Advertisements inserted at the usual rates Jos Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly Opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment -"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th of JANUARY next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Brown, George Cromer, George Fissel, Wm. Mvers, and others containing 44 Acres, more or less—about 15 acres being woodland. The cleared land has been all limed—granite soil. There is a good spring on the property and running water through it-also a first rate Orchard of young trees, just beginning to hear.
Persons wishing to view the property are re-

quested to calf at Solomon Miller's Potter hop, near by.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by ADAM C. MILLER.

Dec. 26, 1862. is

Tax Appeals. THE Commissioners of Adams county here-by give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Coin-missioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the

hours of 9 o'clock. A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows: The Appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland, Germany, Oxford, Huntington, Latimore, and Hamiltonban, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of

JANUARY next;
For Franklin, Straban, Menallen, Butler,
Monntpleasant, Mountjoy, and Conowago, on
WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY next; For Reading, Hamilton, Liberty, Tyrone, Union, Freedom, and Berwick Borough and Township, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of JANUARY next. By order of the Commissioners

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned respectfully aunounces to the public that he has taken out License. under the National Tax Law, to Auctioneer, and is now prepared to Cry Sales, and attend to all husiness in that line. Persons entrusting business to him, will have it promptly attend-business to him, will have it promptly at his ed to by vailing upon him personally at his residence, in Camberland township, near My-ers Mill, or by addressing him by letter at Jan. 5, 1860. 31 Greenmount, P. O., Adams county Pa.

Notice.

EORGE PUTTIRA'S ESTATE.-Letters T testamentary on the estate of George Dut-era, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Germany township, he bereby gives notice to all persons indebted to suit estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present tuent properly nuthenticated for settlement. JOHN DUTTERA, Executor. Jan', 5, 1863. 66*

Notice.

TOHN Z HOLLEBAUGIPS ESTATE .- Letof ters of administration on the estate of John & Z. Hollebeugh, late of Gettysburg Adams conn- & ty, deceased, having term granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make mandeliate payment, and it ose laving claims against the same to present DR. OLDS ON ARBITRARY ARREST.

Dr. James Cress, TELECTIC PHYSICIAN, offers his profeswith Prof. P tine two years, an bacgreduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, I am prepare I to practice the referme I system of ! aedical schools, which have been recommenddiscard those more injurious, such as activious, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, 140 id letting, &c. [O-1, 27, 1862.

New Fall and Winter 1 0008.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store If and are now selling as cheap as the papest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Lydies' Dress Goods, such as

tures, Alpaceis, &c. Also-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., which we invite the attention of buyers.-

Merinoes, Cobergs, Delaines, Travelling Mix-

All weask-is an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

A. SCOTT & SON. Nov. 3, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing. MEORGE ARNOLD has now got up h's fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap. Dress Coate, Business Coate,

Monkey Jackets, Pantalcons, Vesta, Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c. the very hest minuter, and will be sold very Beap. Give nea cell.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862. O Yes-O Yes-O Yes. THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysourg and vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out Litense for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected.

York st., Gettysburg, Dec 29, '62. 3m The Cheapest

Great Attraction

T 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.

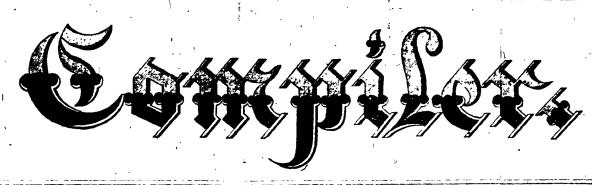
J. L. SCHICK. April 14, 1862.

HE 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.

AGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch. Rice-flour

Drug Store. USIGAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., for sale at PICKINGS.





A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1863;

No. 15.

The Muse.

CHARGE OF THE SIX HUNDRED. "Forward the Light Brigade!",

Was there a man dismayed? Not the the soldiers knew Some one had blundered. Theirs not to make reply; Theirs not to reason why; Theirs but to do and die; Into the valley of death Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to the right of them; Cannon to the left of them; Cannon in front of them Volleyed, and thundered. Stormed at with shot and shell,

Boldly they rode and well, Into the mouth of hell Rode the six hundred. Flash'd all their sabres bare ; Flash'd as they turned in air: Sabreing the gunners there;

Charging an army, while All the world wondered. Plunged in the battery smoke, Right through the line they broke, Cossack and Russian Recled from the sabre stroke, Shattered and sundered, Then they rode back ; but not,

Common to the right of them; Common to the left of them; Caunon behind them Volleyed and thundered. Stormed at with shot and shell, While horse and hero fell, . They that had fought so well Came thro' the jaws of hell, · All that was left of them,

Not the six hundred.

