The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

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

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1863.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY AT HARRISBURG.

Simon Cameron *had* bought his man, as he fondly supposed. The PRICE was fixed, protection guaranteed—all the arrangements perfected. For details, see the statement of Mr. Boyer, a member of the House, printed in this issue. So rare a bit of secret history the newspaper reader is seldom treated to, and we are sure that he will follow up incident after incident in this chapter with no little interest. The statement is plain and unvarnished, bearing the mark of truth in every line. The graver phase of the transaction is hardly seen until the reading is finished. Then the whole picture fills up, and the honest mind revolts from the disgraceful scene. Read and ponder, good people of the Commonwealth.

A committee has been raised in the House to investigate the affair. Let the foul business be probed to the bottom, and all the actors exposed.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* and other Cameronian journals are smarting and wincing terribly under the denouement. But nothing will help their master now. Burnt brandy won't save him.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

On Monday, both branches of the Legislature met in Convention and elected WM. V. MCGRATH, Esq., State Treasurer, by *one* majority. The vote stood:

McGrath (Dem.) - - - - - -	65 votes.
Moore (Abo.) - - - - - - -	64 "

There were *four* absentees—two from each party—who had paired off.

Notwithstanding the reign of terror inaugurated by fanatical and over-bearing Abolitionism, we have elected in Pennsylvania a Democratic Auditor General, a Democratic Surveyor General, a Democratic United States Senator, and a Democratic State Treasurer. Now for a Democratic Governor!

LEGISLATIVE.

In the House, on Thursday week, Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, presented the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted:

WHEREAS, An act was passed, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, approved the 7th day of March, 1861, entitled An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties, by which a very large and annually increasing revenue was taken from the treasury for the benefit of a corporation; *And whereas,* The passage of said act was procured by the use of improper means; *And whereas,* The restoration of said revenue is deemed essential to meet the demands upon the treasury; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to bring in a bill, at as early a day as practicable, for the repeal of said act.

Mr. Boyer offered the following resolution, which was laid over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to inform this House what number of citizens of this State have been arrested and confined in military prisons and camps of the United States, within the limits of the State, and what are the charges against them, and by whose order the arrests were made.

On Tuesday, the House adopted a resolution to inquire whether bribery was used at the late U. S. Senatorial election. Committee, Messrs. Wakefield, Pershing, Brown, Beebe and Kaine.

In the House, on Thursday, Mr. Kaine offered a resolution that the Governor of Pennsylvania demand of the Secretary of War, at Washington, that the sick and wounded soldiers from the State of Pennsylvania be returned to hospitals in this State. Passed unanimously.

Mr. Rex has introduced in the House amendments to the Constitution prohibiting the immigration of negroes and mulattoes into the State, and providing for the colonization of those already here, who may be willing to go, except fugitive slaves from loyal masters, who are to be returned.

* * *

☞On Tuesday evening, after the reception of the intelligence that Wm. V. McGrath, Dem., had been elected State Treasurer, the Democratic drums were brought out, and our town was treated to some first-rate martial music. There were loud and earnest cheers over the gratifying result. It was felt to be worth rejoicing over, and when the tried and true Democracy of these parts make up their minds to go into a thing of this sort, they do it with a will.

But whilst the rejoicing "was fun" for our side of the house, it "was death" to the Abolitionists, particularly the more thin-skinned ones—those who, a year or two ago, were so exceedingly anxious to see Democrats gagged and mobbed—who "could have seen their houses burnt over their heads" with satisfaction—and would have justified any and every outrage upon the rights and property of their fellow-citizens, for no other crime than that of being Democrats! These precious "patriots" were quite "put out" with the little jollification on Tuesday evening, and indulged in very ugly mouths and very hard names.

