamped in red—and all is over.
While all the devils in their revels,
Laugh till hell is all aglee—
Laugh and shout—the joyous devils—
"Hail Columbia! The free!"

God Almighty! Oh! how long
Shall this abortive work proceed?
God of life and love! how long
Shall maddened freemen bleed?
Is there no sense, no hope, no healing,
No great thought the hate to quell?
But, drunk with blood, must we go reeling,
Down to ruin, death and hell?

Miscellaneous.

PITHY AND POINTED.

Speaking of the correspondence between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Halleck, (in which Halleck ordered McClellan to leave the Peninsula, and against which McClellan protested, asserting that with reinforcements of 35,000 men he could take Richmond,) the New York *Herald* says:—"The letter of McClellan proves him to be equally a statesman and a soldier. The report of Halleck shows that he is neither one nor the other." Again: "Halleck's calculation, with the whole situation before him, completely failed. McClellan's letter, on the contrary, contains the most singular predictions of the disasters that must follow, if Halleck's plan should be adopted, and those predictions were literally fulfilled."

☞ The Empress Eugenie—through her organ, *La France*—says very plainly that England hesitates to aid in an endeavor for peace, with the view of permitting the two sections of a powerful rival when united, to exhaust themselves and die in the convulsions of a civil war.

Honorably Discharged!—That is the word now; "honorably discharged." It should be printed in gold and hung out over the door of every man who has had the honor of an incarceration in an Abolition bastile, to let the world know that "honorably discharged" means *dishonorably arrested.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

The bill for the admission of West Virginia into the Union, as a separate State, which passed the Senate at the last session, passed the House on Wednesday week, by a vote of 96 yeas to 55 nays. Two *nominal* Democrats—Mr. Haight, of New York, and Mr. Lehman, of Pennsylvania—voted for the bill; and, on the other side, 13 Republicans and 15 Southern Union members, voted against it.

The passage of this bill, we need scarcely say, is in direct violation of Article IV., Sect. 3, of the Constitution, which declares that—

"No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of Congress."

The disregard of this plain provision of the Constitution can only be excused upon the assumption that the State of Virginia is out of the Union—which would be an admission of the right of secession, and a virtual acknowledgment of the existence of the Southern Confederacy. But the people have had repeated evidence that constitutional prohibitions are no impediment in the way of the radical purposes of the present Abolition Administration, and therefore this new instance of usurpation of power need cause no surprise.

The object of creating a new State out of the territory of an old one, in this palpably lawless way, is far from patriotic, whatever hypocritical pretences Republican members, who feel that an apology for their votes is necessary, may make to that effect; for, under no circumstances, can that be patriotism which sets at naught the highest law of the land, and violates the sacred oath that they have taken to support it.—No—the object of this new exercise of usurped power is plainly and truthfully told by the New York *World:*

"But what is the object of this flagrant violation of the Constitution? It is to override and out-vote in Congress the regularly elected representatives of the people. The new State of West Virginia is wanted as a precedent. The administration is engaged in cultivating a large crop of such bogus States for speedy admission into the Union. Their representatives in Congress will be its subservient tools. Such bogus States will have no more right to representation in Congress than the Bungtown debating society. Sham representatives without any legal constituency are wanted to cancel the votes and influence of the representatives of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and other States which have elected conservative delegations to Congress. We warn these tricksters that this game will never succeed. If they prefer to learn this truth where alone fools learn, in the school of experience, they will find the tuition fees unprofitably high."

A DEMAND FOR PEACE.

At a recent meeting of the Democratic delegates of the First Congressional District of New Hampshire, the following was one among a number of resolutions adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we, speaking truthfully the sentiments of the masses we represent, declare it to be our solemn conviction that this bloody, fratricidal strife ought, as soon as practical and prudent, to be arrested by an *armistice*, and steps taken by means of a Commission, or a Convention of the States, to restore and save our glorious Union in the spirit of justice, compromise and concession, in which it was framed and transmitted to us by our patriotic fathers."