" When can their glory fade? Oh the wild charge they made! All the world wondered, Honor the charge they made, Honor the Light Brigade, Nuble six hundred.

Left of six hundred.

Miscellaneous.

know by what authority they had thuse the could see me, rudely broken into my room, and by what authority they had thus seized my person. He ted, he returned immediately to Washstonel services to the citizens of Gottes authority they had thus seized my person, and vicinity. Having been associated they very grumblingly informed me that ington; and with the assistance of a very they were acting under authority of the kind friend, procured an order from Secre-Wan D partment. I then demanded to be tary Stanton for my release from solitary shown their warrant. They informed me confinement, and that I should have all that I had no right to make any such de-mand—that the order which they held was for their protection, and not for my grati-fication. They, however, permitted me to leave it. The decomposition was signed by the said I was committed to held interested. medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest the section Practice results and the sanctions, and see it. The document was signed by the site of the ablest the section of the ablest the section of the sanctions, such as actions. Such, friends, is discard those more injurious, such as action on. Assistant Secretary of War—was dated at with my fellow prisoners. Such, friends, is Washington city. August 2, 1832. It was a plain statement of the manner of my ardirected to Wm. H. Scott, and commission- rest, and the treatment I received during office in Baltimore street, opposite McCreary's directed to Wm. H. Scott, and commission rest, and the twenty-two days of my solitary confine-Baller Shop. Voluntéers' tamilies attended free ed him to take with him one assistant, and the twenty-two days of my solitary confine-baller Shop. Voluntéers' tamilies attended free ed him to take with him one assistant, and the twenty-two days of my solitary confine-baller Shop. Voluntéers' tamilies attended free ed him to take with him one assistant, and the twenty-two days of my solitary confine-baller Shop. Voluntéers' tamilies attended free ed him to take with him one assistant, and the twenty-two days of my solitary confine-baller Shop. Voluntéers' tamilies attended free ed him to take with him one assistant, and the twenty-two days of my solitary confine-baller Shop. Voluntéers' tamilies attended free ed him to take with him one assistant, and the twenty-two days of my solitary confine-baller Shop. Voluntéers' tamilies attended free ed him to take with him one assistant, and the twenty-two days of my solitary confine-baller Shop. Voluntéers' tamilies attended free ed him to take with him one assistant, and the twenty-two days of my solitary confine-baller Shop. Voluntéers' tamilies attended free ed him to take with him one assistant, and the twenty-two days of my solitary confine-baller shop at the solitary confine-baller shop at Eds in B. Olds, and to convey him to New those Republicans who caused my arrest York and deliver him to the commanding they are welcome to it. Their time will officer of Fort Lafayette; and that if he was come some day. "The end is not yet." Afresisted in the execution of the order, he ter my release from solitary confinement, I was directed to call upon Governor Tod, of was put into a casemate with eleven others, Ohio, for such assistance as might be neces- making twelve of us in a room measuring sary. The order contained no intimation of the "nature and cause" of the accusation against me: ipdeed, it charged me with the commission of no offence whatever; and ture, &c. We were looked into our room commission of no offence whatever; and ture, cc. We were looked into our room when I demanded of my captors to know what were the charges against me, they replied that they "did not know." Thus, my friends, was I dragged from a sick-bed, fort. We had morning and evening what for I was at that time, and for many long and was called a "walking hour." This hour ministration cannot escape history, makes and weary days and nights afterward serious sometimes ten, and sometimes thirty the following severe reply: onsiy afflicted with an attack of the bloody flux. In this condition I was hurried into whim of the sergeant. Our walking ground you will be remembered as long as mankind a carriage, and during the remainder of the was inside the fort. We were permitted to shall survive. You will be remembered as walk back and forwards across the area of the men who ruined your country, destroylight placed upon the cars and taken in my
light placed upon the cars and taken in my
light placed upon the cars and taken in my
light placed upon the cars and taken in my
lock and exhausted condition, without a your City Hall. We were compelled to use attempt to make the negro, the equal of the moment's delay, to Fort Lafayette. After rain water for all purposes—cooking washing, white man. You will surely be "lighted this degrading operation had been performed, and drinking. Each and every time that down to the latest generation" by the memorial down to the latest generation commandants room to my dungeon, all quired to first obtain permission from the other paroners about the fort were sergeant of the guard. This, like all cistern locked into their rooms, that I might not be seen and recognized, lest peradventure sometimes quite usable and down to your last home, by the flames of be seen and recognized, lest peradventure sometimes quite offensive. Mr. Childs, one a civil war which was the offspring of your information might be given to the world of my mess, informed me that at one time and my triends of my whereabouts and the during the latter part of last winter, in consequence of the accumulation of ice in the gutters, all the washings and scourings from cruelties about to be practised upon me.— One of the prisoners having learned a few lays afterwards, through the medium of the soldiers' quarters run into the cistern the newspapers, who the mysterious stranger was, wrote to a friend of his "that Dr. to draw the water which they used-that the water became so filthy that they had to olds of Ohio, had been brought to Fort Lafayette and placed in solitary confinement." His letter was returned to him by boil it and skim off the filth before using it; His letter was returned to him by the commandant, requiring him to strike had at the cheap cash store of Nov. 3, 1862.