So be it, followers of the rail and Union-splitting Abraham. Democrats have a right to "crow" over Democratic victories, and we shouldn't be at all astonished if they put in a few "extra touches" upon the recollection of your attempted "tyranny over the minds of men" twelve or twenty months ago. Our advice, therefore, is, "take it easy—and if you can't take it easy, take it as easy as you can." The boys *will* crow whenever there is occasion—and occasion will frequently occur to do so over corrupt, thieving, sectional and disunion Abolition[illegible]. Keep off the track when you hear [illegible] whistle—the Democratic locomotive is [illegible]ing!

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENS.

The triumphant election of Mr. BUCKALEW to the U. S. Senate is one of the greatest political triumphs ever achieved in Pennsylvania, and is the dawn of a better day in our good old Commonwealth. Too long, remarks the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, have the people of this State been tyrannized over by Abolitionism—too long have they been tied to the ponderous car of this political Juggernaut. The Democracy can now stand erect and point with pride to her position as soundly conservative. They can say, and say it with emphasis, to the tyrannical hordes of Abolitionism, who have been ruling the country with a rod of iron for the last two years, "thus far shalt thou go, but no farther." The elections of October and November have secured us two Senators in Indiana, one in Pennsylvania, one in Illinois, one in New Jersey and one in Delaware, and in the course of two or three years more that branch of the National Legislature will be thoroughly purged of the foul party whose dominance in Congress has been so fatal to our beloved Union. And, not only so, but we shall then have the Executive also, and peace, prosperity and union will once more bless the land.

Let us learn to wait patiently for "the better day coming," when Democratic pilots shall be put on board the old Ship of State, and the noble vessel released from her dangerous position among the shoals and breakers of Abolitionism. That day will assuredly come, but we must bide our time.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

"We must grapple with the great questions of the day. The truths of our financial and military situation must not be kept back. THERE MUST BE NO ATTEMPT TO PUT DOWN THE FULL EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION. *It must be known and heeded to enable government to manage public affairs with success.* There is a yearning desire among our people to learn their actual condition. *They demand free discussion.*"

☞We clip the above from Governor Seymour's Message, and there is a volume of truth and philosophy in the extract.—The people do not know their actual condition. They do not know the sentiments of one another. Thousands of timid people have not dared to express their opinions, for fear that some Abolition spy, or eavesdropper, or malignant neighbor, might be ready to have them transported to a Bastile. Governor Seymour declares that this state of things shall no longer be tolerated. The fetters on public opinion must be taken off, and "free discussion" must henceforth be the order of the day in these United States. We say *amen* to the noble sentiments uttered by that noble Chief Magistrate.

WHAT A SOLDIER SAYS.

The Providence *Post* publishes the following extract from the letter of a young clergyman who enlisted in one of the Rhode Island Regiments and fought at Fredericksburg. The *Post* says he was remarkable for his frankness, earnestness and patriotism, and had unbounded faith in the policy of the administration, believing that by fighting alone could the rebellion be put down. What he now thinks will be learned from his letter, as follows:

"Well, this war is a big institution. My private, 'treasonable' opinion is, that if the affair continues to be managed in the same way and by the same men who have charge of it now, it will take about eight hundred years to settle it. I left home with patriotic motive, and called upon my friends and acquaintances to go and fight for the Union. I looked upon the subject very much as almost everybody at home looked upon it.—But now the fence is down, and I can see. The beam is out of my eye, and I behold great droves of government swindlers, hordes of thieving contractors, and plenty of ambitious officers, growing fat, while men fall on the field in heaps like minnows, bringing sadness to thousands of loving hearts, until from the bottom of my heart and with indignation I cry out against wickedness in high places, and call upon the God of Abraham to interpose in behalf of our common country. No matter if it be treason to say it, the majority of this army believe that fighting can never settle the difficulties under which we are laboring.—*The army was never so disheartened and disgusted as at present,* lying editors and correspondents to the contrary notwithstanding."