The inquiry now, is what solid and reasonable objection is there to this effort for peace? It is readily to be seen that it will be opposed by the Abolitionists, for they are against all settlements of this question which will not bring with it a dissolution of the Union, or if not that, at least the degradation of the Southern States of this Union, and the total destruction of all ideas of State sovereignty and States-rights. But to that portion of our fellow-citizens who look upon this war *only* as a means and method by which the Union is to be, restored and the Constitution again made the supreme law of the land, surely the proposition for an *armistice*, a cessation of blood and carnage, in order that reason may take the place of passion, must be both grateful and acceptable. If this difficulty is ever to be settled it must be by compromise and concession. War has been tried for months, and what has been the result? Are we nearer the restoration of the Union to-day, if it is to be restored by force, than after the battle of Bull Run, or Fort Donelson, or Antietam, or Fredericksburg? No reasonable man will say we are. Then why continue to butcher brave men, and involve the country in a debt which must eventually bankrupt all its prospects, when no good results can possibly flow from such a course? On the other hand, why not try the peaceful, statesmanlike mode of terminating this strife—by an *armistice* first—then by a Commission or Convention of the States? No bad results can possibly flow from such a course: It will murder no man, desolate no territory, break no hearts, wet no eyes with tears. It will allay bad passions, and bring men together as statesmen to consider and consult and determine, not as tigers to spring at each others throats, and lap their life-blood. All this will be gained by the course proposed in the New Hampshire resolution, and hence the importance of such a plan being adopted and acted upon at the earliest moment.—*Constitutional Union.*

☞ A minister writing to the Columbia county *Democrat* says: "I would like to write some prose for the Democrat, but the state of the public mind demands something connected with National affairs, and I say but little, publicly, on that subject.—I have prepared articles for your columns, and as often threw them aside, thinking I had better hold still. Yet I do not know but *Preachers* should be permitted to say something toward the RESTORATION OF THE COUNTRY, since *Preachers* have done *so much to destroy it.*"

Timely Advice.—It behooves us, says the *Louisville Journal*, to bear in mind that the war we are prosecuting is a war of restoration, not of extermination. Whilst we remember that we are patriots, we must not forget that our enemies are men.

REPUDIATING PUBLIC OPINION.

The Abolition party have, on all occasions, disregarded and repudiated public opinion, except when it ran parallel with their treasonable designs upon the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union. A most striking instance of this is to be seen in the adoption by the National House of Representatives of a resolution, offered by Hon. S. C. Fessenden. That resolution was in the following words:—

"*Resolved*, That the proclamation of the President of the date of September 22, 1862, is warranted by the Constitution; that the policy of emancipation, as indicated therein, is well adapted to hasten the restoration of peace, and is well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power with proper regard to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of free government.

The vote on the adoption of this resolution was of an exclusive party character.—Every Democrat in the House recorded his vote against it, thus proving that the Democratic party recognizes the right of the governed to say in what manner and for what purposes the Government shall be administered. But the Abolitionists repudiate, in the most open, insulting manner, the will of the majority as expressed at the ballot-box in the way pointed out by the Constitution, and declare, that, no matter how plainly the emancipation scheme of Mr. Lincoln has been denounced by the people, still he must carry it out regardless of the consequences which will follow such action. This is the meaning of the action of the Abolition party, in adopting the resolution offered by Hon. Fessenden: and will it be pretended that this is not full in the teeth of the verdict of the people at the polls?—In this State, and in all the States in which elections have taken place since the promulgation of the President's Proclamation, the Abolition journals, orators and party, made the endorsement of that scheme an open and direct issue, one on which they were willing to stand or fall. And what was the result? That is well known.—They were beaten in all the States, disastrously and shamefully beaten. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware and Wisconsin, declared against the negro emancipation scheme, and the Thirty-Eighth Congress will be steadily opposed to all such plans. How then can the Abolition party expect public support when in the face of such an invited decision, they will take advantage of the few days of power still remaining in their hands to insult the people, ignore the popular will as expressed at an election, and push forward a movement which can only end in disaster to all sections of the Union? But this is the usual mode resorted to by the members of this dangerous faction, to accomplish their designs upon the Union. They repudiate all the teachings of Christianity, the decisions of the Supreme Court, the verdict of the people at the polls, the dictates of reason, the impulses of patriotism, and the love of race and country, to pander to the negro mania, and gratify their hate against the people of the Southern States. But in this instance the assault upon the wishes of the majority is too glaring to escape detection, and the people will see through the scheme to bolster up a falling Administration, and hound on the negro worshippers in their attacks upon the Union and the Constitution. The Emancipation Proclamation has already worked mischief enough to the cause of the Nation, and this attempt to make it more destructive to all hopes of a reconstruction of the Union will fail of its intended effect.