GEO. ARNOLD and that notwithstanding they had three other eisterns inside the fort, full of comparatively clean water, jet the commanding officer compelled them to use this filthy washings from the soldiers' quarters. I will, with your permission, my friends relate another incident connected with dampness that in a very short time, a mould gould gather upon any article left upon the floor. My bed was an iron stretcher. Fort Lafayette, so monstrous, so heathenish as almost to challenge belief—giving the incident as related to me by an eye witness, himself one of the prisoners referred to.— There were at one time confined in one of with a very thin husk mattress upon it—so thin indeed, that you could feel every iron slat in it the moment you lay down upon it. The brick floor, with all its dampness,

would have been far more comfortable than this iron and husk bed, had it not been for

the rats and the vermin that infested the

room. I had also in my room a broken

bread, with an old stinking rusty tin of not live until morning. The prisoners confin-Lincoln coffee, with a slice of boiled salted ed in the room with the dying man, begged

pork, was my fare. My only drink other that for that one night, at least, they might

than their nasty coffee, was rain-water. I be permitted to have a light in their prison

was furnished with no towel, neither could and monstrous as it may seem, this request

table and a chair; a chunk of government

again I begged for the little bit of opium the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning, when described by the death rattles until near morning when described by the death taken out of my pocket with my other medicine, but all in vain. After ten days of such dungeon, death had done its work. This treatment and such suffering, late one poor victim of Lincoln's despotism had night the sergeant of the guard brought me ceased to live; his released spirit had gone some medicine which, he informed me, the to that world where the "weary are at rest surgeon at Fort Hamilton had sent me.—
This surgeon knew nothing about my case,

There is to-day confined in one of the cells having never seen me or been informed by of Fort Lafayette a poor prisoner, said to be me of my condition. With no light in my, partially deranged; since last February he cell, with no one to give me even a drink has been in solitary confinement. His cell of rainwater, you can well imagine that I is darkened; a sentry marches night and would not take the mellicine. I did not day before his prison door; he is permitted know but that my jailers designed to poi-son me. Their previous treatment justified prisoners. You can well imagine how such an opinion. I made up my mind that strict his confinement is when I tell you if I died in Fort Lafayette, I would die a that his aged and windowed mother, who for natural death, unless indeed Lincoln order months had been seeking to obtain a ineed me to be tried by a drumhead court terview with her son, at list having obtain martial and shot, which I felt he had as ed the long sought for permit, came one much right to do as he had to arrest and imprison me in the manner he had done.

