Torme.

The Courters is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE-\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEVENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly **Opposite Wamplers' Tiuning Establishment** -"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Town Property

TOWN Froperty T PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned of-fers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Ge Taburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Trs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it at the door: and a variety of fruit such as it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, spricets, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice. ZACHARIAH MYERS. Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Piano Tuning. **PROF.** BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders' received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

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BEFENEVCES. E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster. W. L. Pepper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank. Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank. William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank. T. D. Carson; Esq., Bank of Gettysburg. Peter Martin, Esq., Proth's of Lancaster co., Pa. Gro. Whitson, Esq., Register "" Gro. Whitson, Esq., Recorder "" April 15, 1861. April 15, 1861.

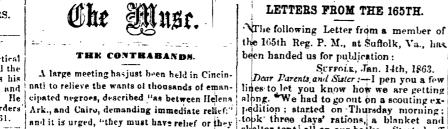
Auctioneering.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has taken but License, ider the National Tax Law, to Auctioneer, and is now prepared to Cry Sales, and attend to all business in that line. Persone entrusting business to him, will have it promptly attend-id to, by calling upon him personally at his residence, in Cumberland township, rear My- (ets' Mull, or by addressing him by letter at Greenmount, P. O., Adams counts, P., GEORGE PATTLRSON. Jan. 5, 1863. 3t*

Notice.

G EORGE DUTTER VS ESTATE .- Letters testamentary on the estate of George Dut-ters. Late of Union township, Adums county, deceased, having been granted to the under-Signed, residing in Germany township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to incike immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN DUTTERA, Executor. Jan 5, 1863, 61*

Notice. TOHN Z HOLLFBAUGHTS ESTATE .- Letters of administration on the estate of John Z. Rollebau, h, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the unrigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those (having claims against the same to present) them properly authenticated for settlement. W.M. H. CULP, Adm'r.



and it is urged, "they must have relief or they are pressing for any thing to do that will give when we put up, built fires, pitched our them subsistence. The Cincignati Enquirer little tents and laid down. My feet were thus versifies:

Br H. J. STAHLE.

45th Year.

They come, they come, in multitudes, Along Ohio's tide; The "shucking tramp" of their brogans, By Susquehanna's side.

They feel the winter's icy breath, The dreary way along: They are coming, Father Abraham, About four millions strong.

They come, a nation's guests, to share Our firesides and our bread; They'll live without the grammar,

They'll live without the grainner, But they'll die nnless they're fed. We'd rather pray, it's cheaper; and We'll pray both loud and long. They are coming, Father Abraham, About four millions strong.

Come all ye brave philanthropists, Pailanthropesses fair ; Turn out your seedy hats and coats, * And shirts the worse for wear; ' Hymn books and musty bacon; bring

The reeking store elong. They are coming. Father Abraham, About four millions strong.

And though the country may be poor, And labor be oppressed. 1 And white men starve and die in want, You surely will be blessed; For fool-, in age- yet to come,

Will sing your praises long: * They are coming, Father Abraham, About four millions strong.

Then take them to your arms, my braves Don't bid them stay away ; The good time's surely coming now,

The long expected day; Let brother Beecher raise aloft . The banner and the song ; They are coming, fither Abaham, # About four millions strong.

Miscellancous.

WHAT A VOLCANO CAN DO.

the Andes, fluig out torrests of mud, which mud and water all the way, and not shal-dammed up rivers, opened new lakes and in low either, for it took us up to our knees villeyend t up for wide made denosits of 600, some places. My boots were full all the



DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

"TRUTH IS NIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

S. SUPREME COURT.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1963.

TYISM.

LETTERS FROM THE 165TH. The following Letter from a member of the 165th Reg. P. M., at Suffolk, Va., has

been handed us for publication : SUFFOIR, Jan. 14th. 1863.

almost given out. At 2 o'clock it com-incidenced showing, and snowed on our feet till morning! We then got other orders, and turned back, but did not get far till we were drawn up in line of battle. But the enemy did n't come, so we started for Black Water. After going six or seven miles, we met the rebels; but our commander thought they had about 12,000 men, so he gave an

had to take another road; went on till night, when we halted, built fires, spread our blankets on the wet ground, and laid down; being very tired, we were asleep al-most in a twinkling, but were soon chased up again by one of our pickets coming in quarters of an hour to put up our things, after which they put us in line of bittle again. There we were kept standing until