* * *

☞The Hon. James W. Wall, United States Senator elect from New Jersey, en route for Washington, arrived in Philadelphia on Monday, and took his quarters at the Girard House. In the evening the Girard House was filled with his particular friends. Shortly after eleven o'clock a band arrived and stationed themselves in front of the building and tendered the Senator a serenade. The scene in front of the building presented a brilliant aspect. Innumerable Roman candles and sky rockets were discharged, together with other fireworks, during which cheers were given for Wall and McClellan. On being called for, Mr. Wall appeared on the balcony and spoke for some fifteen minutes, briefly reviewing national affairs and taking strong Democratic ground against the Administration.

* * *

☞General Fitz John Porter, recently tried by military court martial on charges preferred by Gen. Pope, for disobedience of orders, &c., has been found guilty on all the charges and specifications and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The President has approved the finding, and ordered his name stricken from the roll. An act of grosser injustice, says a contemporary, was never perpetrated. He was not convicted on the testimony, but to gratify the envy and jealousy of the court and the malignity of the administration. There will come a day of retribution, when Abraham Lincoln and all associated with him in iniquity will pay dearly for their transgressions.

* * *

THE NEW YORK ARGUS.—This is a first-class Democratic paper, published in the city of New York, and edited by Comstock & Cassidy, assisted by such writers as Horatio Seymour, Charles O'Connor, Samuel J. Tilden, and many other able writers. We commend the Argus to all who desire a reliable and ably conducted New York journal. Terms, $2 per annum; 3 copies one year, $5; 8 copies $10; 20 copies $20. Address Comstock & Cassidy, New York.

* * *

Then and Now.—But for the labors of Mr. Seward, there would have been no Republican party. And now, if the Republican party could have its way, there would be no Seward.—*Louisville Journal.*

Yes, and if we had our way, there would be neither Republican party, nor office-holding Seward.

* * *

☞We return our thanks to His Excellency, Governor Curtin, for a pamphlet copy of his recent Annual Message.

* * *

☞An editor in Minnesota is determined to break up housekeeping and go boarding with his delinquent subscribers the remainder of his life.

A BLACK SECESSIONIST.

The Abolition party has always been a dis-union party. Before the war broke out their hostility to the Union was undisguised. They spoke in the most contemptuous terms of its advantages and benefits. For a time after the commencement of the war, however, they made loud professions in favor of the Union. These were taken at their real value by the true friends of the Union and Constitution, who fully understood their motives and purposes. Their Unionism was merely assumed to enable them, more effectually, to carry out their fanatical and unconstitutional ideas about slavery. This they undertook to do under the guise of patriotism.

But latterly, some of the more bold among them have thrown off the mask and assumed their former position of hostility to the Union, whither the whole party is drifting.

During a recent debate in the National Congress, the following colloquy took place between Mr. Dunlap, of Kentucky, and the notorious Thaddeus Stevens, of this State:

Mr. Dunlap—Are not the seceded States still members of the Union?

Mr. Stevens—My opinion is they are not.

Mr. Dunlap—Did the ordinance of secession take them out of the Union?

Mr. Stevens—The ordinance of secession, backed by armed power, did take them out, and as far as that operated did take them out of the Union.

Mr. Dunlap—My opinion is that they are still members of the Union.

Mr. Stevens—They are not.

Could there be a more emphatic endorsement of the doctrine of secession than is contained in the answers of Mr. Stevens, who admits everything that the Secessionists ever claimed, and consequently is as black a Secessionist as Jeff. Davis himself.

The right of any State to take itself out of the Union without the consent of the rest, has always been denied by all true friends of the Union. The doctrine was held to be subversive of all law and good government, and so it is.

The theory of the Government at the beginning of this struggle was, that the seceded States were still in the Union and that secession ordinances were as worthless as waste paper. Upon this theory the administration called upon the country for aid to crush out this monstrous attempt to sever our glorious Union on the part of the Southern States, and upon this theory was the call of the administration nobly responded to by a loyal and patriotic people. But now we are informed by Mr. Stevens, who is in the confidence of the administration and one of the recognized leaders of the dominant party, that the seceded States are not members of the Federal Union—that they have ceased to be members by their own acts. In other words, that *the Union is dissolved!*