Under such treatment, and by this time, dungeon to the commandant's room, in you may well imagine that I had got a "big which his mother was permitted to see him,

oom and presence. It was with much

dition had ever reached me from him. I

eized upon this opportunity to let him

Snow that I was a human being, and as

such, entitled to humane treatment; that such a thing as refusing a prisoner a Bible was unknown in any civilized community.

the rooms of what is called the battery, so

accurately described in Governor More-

head's narrative—some thirty prisoners.— One of these poor fellows was prostrated with

sickness and near unto death. Night came

on and it was thought the poor fellow could

not live until morning. The prisoners confin-

sergeont to procure one for me. His constant answer was, "the commanding officer that we the oath," attempted again and again to be lived in a Christian, and not a heathen forced upon the by Mr. Lincoln, as a condinot a condemned felon. Still the answer from this time, I take my seat as your repwas, "the commanding officer says you, resentative in the Logislature, I shall most than't have one, and you need not ask any che-rfully take the oath of allogance to more;" and it was not until after sixteen both the Constitution of the United States lays of such more than heathenish treat- and the Constitution of the State of Ohio. ment that Col. Burke, of Fort Hamilton, upon the importunity of my son, sent an of both Lincoln and Tod to the contrary, I order to the commandant of Fort Lafayette shall maintain inviolate. All those sacred to let me have a Bible! It was upon the guarantees which both these Constitutions ixteenth day of my lonely imprisonment,

guarantees which both these Constitutions throw around you, to protect you in your in-alienable rights, I will endeavor to enforce that my son upon an order from the Secretalienable rights. I will endeavor to enforce tary of War, was permitted to see me, not to the utmost of my poor ability, in defiance in my lonely cell but in the commandants, of the despotism of both the President and the Governor, although by spidoing I may difficulty that, even at that time, I was able be again returned to my lonely cell in to walk from my cell to the commandant's Fort Lafayette. Again, my friends, for room. This was the first time during my this extraordinary reception—for this most imprisonment that I, was able to obtain an cordial greeting. I tender you my heartfelt interview with the communicant. In his thanks,

weekly inspection of the prisoners he had carefully avoided my dangeon. No kindly message of inquiry as to my wants and con-ABOUTION PROMISES. During the last Presidential campaign Abolition editors and stump-speakers were loud-mouthed and shameless in charging the Democratic party with extravagance and corruption, with all their bindred evils. With brazen faced hypocrisy, they described the blessings that would follow a change of administration. Elect Lincoln, and we

well redeemed their promise. If by plenty of work and higher wages, they meant a place in the maks for poor men at thirteen dollars a month, where they have been butchered by thousands and tens of thousands through the imbeculty of the administration; at the same time that political to wipe out the reliefs, they meant a civil
war unparalleled in the annals of the world
for its magnitude and ferocity, then did
they speak the truth. If his second of the second of the rights of the States they speak the truth. If by economy they would make gold and silver as scarce as calculated to create many barriers to a reshonest men, and shinplasters as plenty as toration of the Union, and to be misconstru

they have it. How do they like it !- Bedford Gazette.

CANNOT ESCAPE HISTORY.

The Carbon Democrat, in discussing the President's assertion that he and his ad-

which you supplied. You will be "lighted ambition, and which was needlessly prolonged by your fanaticism, and your greed of public spoil. You "cannot escape history," but future ages will point to you in the soldiers' quarters run into the cistern the same spirit that they now point to the out of which the prisoners were compelled Jacobins of France, or the tyrants of the

House of Hapsburg.
The Bastiles of America will cry out against you. The blood of a quarter of a million of deceived but honest patriots will dve your hands so red that eternity will not cleanse them. The mutilated remains of the great charter of liberty, like the ghost of murdered. Banque, will haunt you at every turn, and thake its gory locks in your very faces. Liberty, with her garments trailing in blood and dust, will raise her beseeching face to Heaven and pray for vengeance upon her despoilers. A ham-pered, tax-ridden and oppressed posterity will cry out against you, and instribe upon the page of history that records your acts,

Uncle Abe's Scale. The negro is rising in the scale of Uncle be's mind. He styled them

hem In 1859, the negrees; In 1860, the colored men; In 1861, the "intelligent" contrabands; In 1862, "free AMERICANS of African

descent.' In 1853, he will probably announce them any entreaty procure one for me. Neither was refused; and in this boasted land of could I induce my jailers to let me have a liberty, civilization, and Christianity, these as entitled to sit on juries, vote and hold candle during my long tedious sick nights. prisoners were locked up in their dark office. Fred Douglas in the Senate—Owen Candle during my long sedious sick nights.