5 o'clock; then started again ; we thought we were going home, but were fooled.--They sent us some force from camp, and we started out for a big fight. We went on till we got so tired that blen halted we would lie down just like a drive of cattle when tired. But they would n't let us rest much till we would be sturted again. If you had seen us you would have thought Thus they kept us going all the time till we got almost there, when we were given the command to cap.our guns : then start-ed again, but we did not get far, when we when we got there, the rest of them had left. Where they went to we did not know. We then pitched our shelter tents, for it was raining awfully fast. We got a little bread and meat. The meat was raw,

WM. H. CULP, Adm'r. Dec. 29, 1802. Gt Dec. 29, 1802. Gt Coopering. TOHN CHRISWER is arrying on the Cooper-ing business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARDELS, in my de-ired quantity, made to grider, at short no-

Some time in the latter part of the last The reckless course pursued by the parsummer President Lincoln appointed Dan-ty in power has thrown the gouldry into a iel F. Miller a Judge of the Supreme Court most deplorable condition as regards unity iel F. Miller a Judge of the Supreme Court of sentiment, and energy of cooperation in of the United States. We remember dis-tinctly that, when the appointment was an-union of the States was there a period so favorable to the ignoring of all party con-sideration, and securing a hearty and uninounced, the ouestion was asked by almost everybody, "Who is Daniel F. Miller ?"versal union in the patriotic work to be aclle was a man unknown to fame, and the

complished. When Sumter was bombard-ed and surrendered, the North rose up, as general impression was that "the honest one man, with a zeal and energy which as-Abe" had elevated to the highest legal tritonished the most sanguine. Party lines were obliterated and forgotten, and the bunal of the nation an old crony of his with whom he had been accustomed to crack whom he had been accustomed to crack all-prevailing ardor of the masses every-jokes, during court term, in the western where was directed to the defense of the districts. At length we learn something Government and the repression of the re-of the man from himself. If we cannot as bellion. Democrats in large majority, has of the man from himself. If we cannot ascertain who he is we are at least informed the politics of the officers of government-what he is—and the information is satisfac-the one `all-absorbing and all-governing tory to us. If Judge Miller is as sound a sentiment being to preserve the Union in its integrity, st all hazards. Prior to this, lawyer as he is a politician, we must give it had been the custom of apparty coming the President credit for having made one into power to vacate at least a majority o

the places held, and fill then with their own peculiar friends. Whether this pracof his professional engigements to attend a "grand jubilee of the friends of Constitu-tional literty and of the Union," thus de-arrived when the union of all without dis-

inction was imperatively demanded. In order to perpetuate this unity, which was no nobly and patriotically offered by the Democrats in their every action, no distinction should have been made by the press, for I feel that by the success of the Democracy we shall have a speedy restoraparty in power. The whole people should have been regirded as one cooperating in accomplishing the same greatend, viz: the maintenance of the Union, and the offices should have been distributed to worthy and tion of the Union and constitutional liberty. I am an old Clay Whig, as you all know, and when that party went down, I united with the Republicans, in the hope and be-lief that it you'd specced to all the loyal competent men, without regard to their former political status. Had this course been pursued, the rebellion would have been brought to an end in half the time (that has already elaysed. The opportuniand national virtues of the Whig party, and that we would have Whig principles and policy prevail under another name.-Bul I got more than I farquined for. It was not in the covenant that we should have civil ty to reward, political partizins, however, was too tempting. The Abolition party has was as a consequence of R-publican succoss: that the pullic treasury was to be attained such power so selden, that it must needs make the most of it, even at the explurdered by whilesale ; that "free soil" in loyal States should be covered with marpense of patriotism. Consequently, in all tial law; that "free speech" should be chained in the Gungcons of the Eastile; the civil offices Democrats were dismissed to a greater extent than probably was ever that fice homes should be sacked to desoknown before, and Abolitionists appointed. This was the case in the offices of the States, lation, and "free pten "should be confined in its practical application to the neas well as the general government. As the war proceeded and brought with it the net cossily for the appointment of numerous groes of the South, and the Abelition wing of the Republicing party at the North. No! We old Whigs; in uniting with the Repubofficeis to conduct the drafting, assessing licin pirty, did npt con-ent to be a party and collecting taxes, and managing the vast machinery of the Government, from the incumbent who has lavished upon him to any such violations of Constitutional