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

Thaddeus Stevens has declared in Congress that, "with his consent, the Union shall never be restored as it *was*, under the Constitution as it is, with slavery;" and this appears to be the sentiment of the President, and, generally, of the ruling party. It is clear, then, that this war is, so far as the Abolitionists are concerned, a war for the negro. To say that we are fighting for the Union that *is to be formed hereafter*, is simply ridiculous; for no *new* Union can be formed, no *new* Constitution, that refuses to recognize the right of the separate States to regulate their domestic policy, be adopted, with the consent of any of the States except those of New England. And here we venture to affirm that, if the attempt should be made to establish a new Union under a new Constitution, the vote of Pennsylvania will be given for excluding New England from any participation in it, as will the votes of New York, New Jersey, a majority of the western and Pacific States. In any effort to form a new Union and a new government the Abolitionists will signally fail, and the result finally will be the re-adoption of the old Constitution and the restoration of the Union as it was, with New England excluded. This, for the formation of several independent republics, will be the end of the Abolition crusade against slavery, leaving the condition of the negro worse than it was before, and the best and noblest government ever established by man in ruins.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union.*

☞ John Van Buren in a recent speech said:

The real security of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet lies in obedience to the constitution. In this community or in New Jersey, with its fourteen thousand majority for the Democratic party, or in any portion of the State of New York, if they transcend the written constitution of the United States, I would not answer for the personal safety of any man connected with the government who should set his foot upon our territory. They have talked of arresting prominent men on our side, and they have spoken at times of arresting me—not to me—they would not talk such nonsense to me, but to sick relatives, to women and to children. I told them that they dared not arrest me in the city of New York, the physical force was too strong against them. They thought they would arrest me in Philadelphia, where they had a majority; I went there to see if they would; but they did not do it there. I went to Baltimore, and they did not do it there. I went to Washington, and into the President's house. My business there has been the subject of considerable conversation. I had no business on earth except to see whether they wanted to arrest me.

I know perfectly well that they did not dare arrest me as they had arrested others; and more than that, that if any man connected with the illegal arrests that have been made in the State of New York sets his foot upon the soil of New York, I will arrest him—and, so help me God, he shall be brought to such punishment as the constitution and the laws of our country demand.

☞ A Happy New Year to all!

THE POSSIBLE EFFECT OF DISUNION.

The New England people, after having labored to effect a dissolution of the Union, are now beginning to fear that the poisoned chalice will be returned to their own lips, in the shape of such a reconstruction of the Union as will embrace the Middle, Western and Southern States, and *only* these. That this idea is prevalent in the West, is manifest from the speeches of their statesmen, and the tone of their journals. The Ohio *Crisis*, in a recent article on this question, declares, "it is well known to the Eastern people that they cannot live six months without the West. The products furnished by this great valley can be furnished them from no other quarter of the globe. England is in very little better fix for bread and meat, and it is this that keeps up a sort of semi-friendship between New and Old England—they are both keeping a keen look out for their stomachs. The West, on the other hand, can live without either, provided we have a South, as we once had, with an outlet to the ocean. We prefer both markets of course, but if we are to have but one, the Southern market is five times the advantage to us to that of the East.—We have railroads and steam navigation both to the South, and a free competition could always be secured, while to the East we have only railroads and canals more or less under the same monopoly influences. With the South our intercourse would not only be free, if we will it, but our intercourse with all the nations of the earth would be relieved from the poverty stricken shackles of a New England tariff."

In speaking of this same question, "Where will the West go?" the Providence, Rhode Island, *Post*, thus pictures the possible effects of disunion on the New England States:—

Wendell Phillips, in his recent political address here, admitted that the West was even now preparing to go with the South. One could hear talk of it all through the Western country. The West did not love the East. It did not love negroes. It did not love high tariffs. If disunion became a fixed fact, the West would follow the South. New England and New York would be left out in the cold.