The senate of worthy prisoners were locked up in their dark office. Freq Bongian in the senate of worthy prison-house with the dying man. During Lovejoy in the House —a brace of worthy sliks, very cheap—37½ to 62½ cents per turn of the medicine which had been taken that long dark night they could hear his brothers!

Great are the Abolish!—Senace dying moans; deeper and still deeper grew.

His Views of the War-The National Constitu-

tutional - Restoration of the Union by the Central and Western States. ALBANY, January 7 .- The Governor's mes-

back. There must be no attempt to put hibiting all the obstinacy of John Brown down free expression of public opinion.— himself. Affrighted at the ruin they have wrought, the authors of our calamities, at the North Passmore; but he has lately turned up in and South, insist that this was caused by an a character which will delight his numer. Affrighted at the ruin they have wrought,

im of liberty.

"This war should have been arcrted; but its flood-gates were opened and the adminitistration could not grasplits dimensions, nor control its sweep. The government was borne-salong with the current, and struggled as it best could; with the resist-less tule. Few seemed able to comprehend its relitation or financial problems.

woman died recently, and her husband contested the will. The jury, before whom the case was tried about three weeks ago, declared the will null and void, it being executed to suit the dishonest purposes of Williamson instead of the proper heirs.—So much for negro philanthrophy and Passing Post.

ment, upon-errors in its conduct or policy; but while we concode all these excuses for mistakes, we are not to adopt errors nor sanction violence of principle. The same causes which extenuate their faults in judg-

vital in periods of war. He says that med-

If by good times the fanatical horde meant war in the South takes away from the loyal (reasons for signing the bill admitting West a nation plunged to the nethermost depths, of mourning and poverty, then have they well redeemed their promise. If by plenty of work and higher wages, they meant a the constitution to see that the laws are entitled administration to secure as much free territory as possible, and with as little trouble. forced. I shall investigate every alleged violation, of our statutes, and see that the offenders are brought to justice. Sheriffs favorites amass princely fortunes by fraud-lent contracts, then have they kept their prisoned nor carried by force beyond their

destructive of the rights of the States, and bound to lake care of his friends.
of the legislative and judicial departments. The opinions of the President were in meant that they would increase the public of the general government. He declares writing, and were read in Cabinet meeting, expenditures from eighty millions to eight the President's emancipation proclamation. Half of the Cabinet were opposed to the hundred millions per annum; that they to be impolitic, unjust and unconstitutional, rogues in their own party, they have kept | ed by the world as an abandonment of the hope to restore it-a result to which New this promise religiously.

The crazy fanatics wanted a change and York is unalterably opposed; and which of illegal arrests, some of which received will be effectually resisted.

by the Central and Western States, both moned to appear before them. The grand tree and slave, who are exempt from the jury of Macaupin county, Rlinois, bave inriolent passions which control at the ex- dicted Brigadier General A. W. Ellett, John which rejected the ordinance of secessionwhich sought to remain in the Union, and They acted under the orders of Secretary which was driven out by the contempla- Stanton. The same jury indicted James tion of uncompromising policy-must be Reyburn. W n. B. Dugger and J. C. Miller, brought back. The restoration of the for false imprisonment under similar orders, whole Union will be only a work of time with such an exertion of power as can be put forth without needlessly sucrificing the a few months ago, seceded from Virginia. Dossess the slaves, however before they day of them as is proposed by this about 10 possess the slaves, however before they day of them as is proposed by this about 10 possess the slaves, however before they day of them as is proposed by this about 10 possess the slaves, however before they day of the possess the slaves, however before they day of the possess the slaves, however before they day of the possess the slaves, however before they day of the possess the slaves, however before they day of the possess the slaves, however before they day of the possess the slaves. life and treasure of the North in bloody just as South Carolina second from the and calamitous contests. We must not Union, and set up her independence. The wear out the lives of our soldiers nor ex- Buck Republican Congress recognized the construction of the Union-a proposition certain ends, or to carry out vague theories. "Extermination means not only the destruction of life and property at the South, The President has signed the bill, and that purpose—and a settlement of the dif-but also a waste of the blood and treasure thereby approves in Western Virginia what ficulties now distracting the country, it of the North. The exertion of armed powers must be accompanied by a firm and conciliatory policy to restrice our Union, with the least possible injury to both sections." The Governor concludes thus: "At this moment 'he fortunes of our country are influence i by the result of bat-

tles. Our armies in the field must be supported. All constitutional demands of our President has set the order aside. Inder no circumstances can a division of the Union be conceded. We must put forth every exertion of power."
"We'will use every policy of conciliation people South to return to their allegiance, ousistent with honor. We will guarantee them every right-every consideration demanded by the constitution and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in our tee of New York have taken measures to

a party determined to have it, and determined to build for itself a permanent supremacy by its means. To this end, it begun by refusing to submit to any political arrangement by which the war could be arested. - Cin. Enq. That's so. And that party is the Repub-

he constitution."

lican party.: It must be destroyed.