Had the counsels of Gen. Scott, Millard a ten thousand dollar salary, down to the T limore, John Ji Crittenden, Stephen A. Doudas, and indeed of all the wise and Durdas, and indeed of all the wise and happy postessor of the most insignificant of good man of our nation been heeded, we the thousand of offices (which have been would not new be afflicted with the civil "created.) all are Abolitionists, vouched for war that is mon us. They could not have and appointed as such, to the exclusion of war that is men us. They could not have Democrats. We see it claimed that many fained the suffrages of the people under prevented South Carolina from her attempt Democrats. We see it claimed that many false pretense. Thad, Stevens, their ac-at revolution, but the Crittenden proposi- of the Generals and other high officials in knowledged leader in the House of Repreprevented South Carolina from her attempt as revolution, out the Cittenden proposi-tion would have saved all the rest of the Southern States, and long before thus, at a trilling expense of money, and at a small the individuals beither had have been cases. That, Stevens, their ac-southern states are long before thus, at a trilling expense of money, and at a small the individuals beither had have been cases. with the army and become distinguished protected by it." The tenor of all their therein before the present war, or are such as were elected by the volunteer troops themselves at the period of their original organization. A large number of general repeated pledges, issues a proclamation, to officers had to be provided, and the selec-tion of these from amongst those who had been in the army, and who on every occa-sion of service distinguished them-elves, one thing, and doing another. Lincoln is may unavoidable. There were numerous one thing, and doing another. Lincoln is appointments, however, even of general officers, from civil life, of men who had no military experience to recommend them whatever, and these in every instance were members of the dominant party. All the appointments to Lieutenancies, Quarterlitical selection depends upon a successful masters, Paymasters, Commissaries, &c., made by the General or State Governments, were of the same character. The sons of prominent men in the Abolition ranks, in and out of office, have been gatified to the full, whenever a desire for fiftice was ex-pressed. The interests of party have been served not only by appointment to office, but by awarding contracts. To these the hundreds of millions of the public money have been appropriated most lavishly as a reward for party services. The policy of the dominant party has even extended farther. It is not enough to have secured to themselves and be on the side of your country, you must take your position with the Den the Abolitionists have commenced a crusade friends present political and pecuniary ad rantages, but a programme has; been laid constitutions, the laws and the Constitution of the country. Make your down to secure the political power after the choice, with a view of the tremendous rexpiration of the present Presidential term. As astute politicians, they know that a war of such magnitude must develope military men of the most elevated character, and WHO ARE DISUNIONISTS ---- WHO that these may be set up by the people as our future rulers. Thus, Washington, Jackson, Harrison and Taylor became ou Hartford Convention ; her Declaration of, Chief Magistrates in consequence of their Dissolution on the Admission of Louisiana; prominent military achievements. It. her class of Garrison papers and Wendell Philips lectures ; her J. Q. Adams, in 1842, iot strange, then, that the men who have made this war a matter of interest to thempresenting in Congress a petition for disso-lution, and his powerful eloquence advocaselves and friends should inquire into the politics of every general who is likely to ting the right of dissolution.-[See Con-gressional Globe.] 2.-Abraham Lincoln, in 1848, advocating become very popular with the army and the people. If of their party they sustain him, if not they "crush him." This must the facred rights of any people anywhere. be done cautiously, by inuendo, stealthily browing off the government they dislike. and by strategy, lest the people see it and and establishing a new one that may suit them better."-[See Congressional Gube,] His command must be diminished, rebel. he must not be allowed to win astounding, 3.-Senator Hale, presenting petitions for crushing battles. He must be placed in a dissolution.-[See Congressional Globe.] 4.-Senator Seward and Chase, of Presiposition as to numbers of men and means. o render it impossible to venture an atdent Lincoln's Cabinet, both voting for petack. He must be assigned to an imporition for a dissolution .- [See Congressio tant movement so'as to raise expectations Globel of a great and decisive battle, and vet pre-5.4 The Republican Presidential Conver vented from carrying it into execution in a tion. in 1856, which raised a disunion tlag, with half the stars struck out. 6. The New York Tribune for years imminent danger, once and again he, of all trongly urging and insisting upon di-soluothers, is called to save it from destruction. 1004-[See its files.] -7.-Massachusetts' Major General Banks That accomplished and troops organized, the command is again taken away on prelectaring in Congress he would "let the Utexts designedly created for the occasion. nion slide.' This is but the merest glance at the facts 8.-Senators Sumner, Wade and Wilson which might be adduced to prove that the urging treasonable measures, which they knew would, and which they intended men and the party now in power have work-ed unceasingly for party and party mainly, for the present and for the future. And hould, cause dissolution .- [See Congressional Globe.] yet they have had the effrontery all the 9.- Lovejoy, Giddings and members of that altra class, doing what they knew must while to ask Democrats to stand by and sunction and endorse all this. If a word of inevitably cause disunion .- [See Congressionlisapprobation was uttered, the Bastile was al Globe.] pointed at. To organize as a party to op-10 .- Massachusetts' Legislature, Courts pose them in their political and financial pose them in their political and financial chicanery, was mon-trous—no epithet of disloyalty was sufficiently severe—but they ster denounced (May, 1851) is violations of vere the Government, the Union, the Country, the Constitution and treason. 11.—The plan, object and design of the and all who opposed them were cast out as Abolition Party, proclaimed by Senator Wilson, in Boston, November, 1869, to be As the late elections approached, to make the "crushing out" and "wiping out" of assurance doubly sure, all the appliances of Southern States, and, therefore, unquesparty were put in requisition , the press was