Our belief is that New England alone will be left out in the cold. We said, years ago, that if separation came, a new Confederacy would follow, and that it would not embrace New England: We have not changed our belief upon this point. Indeed it is every day strengthened; and we entertain no doubt that the West itself would object to our company if it should be offered.

New York will belong to the new Republic if one be established. Certainly it will seek to; and we see no reason why both South and West should not unite in desiring her presence. But New England, with her Abolitionism and her political priests—the hotbed of all the isms, and the author of our great calamity—the everlasting beggar of protective tariffs—will be objected to, and will be excluded. The old Union once gone, it can never belong to another, unless, perchance, it finds for herself and is forced to accept, the same condition of dependency which she is now preaching for the South. No other section will want her on terms of equality.

And this is the *finale* to which this Administration is now driving us. It is every day rendering a restoration of the Union more and more difficult. Instead of acting upon the recent expression of sentiment by the people at the ballot-box, it is defying this great source of power, and exhibiting the utmost contempt for popular condemnation. Lincoln, the President, is represented as saying that he would sooner die a thousand deaths than withdraw his Abolition proclamation, and as attaching far more importance to the result of the election in Missouri—a result secured by his hirelings at the point of the bayonet, and by a terrorism which kept more than two-fifths of all the voters from the polls—than to all the other elections which had taken place during the year. He rejoices over a verdict, thus shamefully obtained, in a State where he desires to introduce in a practical shape a fire-brand of emancipation, and spurns with contempt the honest condemnation of his conduct which comes to him with the indorsement of fifteen millions of Northern people! He removes the ablest generals in the army, with no other than a political motive, and declares his determination to thrust out every officer who dares criticise his conduct. He empties Fort Warren and Lafayette of political prisoners, without a word of apology or explanation to their victims, and without the moral courage to rescind the unconstitutional order under which they were and others probably will be arrested. He throws himself, body and soul, into the embraces of the Greeleys and Lovejoys of the party which elected him, and defies the honest men who have supported the Government to change his policy or avert the final calamity to which radicalism is tending.

This is our position. The hope of the Union is every hour growing fainter, until a majority of the people of the North at last look upon separation or revolution as a certainty. We have allowed personal rights and State Rights to be trampled upon—we have allowed the country to be flooded with a currency which five years hence will not be worth the paper upon which it is printed—we have submitted to taxation such as Americans before never dreamed of—we have offered up hundreds of thousands of valuable lives. And what have we gained? Why, so hopeless is our cause today, that the people of the West, as Wendell Phillips truly said, are making their arrangements to follow the South! They will follow the South, and so will the Middle States, if the Union is sundered; and that it will be sundered if the President adheres to his determination to make this an Abolition war after the first of January, is as certain as that the sun shines in the heavens.

These are plain, practical views of this important question, and the time may come when the query will come to us, where shall Pennsylvania go? The only way to avoid the dire calamity of a disintegrated Union is to sheathe the sword by means of an *armistice*, and then let peaceful means settle the difficulty. If this is not done then self-preservation will follow the readiest and surest mode of effecting its purpose.—*Constitutional Union.*

REVERDY JOHNSON ON BUTLER.

The New Orleans *Delta*, a paper now under the control of General Butler, or some of his minions, having made a coarse attack on the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, lately commissioned by the President to go to that city and settle some of the difficulties Butler had got the country into by his ridiculous, super-serviceable conduct, Mr. Johnson, after fully vindicating his actions and refuting the charges against him, disposes of Butler and his minions as follows:

The imputations upon the Commissioner in these publications, and in several prior ones, from the same source, would seem to have a common origin. What the motive inducing them is will perhaps be seen when his report, and the actual state of things in New Orleans in particulars not covered by the report, because not within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, shall become known. Unless the almost universal belief of gentlemen of intelligence and integrity in the city, having every means of knowledge, be wholly unfounded, and the reports of officers of the highest character in the service of the Government, who have officially visited the city since it has been in the possession of the military, be also wholly unfounded, *a state of fraud and corruption exists there that is without a parallel in the past history of the country.*