The safest and most common way to steal is to buy and not pay.

Our readers remember Passmore Wiltion must be held Inviolate. Arhiteary Arrests and Martial Live Denounced.—The Enancipation Proclamation Declared to be Unconstitution Proclamation Declared to be Unconstitution of the Succeeded in getting himself in jail, between the succeeded in getting the succeeded i liamson, the notorious sympathiser with the poor slave; several years since, in one cause of his interference in a runaway slave case. He passed for a genuine patriot of the Abolition stamp, and many a stuntp ALBANY, January 1.—Ine Governor sinces of the Adollinon stamp, and stamp, and sage was sent to the Legislature to-day.—

On national affairs he says: "Not only is his incarceration. He was bold, defiant and etermined; and although opposed to his measurement of the same saying a sould not keen admiring." every family, every sacred duty and interest his proceedings we could n't kelp admiring is involved. The truths of our financial his pluck. He remained in prison, we and military situation must not be kept think, for nearly a year, all the time ex-

We had lost sight and remembrance of much right to do as he had to arrest and imprison me in the manner he had done.

Under such treatment, and by this time, youlmay well imagine that I had got a "biy mad" on me; and this I think, helped to be too mad to die, and no thanks to Lincoln, but under a kind Providence I began to get better from that time on. If any-thing could add to the cruelty inflicted upon me during these long days and nights of my sickness and suffering, it was the refined to get better from get better from that time on. If any-thing could add to the cruelty inflicted upon to get better from that time on. If any-thing could add to the cruelty inflicted upon to get better from that time on. If any-thing could add to the cruelty inflicted upon to get better from that time on thanks to Lincoln, but under a kind Providence I began to get better from that time on. If any-thing could add to the cruelty inflicted upon to get better from that time on thanks to Lincoln, but under a kind Providence I began to get better from that time on. If any-thing could add to the cruelty inflicted upon to get better from that time on thanks to Lincoln, but under a kind Providence I began to get better from that time on. If any-thing could add to the cruelty inflicted upon to get better from that time on thanks to Lincoln, but under a kind Providence I began to get better from that time on. If any-thing could add to the cruelty inflicted upon to get better from that time on thanks to Lincoln, but under a kind Providence I began to get better from that time on the continue of the government and the policy of the controversy. We are to look for causes of the war in a pervantic to the court of the salvery.

"The time to the controversy. We are to look for causes of the war in a pervantic to the controversy. The find the philanthrophic emotions for the submitted to seally efforts in their befalf. I be division the continue of the submitted to seally efforts in the befalf. I be a character which with ear estimation.—

If which the controversy we can be a char icy of our ruleis. It is not too late to save Philadelphia. He drew awill in his own our country, if we will enter upon the sa-hand writing, and persuaded the woman to cred duty in the right spirit and the right sign it in the alsence of her husband and way.

The will set forth that a certain why.

"Wherever it is the right of our govern"Wherever it is the right of our governamount should go to her husband, and the ment to decide upon measures and policy, balance, the major part of her estate, to it is our duty to obey and give ready support to their decisions. This is a vital maximo of liberty.

The negro woman died recently, and her husband

its military or financial problems.

"Hence we are not to set in harsh judg-Lincoln gets off the following piece of extraordinary philosophy in his last mes-

sage, to wit: "It is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing, but it is easier to pay a otherword the mask and revealed their comy large sum than it is to pay a larger one, and visages; they have now thrown themselves ment must make us more vigilant to guard against their influence."

The Governor urges economy and integrity in the administration of our affairs as the pay it before we are able."