LETTER FROM A JUDGE OF THE U. | POLITICS--PATRIOTISM AND PAR- | were required to vote for "the party" of lose their daily bread. The Navy Yards, Arsenals, and other places were visited and harangued, and thus in Philadelphia alone about ten thousand votes were coerced which gave them a meagre majority in the city. The substantial, free and intelligent vote of the city was cast against them, and wherever men, in all the States voting, were left to their sober judgment, large Democratic majorities were had. This is but the legitimate result of the dominant party's wn doings. Never in all the lifetime of this republic was there a crisis in which patriotism might have been so fitly exercised for the public welfare, and never one in which the demon of party has so ruinously

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE.

There are now but two parties in the loyal tates-the Democratic and the Abolition. Demagogues may and will deny it, but there is no disguising of the fact. The Re-publican party is as effectually dead and gone as Know Nothingism. The people have been from the beginning, forewarned of the ulterior designs of their treacherousleaders, and it is only necessary to cite the record to show how complete their change of base.

The Republican Convention at Chicago adopted the following resolution, among-athers, as the platform of their party : "Resolved, That the maintenance indio-

ate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essen-tial to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabrie depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes

President Lincoln, quoting this resolution, said;

"I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible. The proper-ty, peace and security of no section are to was to be adopted by him. and after Mr. ly, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the new incoming administration. I add to this, that all the protection which consistently with the Constitution and the laws can be given, will be given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheer-

fully to one section as to another." And further: "I have no purpose di rectly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery, where it exists. I be-lieve I have no lawful right to do so."

i Upon such professions as these, the Re-publicans got into power. Their subsequent acts and declarations show that they ob-tained the suffrages of the people under

FOR DISUNION?

ginla's or any other 'PEACE' prope signed to prevent dissolution; and the Ap-solute demand for WAR, and nothing but WAR, which Senator Douglas said, "meant an eternal dissolution of the Union."-Hence, it follows, from historical facts, that the cause of dismiion is evidently and undeniably attributable to Abolition and Abolitionists .- Democratic Leader.

WHATMIGHT HAVE BEEN-WHAT IS.

This war might have been prevented—the leading secessionists of the Cotton States might have been conquered without the fi-ring of a gun, had our Abolition rulers been wise and patriotic. The adoption by Con-gress, of the Crittenden Compromise, would have saved the Union, and prevented the vast and bootless sacrifice of blood and treasure which are being poured out on the black alter of Abolitionism. But, even af-ter the defeat of the Crittenden plan, by the Abolitionists, the war might have been pro vented and the Secessionists conquered by

penceful means. Had Mr. Lincoln been prompted by wis NO. 17. dom end true patriotism, secession might have been strangled in the house of its friends, and thus put out of the way forever. This is acknowledged by eminent Southern men and Secession leaders them-

elves. Our soldiers recently at Oxford, Mississippi, seized, at the residence of Hon. Jacob Thompson, Mr. Buchanan's Secreta-ry of the Interior, copies of letters written by him to other individuals, among which was one containing the following significant

paragraph : "In all I did, I acted on life-long convioions, and after I reached home [became] desirous that the severance which had be gun should then be perpetual-a new de-sire for me. I feared that that blunderer. Lincoln, would turn and adout my ideas of State right. Had he done so. Secessin would have been killed of forever. Had Lincoln, in his inaugural, boldly taken the ground that he would evacuate the forts of Sumter and Pickeys, and leave the second States to determine, for themselves their own dest iny, the Border States would have been secured to the old Union beyond preadventure, and

in all the severed States there would have been a Union party, which would have assorted its ascendancy in all our States. This feeling was deep and strong when I came home. But the very moment Lincoln sus-pended the Constitution and the laws, and undertook to raise armies and support na-vies without the aid of Congress, the feeling for separation became universal. Now, nothing but annihilation will bring these States into the old Union."