That Major General Butler is cognizant of it, or would approve of it if he was, is not for a moment to be believed. But if he will exert the acuteness and energy which have heretofore had a *different direction* into the investigation of the conduct of some of those around him, he will soon discover that the people of New Orleans, since they have been under his sway, have been perhaps *as much sinned against as sinning;* and he will also discover why it is that an officer who acted under the immediate commission of the President, and whose whole course, after full examination, has received his decided approval, and who, not to disparage that Major General, and without subjecting himself even to a suspicion of self adulation, may claim to be *his equal in intelligence, political integrity, and personal honor*, is assailed by some of the persons *connected with or under his command.*

They cannot but know that their aspersions are utterly false. *Growing rich themselves on the necessities of the helpless people around them, by extortions offensive even to decency*, they seem evidently to be under the apprehension that the Commissioner's report, or the knowledge which they fear he may possess of their conduct, may not only be used TO PUT AN END TO THEIR CAREER OF PLUNDER, BUT TO SUBJECT THEM TO THE PUNISHMENT DUE TO THEIR MISDEEDS. This notice of their assaults is not taken from any apprehension that his character can suffer with those who know him. The correspondent and the editor, (WHO ARE BOTH, IT IS SAID, OFFICERS IN GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT,) by their exhibition of themselves ARE INDIVIDUALLY UNWORTHY OF REGARD.—THEIR STATEMENTS CANNOT OBTAIN CREDIT WITH GENTLEMEN who ever see in vulgar scurrility a want of moral character and proneness to falsehood. But the Commissioner deems it due to the cause of truth, to the confidence reposed in him by the President, and to the information of the public, who have an interest in the subject, that their falsehoods should be, at the earliest moment, exposed and refuted.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

Secretary Chase, in his report, deserves great credit for setting at rest the question under which administration the war commenced. Radical Abolitionists have labored hard to make the impression that the war was commenced under Democratic rule. The Secretary, however, says, in the very beginning of his report, that "*the breaking out of the existing rebellion, soon after the incoming of the present administration*, demanded the employment of all necessary means for the preservation of the territorial integrity of the republic," &c.

Now, this is a very candid admission, and gives the lie direct to the Abolition charges that the war commenced during the administration of President Buchanan, and we hope that the radicals will profit by the confession of one of their own number.

The Excise Tax on Hotel and Tavern Keepers.—An amendment to the Internal Revenue Law has just passed the House of Congress, correcting Mr. Commissioner Boutwell's decision relative to the licences to be paid by the Keepers of Hotels, Taverns and Eating Houses. The amendment provides that—

"Hotels, inns, or taverns, and eating-houses, having taken out the license provided therefor, shall not be required to pay any other license for the sale of any articles customarily furnished by hotels, inns, or taverns, and eating-houses, and not prohibited by the laws of any State or Territory where the same may be located, or in violation thereof."

That's Right.—The Democracy of Ohio are raising funds for the erection of a suitable monument in memory of J. P. Bollmeyer, late editor of the Dayton *Empire*, who was shot by Henry Brown, Abolitionist. The balance remaining after the monument has been paid, shall go to the support of his family.

In addition to this the people of that section should see to it that the Abolition murderer is "hung by the neck till he be dead."

More Money Wanted.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* states that the commissioners under the act emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, have completed their labors.—Over three thousand slaves have been freed by them, and while the price paid for each is on an average only about one-half or two-thirds their estimated value, the appropriation of *one million dollars* has fallen far short of the amount required, and nearly *half a million more* will have to be appropriated for that object. And the rump Congress will have no hesitation in voting the same.

☞ The political Clergy throughout the length of the land were well rebuked by the result of the late elections. These hypocrites and mock philanthropists should now understand that the people want no more political Abolition sermons from the pulpit on the Sabbath. A little more Christianity, and a little less nigger, will be looked for hereafter.—*Columbia Democrat.*

☞ The Abolition Bastiles were recently opened and the prisoners liberated—the "authorities" not being able to find anything against them; and yet, notwithstanding that fact, the liberation is deemed an act of great condescension and mercy!

A Sensible Preacher.—A clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, writes