We insist that the idea-embraced in the dling and intrigues have threatened and foregoing is not original with Abc, but that paralized the valor of our soldiers and the it legitimately belongs to Ben. Lucas, whose of their Generals within the influence oddities are so familiar to this community, of the capital, while our armies gained vic-Sitting at a table of a hotel one day, when tories in fields remote therefrom.

The Governor next says-that the supin conversation, Ben, in his stuttering

2. That as the Wheeling Legislature has been recognized by Congress as the Legislature of the State of Virginia that body had same means, in a much stronger dose, will and district attorneys are a thomshed that the authority to adopt measures looking to it is their duty to take case that no person the division of the State, that the responsibility did not lie with those who voted for prisoned nor carried by force beyond their the measure more than with those who did building can be extinguished by the use o limits without due process of legal authority. not vote against it, viz: the inhabitants of a huge bellows to blow the fire out. 3. And the principal reason, that he was

writing, and were read in Cabinet meeting. operations and that life be rescued from the measure.

The Illegal Arrests,-The grand jury of the court of Over and Terminer, of New York city, are busily investigating the cases the attention of a former grand jury. Seve-The Union," he says, "will be restored ral United States officials have been sum-Those of the central slave States | Palmer and Robert Gamble, for bringing negroes into the State contrary to law.

A Practical Secessionist. - Western Virginia. paust the earnings of labor by war for un- act and though the leaders declared it contrary to the Constitution, they admitted her as an independent State into the Union. - ducting the machinery put in operation for he condemns in South Carolina, and acknowledges himself by the act to be a practical Secessionist. - Jeffersoniun.

Religious Intolerance. - Gen. Grant recently fulminated an order excluding the Israelites from within his lines. It produced great excitement, and on application, the general government must be responded to. | shall not be surprised to hear the order being again issued; and the next step will be, probably, against the Catholics or the Sev- force there will be much more need for the desire on the part of Yankee Puritans to reBy what means, then, do we suppose that We will hold out every inducement to the turn to first principles. Religious intolerance a settlement can be effected, unless it be to is one, -Jeffersonian.

Another Proposition for a National Conven-tion.—The Tammany Hall General Commitcommon country. But we can never volun-tarily consent to the breaking up of the State Convention, at the earliest conven-Union of these States, or the destruction of ient date, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of convening a National Conven-The country was forced into a war by vite men of all parties to join in the move-

> The Abelitionists talk to Democrats bout "weakening the hands of the Adminintration." We should like to know how it is possible to make either the hands or the head weaker than they are. The adminis tration has weakened itself even below the point of contempt.

Capt. Bankhead, late of the Monitor,

From the Intellig WILL THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY RESTORE PEACE TO THE COUNTRY

MESSES. EDITORS: From the very begin ing of Mr. Lincoln's Administration there has been manifestly a studied effort to impress the public mind with the idea that he meant to be conservative. The semblance of a proper regard for the Compromises and the Constitution gave the Administration a prestige in public favor, which secured the confidence of the people, for a time at least, and surrounded it with the needful condi-tions to establish for it a respectable politi-cal status. This seeming honesty of purpose vielded however to the real principles un derlying the Republican programme, and as perplexities and difficulties accumulated forcing a development of the cardinal points in their policy, it became apparent that they could not succeed in maintaining a conservative exterior, and at the same time allow an ultra Abolition element to control

Their professions of an honest effort to restore the Union and enforce obedience upon the second States to Constitutional equirements, and thus maintain the integly of the Government, served an admir ble purpose so long as they were gathering together an army, and preparing to enforce their Abolition schemes. They were espe-cially careful to frown down any idea that they meant to interfere with the institutions of any of the States, or to enforce a policy which would in the least ignore any of the guarantees of the Constitution. Old Abe a honesty and conservatism became a proverb; and yet every official act of his Administration, which had a bearing upon the question of our National troubles and sectional difficulties, was characterized by the most ultra Abolition councils of their party.

This palpable discrepancy can only be accounted for upon the score of a criminal duplicity assumed and designed to secure the co-operation of the people of the North in the only consistent purpose they ever held -that of universal emancipation.