It is well known that, one time shortly before the attack on Fort Sumter, the Lincolr administration had resolved to evacuate the Southern forts and pursue the course which Mr. Thompson feared Mr. Lincoln might take. About this time, Mr. Seward, speaking for Mr. Lincoln, wrote to Mr. Adams an official letter, in which he argued against the theory of doercion. He said that "only an imperial or despotic govern-ment could have the right to subjugate disiffected and insurrectionary States. This Federal Republican system of ours," he said, "is the very one which is most unft-ited for such a labor." No one will doubt that this, at that time, was the septiment of the Administration, and no man can successfully deny that this argument of Mr. Seward's was sound.

But Mr. Lincoln was, at length, induced Seward, through an intermediary, had conferred with the Southern commissioners, whom he led to believe that Sumiter was to be evacuated, a contemptible Yankee trick was resolved upon, by which the rebels were provoked to open fire on that fort and thus the war policy of the Administration was proclaimed to the world. Then came a proclaimation from the President calling for 75,000 men for three months, with which number of men and within which time the

rebellion was to be quelled. The rest is known to our readers-it is written in blood, and proclaimed to the world the anguished cries of widows and orphans-and here we are, the South united and determined, the North divided, disgusted, discouraged, while the world is deriding our insane attempts to save the Constitution as it is with slavery to be by first destroying it 1-Democratic Leader. Insolence of Negroes. - A private letter from To cap the climax, "Honest Old Abe" with New Orleans says: The negroes are very insolent, committing all sorts of depredastolid indifference to his official oath and tions. Those who have enlisted in the United States service are to be seen strutting about the streets, displaying their weapons of defense, while the whites are deprived of theirs—a pretly state of affairs.— It makes my blood boil to be ordered to halt" by them, with a "stand back dar, I leaders and office seekers are busy in the tells you !" The soldiers here scoff and effort to carry over the conservative porridicule them, flinging banana and orange tion of the party into the ranks of Abolipeclings after them. A company passed the Custom House the other day, and the tionism. Knowing full well, that their posoldiers quartered there forced them to re transfer, they will move Heaven and earth to that end, and following an illustrious move their hats as they bassed, officers included.

11

orler to retreat, which we did on a doulde quick. When we got to the other road again, they had out off our retreat; so we

The recent election- have gladdened my heart more than I cap find language to ex-

and we had no pans to fry it : so we stock pointed sticks through the meat and held it over the fire till it was to steel. It was not very good, but we had to eat it. About 4 o'clock in the evening we receiv-

Cotopial, in 1738, threw its fiery rockets edorders to check in the evening we pocely 3,000 feet above its crater; while, in 1534, hall: marched 25 miles that day already,

pedition; started on Thursday morning; topk three days' rations, a blanket and suffer and die." These helpless beings are with four regiments of infantry, two of cavquietly coming on the hands of the North, and ally and a battery; marched till night,

good appointment. The Judge, in a letter dated "Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 11, 1862," declining on account

tice, and at low profile. REPAIRING of all valleys of 1,000 feet wide made deposits of 0.00, some places. My boots were full all the kinds, attended to, promptly and chapty – first deep. The stream from Vesuvius which will be made to render satisfactive first will be made to render satisfactive first be and the stream from Vesuvius which will be made to render satisfactive first be stream from Vesuvius which will be made to render satisfactive first be and the stream from Vesuvius which will be made to render satisfactive first be stream from Vesuvius which will be made to render satisfactive first be stream from Vesuvius which will be made to render satisfactive first be stream from the stream from Vesuvius which will be made to render satisfactive first be stream from Vesuvius which will be made to render satisfactive first be stream from Vesuvius which will be made to render satisfactive first be stream from Vesuvius which will be stream fro tion to enstomers. Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter YOODS .- 4. SCOTT & SUN have in store T and are now selling as cherp as the chedpest a good as oriment of Dry Gools, con-- tures, Alpace is, &c. Also-Clotha ! assimeres, Satinetts, Over-contage; Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c. to which we invite the attention of buvers .---Nov. 3 1862.