Does Mr. Stevens represent the views of the administration? The loyal, Union-loving people of the country, who have so generously given of their blood and treasure, to maintain the Union and the Constitution, have a right to know.—*Spirit & Times.*

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The Harrisburg Patriot & Union says:—Rumors have reached this city that the pressure upon the President has been too much for his brain, and that he occasionally exhibits unmistakable symptoms of insanity. We should be sorry to believe this, but would not be in the least astonished should it prove to be true. The party killed Harrison and Taylor with less than half the pressure they have brought to bear on poor Lincoln, and we are more astonished that he has thus far survived the weight they have forced upon him, than to hear that it has driven him insane. Under the circumstances we think Congress should have treated him in a more feeling and respectful manner than they did the other day—on the reading of his special message approving the $100,000,000 bill—of which the Washington correspondent of the Tribune gives the following account:

> As the reading of the document proceeded, curiosity gave place to astonishment. The recommendation to Congress to adopt Secretary Chase's banking scheme provoked laughter over most of the House. Mr. Washburn's motion to refer the message to a special committee was speedily laid on the table by a vote of 62 to 20. While thus placing the document where the House could handle it to-morrow, the expression of irritation at what was called the interference and dictation of the President was very general. The message fell on a very thin Senate. The printing of it was refused by the few members present, and the adjournment took place in a greater and more general expression of resentment at what a distinguished Senator called the President's growing habit of returning bills with his signature, accompanied with lectures to Congress for having passed them.

☞ With Peace, our political difficulties can all be settled. "But," say the Republicans, "do you mean by Peace, disunion?" Not at all. All the disunionists we have, or ever would have had, *were caused by this war*, and we shall never get the Union again until we return to our constitutional duties. Let the States meet in National Convention, and the common sense of the people will restore to us the old Union, as it was, simply because it is a want both of the South and the North. It is only those who think the people are not capable of self-government, or the lunatics who care nothing for the war, except as it leads to equality and amalgamation of the races, who are opposed to this simple, common sense, honorable and Christian manner of settling our difficulties.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞ The Michigan Legislature has re-elected the "blood-letting" Chandler to the U.S. Senate. Massachusetts sends back the disunionist, Sumner. Wade is returned from Ohio, the Legislature having been elected in 1861. These men care only for the negro. The Constitution and the Union are nothing in the eyes of such deep-dyed Abolitionists.

☞ The Harrisburg *Telegraph* suggests the application of "Tory" to the Democrats. Tory is one of the favorite titles used by the rebels, in regard to the Union men of the South. The disunionists of both sections agree precisely in their use of terms.

☞ There is a growing hostility in the great West to New England, which may some day become formidable.

☞ The New Englanders are going to lay away the Emancipation pen as a curiosity. The President has presented the pen, which signed the proclamation, to George Livermore, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.—The stockings in which Mr. Lincoln stood when he signed the document, were promised to Charles Sumner, who is to preserve them, unwashed, in an air-tight glass case, for the admiration of future ages.—*New Haven Register.*

MOCCASIN TRACKS!

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE!

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS!

GEN. CAMERON'S OPERATIONS TO EFFECT HIS ELECTION TO THE U. S. SENATE!

STATEMENT OF T. JEFFERSON BOYER, MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FROM CLEARFIELD COUNTY!

To the Editors of the Patriot and Union:

As many rumors are afloat in regard to certain transactions which took place between General Cameron and myself on several occasions previous to the late election of United States Senator, I think it my duty to make a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts, so that there may be hereafter no misunderstanding or misrepresentation. Believing that there would be attempts to bribe members in order to defeat the election of a Democrat, I conceived the project of putting myself in the way of the operators and trying how far they were disposed to go in the matter. Once conceived, I determined to act upon it, and communicated my intention to several friends. The first opportunity that offered I embraced—and here is the result:

I had been to Philadelphia, and on my return, perhaps a week or more before the election, I met Mr. Wm. Brobst, of Lewisburg, with whom I was acquainted, at the Pennsylvania House, in Harrisburg, for the first time this winter, and noticed some unusual nervousness on his part, and from his conduct was soon led to suspect that his business at Harrisburg was not of a very public character. In the afternoon he came to me and asked to see me privately, and we proceeded at once to my room, where he very soon commenced disparaging the several prominent Democratic candidates for United States Senator, and concluded by expressing his decided preference for Gen. Simon Cameron. This, of course, left me no room to doubt the object of his visit to the State Capital and to me, and I at once asked him whether that was the object of his visit. He said it was. In reply to my question, whether General Cameron authorized him to come to me in this way, he said he was authorized by Cameron to see any Democrat of the House or Senate, and enter into the preliminary arrangements to secure a vote for Cameron. I then asked him in what manner they expected to secure the election of Cameron. He answered, "by getting three Democrats to absent themselves on the day of the election." I then asked him what they would pay.—He said he was authorized by Cameron to offer $5,000. I told him the figures were too low, and desired him to tell me who the other members were. This he refused to do at the time, but would try and get permission of his principal to do so. He then left, and returned in a short time, and said that General Cameron wanted to see me, personally, at his residence out of the city that evening. I told him I could not make the engagement, but would answer him in one hour, and if I could get clear of another engagement I had made, I would go with him. In the meantime I consulted with Dr. Early, of the House of Representatives, my colleague, to whom I related the foregoing facts. I then saw Brobst again and told him I would go. He told me he would have a carriage ready in front of Herr's Hotel at 7 o'clock; that he was authorized by Cameron to get a carriage at any time. When the time arrived Dr. Early and myself walked down to Herr's and saw the carriage and Brobst there. I then made some excuse to Brobst, and told him it would be best not to go. (I deemed it prudent at this state of the proceedings not to manifest too much eagerness, lest I might defeat the object in view.) The next day he (Brobst) called and said Cameron wanted to see me at the State Capital Bank. I called, and was ushered into a back room of the bank, and found Cameron there alone. He addressed me as follows:—"Boyer, do you think you could have courage enough to vote for me?" I answered that it was a very business-like question, and that it would depend very much on circumstances. He then said, "suppose the circumstances are all right!" I asked him how he meant "all right." He answered, "the financial consideration: in short, the dollars and cents." I answered him, "certainly." He then asked me what I would take. I told him I had not been in this business long, and did not know exactly how to answer, but wished him to name the sum. He asked what I thought of $10,000, "right down after the work was done." I then asked him, whether he wanted a vote or an absentee. He answered, "a vote," and that it would be very troublesome to get the men away, and besides he only regarded the money paid as the first instalment, and that he felt in duty bound to take care of the person that made him Senator afterwards, and, if he had so many to take care of, it would embarrass him, but if he had but one he could do it well and profitably as long as we lived: and said besides, there would be no more danger in voting directly for him then in being absent, for they would make every provision for the protection of the man that would vote for him. This ended the interview, and we agreed to meet again to fix the compensation. The next day he sent Brobst for me. I declined going to see him, but agreed to see him at my room, No. 15 Pennsylvania House.—Mr. Brobst, who was still, up to this time, figuring for Simon, went after him, and in less than twenty minutes returned with him. Cameron then said, "Well, let's come to an understanding." I said, "What for?" He answered, "In reference to the Senatorial question." I then said, "I must have $15,000." He said, "I will give it," and wanted to know who I would prefer to arrange further interviews and do the financiering of the business. I told him my limited knowledge of his friends did not enable me to name that person. He then left, stating that he was going to Philadelphia to arrange another matter which he had in view, and would return on Saturday evening. This was on Wednesday.

On Thursday I met John J. Patterson.—He desired to see me, and asked me to call at his room at Herr's Hotel. When I met him, I asked him where Burns was? He told me he was sick. He then said, "Boyer, the money will be all right." I asked him. "What money?" He then said, "Oh, I know all about it; I saw Cameron," (I must not forget to state here that, prior to my meeting Patterson, Brobst told me Patterson wanted to see me on that business,) and, by Cameron's arrangement, he would go down in the cars on the Lebanon Valley road on Friday at 2 o'clock, and that we would go together and settle the entire affair.