To accomplish this it required close reckoning and adroit and subtle manage ment. They were confronted with many barriers and difficulties which required removal. The great Democratic party was in the way. Abolitionism was exceedingly unpopular with the masses of their own party. The Constitution acknowledged Slavery, and it was not safe in these cir-cumstances to risk a demonstration toward a prosecution of their petapariect of freeing the Negro, removing the distinction of the races, and inaugurating a system of social and political equality throughout the land.
The Democracy was to be propitiated by
mobs, marshals, bastiles and forts. The ang law was introduced to make patriots of m, and to force them into a service entirely foreign and to most of them absolutely repugnant. The second point was to be reached by strategy. The North must be reconciled and united, the unsophisticated public mind must be appeased to effect which honesty must be held up a the predominating ingredient in the cut they were compelled to drink; whilst mili tary necessity was to be the bold master-stroke by which the Constitutional barriers vere to be surmounted.

Their strategy was for awhile entirely successful. But having fairly won the elephant they were sorely puzzled to know exactly, what to do with him. The rebellion was not crushed in sixty days as was promised. nor Slavery abolished as they found, in the desperation of their cause, that this was the only time when Abolitionism had a ghost of a chance of success, and accordingly into the dark waters of radicalism, and are apidly drafting to rain and destruction

their manifest destiny, as a party.

A mong the most prominent of the devices and dogmas to which they resorted, in order to deceive the people and retain their power, was the absurd position that a proclamation of universal emancipation nius be resorted to as the only effectual way b

FOIN CHRISMER is crisping on the content that may and suppress in all, its transless in the commandant, for from that time, all though kept in solitation and adults externing on the constitution of all three shall be plenty of work and the picket upon in the constitution of all three shall be plenty of work and high terms and suppress and unprisonment and adults extend to the product and adults extend to the commandant, for from that time, all though kept in solitation conduct. This attempt will fail through kept in solitation of all three shall be plenty of work and high terms and suppress inquiry into their most time, all though kept in solitation of the south seconds were all the products at limit whether he know what would be predicted upon the constitution of all ways. It is the product of the south seconds were all three shall be plenty of work and high three shall be plenty of work and high three shall be plenty of work and high three shall be plenty of work and the product and high three shall be plenty of work and the product and high three shall be plenty of work and the product and high products of the commandant, for from that time, all three shall be plenty of work and suppress and suppress in the product and the shall be plenty of the south seeds of the product and three shall be plenty of the south and three shall be plenty of the south seeds of the product and three shall be plenty of the so alternative, and thereby with a single proclaimation effect more than the whole arms

could do in a year and a half's hard fighting. The very means they resort to have given the offence, and added power and unity to the cause of the South and to say that the effect the cure and produce reconciliation is vain and nugatory. It is about as sand as to argue that the flames of a burning

If the operations of government are the creatures of correct principles and laws, and the science of government contains the elements of organic life, how can those impending ruin, the agitation of Abolitionism has brought upon them, by a more vigorous exercise of the same infamous

principle?
The position is false and foolish, but droitly used by the Abolitionists, to gull the people, and ensuare into its suppor hose who are not booked as to the political niquity of a party which has done more njury to the Government and the Union, and the moral status of the Negro race, i the last two years, than the unmolested intitution of Slavery could possibly do in century, or has done since the Declaration of Independence was written. No same man will seek to appease his injured neigh bor by repeating the insult, and yet this is precisely what the Emancipation Procla-mation means. The Government must surd and ridiculous policy.

If the Administration really desire a rewhich we are sometimes inclined to doubt when we contemplate their method of conmust seek to eradicate the bitter feeling of animosity its policy has engendered, rather than aggrevate it to a bitterness of infinite

ntensity.

The proclamation is elimed to be a war measure. There have been war measures in operation for nearly two years of much more practical force and power, and the end is not yet. If the sword can conquer a peace, so let it be. But is it not to be feared that after the proplamation is in full.

gain the aid of the slaves, by inciting to servile insurrection in the heart of the Confederacy, and surrounding it was a well appointed army, we thereby seek the extermination of the whole white race of the South? This is the only conclusion-horrible as it is, for it can only be desired by fiends incarnate—to which their logic brings us, and it must of course be regarded as the "last ditch" for the Republicana, and if they fail in it, it is to be hoped they will resign and allow the people to settle the quarrel by putting schaible rulers in UBSERVER stead.

Jan. 1, 1863.

The very best proof in the world o man's capacity for self-government is the marvellous patience with which the American people endure such frightful govern ment blunders as the shauring