Ready-made Clothing. Cool and consolidated ten years after the event. T and winter stock of Clething, consi ting of In the cruption of Veauvius, A. D. 79, the Over Coats in great variety, very cheap, Dra & Coats. Basiness Coars. 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 Give us a call. Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

O Yes-O Yes-O Yes. FURE undersigned would most respectfully CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected. H. G. CARR. can be expected. York st., Gettysburg, Dec 29, '62. 3m

The Cheapest MLOTHS, Cassimeres. Cassinets, Costings, Joans. Cord, Flannels, Blankets, Gloves Hosiers, and a large lot of CARPETING, to be had at the cheap cash store of Nov. 3, 1362. GEO. ARNOLD. Nov. 3, 1862.

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. Tishout stopping to particularize, I say unto J. L. SCHICK. all, come and see. April 14, 1862.

Queensware.

F you want snything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you I find the best assortment in town. March 24, 1862.

THE SOLDIERS will find a good supply of Under-shirts. Drawers, Over-shoes. Gam Blankets, Army Blankets, and other articles in this line, intended for their special comfort, at | regiments in the fight, averaging 300 PICKING'S.

Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drag Store.

USICAL INSTRUMENTS .- Violins, Ac-PICKING'S.

SCHICK has a splendid lot of Foulard Silks, very cheap-371 to 621 cents per

Titt attention of the Ladies is respectfully higherited to a large and splendid assort-ment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaitara, Gum Overshoes, ke., just received at Oct. B. F. MeilHENY'S.

D. F. MelLHENY'S. TATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HOR-NEPS New Family Drug and Prescription

STEP into MCILHENT'S saf are the immense guantity of HATS and CAPS that he has a started. Costs nothing to look. GLYCHEINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for proventing and curving the bites of Musother insects of "DB, B. HOBNER'S Drey Clorest

feet high. The stream thrown out by Etna in alter a terrible eruption, was not thoroughly cool and consolidated ten years after the event.

scoria and ashes vomited far exceeded the entire bulk of the mountain ; while in 1660, Etna

HE undersigned would most respectfully distance of nine miles; and Sumbawa, in 1851, miles from us. We were but 3,000. The announce to the people of Gettysburg and during the most terrible eruption on record, scouts reported the enemy 12,000 strong, vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE sent its ashes as far as Java, a distance of 300 and we were ordered to retreat. I tell you miles of surface; and out of a population of 12,000 souls only twenty escaped! .

REACTION IN THE EASTERN STATES-There is hope of a change taking place in the Eastern States, in regard to the great political ques-tions of the day. The Boston Conrier says : "The time has come when an evident change of mind is beginning extensively to prevail throughout New England ; and we shall be very much dimppointed, if the day does not prove to be close at hand, when she will be found the place about 4 o'clock on Saturday even-sitting, clothed and in her right mind.' The ing, out of rations all div and 17 miles indications which give us this confidence can not be mistaken ; for they are within our own Therebs. had crossed the water and burnt observation and experience. The people are the budge, so we could not go any farther, awaking from past delusions and seek to know We remained there until dark, and then the truth ; or they are rousing themselves from nast indifference to consciousness of a perilous tween 12 and 1 o'clock at might, almost state of things ominons of direful evils to them and to future generations.'

Our total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, in the battle of Murfreesboro', is stated in round numbers. at 10.000-the reb-We lost, besides, 27 pielost nine pieces of artillery and two stands of colors. The rebels are said to have had 170 each, giving a force of \$1,000-we had 130 regiments, averaging 400 men each, making 52, we gained in the fierce and prolonged contest was a barren victory. get them in and around Suffolk. There are too many here for any use. The half was a barren victory.

اللان اللا عيط الحاج

The news from Tennessee is very im. ortant. It appears that the Confederates, who held a position near Harpeth Shoals, on the Cumberland river, above Nashville, for some days, have succeeded in capturing five steamers besides the gunboat Slidell. Gen. Longstreet with thirteen regiments of the Richmond army, has arrived at Chattanoog 1, and super seded Gen. Bragg in the command of the southern army in Tennessee. He is preparing to at-tack General Rosecrans, and it was thought that he will advance for that purpose thi week. The force at Harpeth Shoals is under the command of Gen. Forrest, who has been ensecond in cutting off the supplies of General Reservants by destroying the bridges on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and captur-

Louiserije and reasonine rairoed, and captur-ing the transports on the river. General Rose-crang is hey ond the Stone river with his ad-vance, if is supposed, resting some distance east of Husfnessboro.

in 1837 passed through Torre del Greco. rop- another. The men scattered along the tains 33,600,000 enbic feet of sold matter: food for five or six miles. Sume did not and in 1793, when Torre del Greco was de- ket in till mext morning. They had out stroyed a second time, the mass of live amounted in the mud. I sometimes thought I would have to do so my elf, but still went on to 45,000,000 cubic feet. In 1709, Etna pointed through the mud the best way I could. fourth a flood which covered \$4 square miles Some threw away their blankets, some their Meringes, Cubergs, Dulaines, Travilling Mix-cubic feet. On this occasion the sand and were crying; said they could not get any scoria formed the Moute Rosini, near Nicholosa, further; others would sit down in the mud. a cone two miles in circumference and 4000 others falling down and the mud running over them. It was one of the hardest trips made since the war begun. As I was walk-All we ask is an examination before porchising 1810, was in-motion at the rate of a yard a day, ing along I thought I would try to get out elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON. for bine months after the eruntion and it is of the mud, when I fell into a sufficiency of the source of a start of the mud. for hine months after the eruption, and it is of the mud, when I fell into a gutter, and on record that the lava of the same mountain, | got muddy all over. 'Got up again, and had to carry my cap in my hand for two miles and a half, bareheaded. My feet have be come so sore that I cannot wear boots.

SUFFOLK, Va., Jan. 16, 1863. Dear Friend:-I concluded to give you brief sketch of our exhedition to Black disgorged more than twenty times its own Water. We started on Thursday morning, mass. Vesuvius has sent its ashes as fat as | and marched the first day about 15 miles Constantinople, Syria and Egypt; it hurled then halted for the night. Next morning stones, 8 tons in weight, to Pompeii, a distince bright and early we started again, but be of six miles, while similar masses were tossed fore we got one mile we were halted and of six miles, while similar masses were tossed drawn up in line of battle, and there re-up 2,000 feet above its summit. Cotopaxi has projected a block of cubic yards in volume, a turned and reported the energy shout five there was some tall retreating. After backing about 5 miles, reports came that our retreat was cut off. So we had to take a different direction. We marched about 15

miles that afternoon, and then halted for the night. About 9 o'clock the pickets commenced to fire, and we were again drawn up in line of battle and slept on our arms all night. In the morning we were reinforced by 4.000 men, and then took a fresh start for Black Water. We reached

started for home, which we reached be worn out, all of us, dflicers and men.

There is nothing new in camp at present. The men are nearly all detailed to throw our Union prifle pits in front of dur camp. They

are all well. We had a death in the Regiment since el loss at the same. We lost, besides, 27 pie-ces of artillery, and about one million dollars worth of property, but no colors. The rebels worth of property, but no colors. The rebels typhoid fever. His wife came here, had him taken up, embalmed, and taken home

men to Chambersburg. He was a fine man, and to re- is much missed in the Regiment. Tell the Abolitionists that if they want 000-so that the forces were about equal. All any of Abraham's pets (negroes) they can

will freeze, for they have not clothes to

cover them. A returned soldier, in the Cincinnal Commercial, writing from West Liberty, Ohio

says it is rather humiliating to one who has served twenty months in the army, to hear expressions like the following from the lips those we are fighting to protect: "Hello, John, when did you get back! see by your dress that you are a soldier.'

"Yes, I have served twenty months. Have you ever been in the army "No, I ain't such a d-n fool! I am Government contractor!"

The correspondent of the Bultimore Sun reiterates the story that a large invoi of worthless contraband stuff is to be sent North to the benevolent sociaties,

loss of life, that rebellious State would have | been humbled before the flag of the Union. But how did the phrenzy of the Abolition leaders meet that proposition? They said away with it, away with it, and crucify all who advocate it. They farther said, leave the slave States go! We can do without them, and we will speedily reap the advan-tages of a separation. When the conservaelement of the nation proclaimed itself for the Union, then the Abolitionists assumed that they were the war party, and denounced all others as rebel symuthizers. That the Abolitionists are in favor of rosecuting the war for their love of the Union. I am sure is not the case. Their object is to abolish slavery only, and if that should fail, they will again speedily raise their old civ of "fet the Union slide." Gentlemen, it is the mission of the Democratic party to save the Union. It has always been a loyal and national

arty; it has ever upheld Constitutional law as the only safeguard of freedom. It pressed was the party that hurled from power the authors of the alien and sedition laws, sixty years ago, and for all that period they guided our ship of State successfully and glori-ously through the waves of civil commotion and the dangers of foreign wars.

When I see Gen. Scott and Millard Fillmore, and Crittenden, and Ketchum, and Hunt, and all the old prominent Whigs of twenty-five years ago, now united at the polls with the Democracy. I can have no loubt that if the immortal sage of Ashland, that purest of patriots, most eloquent of orators, and wisest of states.gen. Henry Henry t lay, were still alive and in our midst. he too would lend his voice in favor of that party whose witch words are the "Constitution as it is," and "The Union, it must and shall be preserved." The Abolition leaders had so little iden

of the character of the contest they were or the character of the contest they were entering upon, that they proclaimed the war would be over in sixty days. They have had all the money they asked for, and the men they asked for, and yet the war wages with exampled fury at the end of 500 days. The result for the last 18 months demonstrates clearly the necessity of a unit versal change of rulers, and as old Whigs claim to love their country more than party hope they will all speedily unite under the Democratic flag, for the salvation of,

Respectfully, yours. DANIEL F. MILLER.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in a puffing

Washington) item, says: "A Congressman, speaking the other night to the President of the bitter cold, night said. What a terrible night this must be for the unfortunate soldiers, who are badly provided with shelter.' The President answered : 'Would that I had one of their places. There is not a man in the army with whom I would not willingly exchange places to night.""

How happy the country would be if the exchange could be effected ! Any poor sol-dier made president, and the president take his place on picket, would be a happy change for our country, and with no pos ible chance of loss.

We of this Administration and of this longress cannot escape history .- Ass Lin-

COLN. No. Indeed if you all escape the peniten tisry you'll do exceedingly well.-Columbra Democrat.

The Worcester Paladium (Republican) says of the proclamation : "Without can non in the rear, the proclamation will have about as much effect on slavery away from our armies as paper pellets buried at the and appointments to office; all those em-adeapt an elephant." p ayed in any way in gavernment work . . .

hought over by the must lucrative contracts tionably for dissolution.

p ayed in any way in geverament work Massachimette to defent Grittenden's, or Yirs fate, 1 Acres 144

*** A well known officer in the 83d regi

ment, who has written largely for our local press, and whose name will be given to any of our readers who desire it, writes to a friend of ours in reference to the battle of Freder-icksburg, as follows: "It was a perfect shughterpen, and noboily but a perfect fool ington, Jefferson, Clay, Webster and the long line of departed Statesmen, who always regarded Abolitionism as the most damnable heresy, and the ascendency of a would have ordered an attack upon such a place. Woe, woe, he to the army the day McClellan left."-Eric Observer. sectional party the death-knell of the Union? If you desire to be conservative, to

Coming Events.-We notice that some very cracy, for knowing wiseacres are already busy in predicting what may occur, during the year upon which we have just entered .-- Without countenancing their correctness we in sponsibility involved in it.-Somerset Dem. smartness. It is asserted that the year 1863

will be a very eventful one- to every maiden who gets married. Throughout the whole course of the year, whenever the

moon wanes the night becomes dark .--Massachusetts, in 1812-15. Her. Whoever falls in love this year will think his sweetheart an angel-and whoever gets married will find out if it is true or not He that loses his hair this year will be bald -and he that loses his wife will certainly be a widower.

ser It is reported that the president has pointed Haynau Kennedy of Brinsmade infamy Consul to Gunyaquil (Ecuador.)- Wo have not vet heard whether he has appointed General McNeil to a foreign embassy 1 We selieve he has promoted Colonel Turchin to be Brigadier General. and it is said that Butler is to be assigned to some very important position. The more infamous a scoundrel a man is the better his chance with the present Administration .- Dem. Leader

my It is estimated, that taking both sides together, 300,000 men have died of wounds and disease arising from this abolition war, which the robbers and jobbers refused to settle, and which they are still carrying on for the purpose of turning the niggers of the South loose! How many more are helpless cripples and invalids for life from the same cause, God only knows !

General Hallerk .- In reference to Gen Halleck, the Chicago Tribune (ultra Republican) says :- "The massacre of our brave troops is laid at his door;" and then adds: "The blunders of his Western campaign, the miserable botch of it he made at Corinth. are brought fresh to mind as additional proof of his incapacity to manage a cam paign."

Etitle Henry asked his mother what "blood relations" meant. She explained to him that it signified near relatives, etc. After thinking a moment he said, mother, you must be the blogdiest relation I've got."

The train in which Gen. Butler went outhern States, and, therefore, unques-onably for dissolution. 12-The overwheiming power sent by killing him. He is reserved for a higher . . .