We met according to arrangement, and, in the baggage apartment of the New York car, concluded the bargain for $20,000 for a vote for General Simon Cameron for the office of U. S. Senator, with the agreement that no other member should be bought, and that this should end the matter—provided Cameron would agree to the terms, and deposit the money in the hands of Patterson, to be paid to me immediately after the election was over, and that the two members (with whom Patterson said Cameron was also in treaty) who were in the cars on their way to Philadelphia, should return on Saturday. We considered the fact that, if they were sent off, the House would not go into an election, and our agreement could not be consummated.—This statement seemed to determine his mind in favor of the *arrangement*. Patterson went immediately to Cameron, who was in the car, and returned in a few minutes, stating that although Cameron regarded the price big, he would pay it in order to save further trouble, and would, therefore, not say anything to the members then on their way to Philadelphia, and they might return, and thus prevent any disarrangement of the plan that might arise from their absence. Saturday evening was then agreed upon as the time for the next interview. I stopped at Reading; so did Patterson, who returned that same evening to Harrisburg. Cameron went to Philadelphia. I came up on Saturday evening, and found Cameron on the train, as well as at least one of the men who went to Philadelphia the day before, and I think both. At the depot at Harrisburg I met Patterson, who said the interview would be at Don Cameron's. Accordingly Patterson and myself went direct to the house, and found the General there ahead of us. He invited us up stairs, and, by a dismal light, we agreed upon the price, viz: Cameron assented to the bargain between Patterson and myself by agreeing to pay the $20,000—$5,000 of which was to be paid in hand—and would deposit it in Patterson's hands in my presence at some future interview, subject to my inspection. A little incident which occurred here it would be a pity to lose to the world. After the bargain was concluded Simon straightened up on his chair, rubbing his legs with his hands, saying, "Well, that ends it. I will be Senator and you shall never regret it"—(addressing himself to me)—"I will be the most powerful man in that Senate; the entire state of affairs of this Government will be changed: nothing is more certain than that the South will gain her independence, (this sounded like treason,) and then we will hold the control of the Government and I will be able to serve my friends;" and so we parted again, to dream of Southern Confederacies and Winnebagos for Senator. Patterson and I then agreed to meet on Monday.

We met at 5 o'clock, in Patterson's room at Herr's, on Monday afternoon. Here Patterson told me he had the $5,000 hand money locked up in a safe down stairs, but wanted me to see Simon again before paying it over to me. I insisted on the hand money. This I deemed necessary to keep up the delusion. We then parted to meet at the same place early the next morning. Immediately after breakfast on Tuesday, (the day of the election,) I met Patterson, according to agreement, at his room, Simon being present, lying on the bed, complaining of a disease of the bowels. It was then desired that I should see some Republican member of the Senate or House, who would be sent to me, and inform him of my willingness to vote for Cameron in case he was nominated. To this I made some pretended objection and demanded to know the necessity for it. Simon said it was this, that unless I did this they might think he just wanted their d—d nomination for effect, which was not true. He declared he would not have the nomination and a defeat for the whole Legislature. So, of course, I consented, and the voting price was voluntarily raised $5,000. Patterson said the gentleman who would wait on me there was Dr. Fuller, of the Senate, who would be present as soon as I was ready to receive him. I said that was all right, but must now be convinced that the money was all right too. Patterson then hurriedly showed me a large bundle of bank notes, which he represented as being the amount of the final payment. He assured me the day before I should have the hand money, and again on Tuesday morning said I could have it. I told him I deemed it better on reflection, not to have it about me, inasmuch as there might be a row after the election, and said I would trust it to them, (Patterson and Cameron,) knowing them to be *honest*. Patterson again assured me the hand money was down in the safe, and together with the residue, should be forthcoming as soon as the election was over. (I may here state it did not come.) Cameron then said his carriage would be at the State Capitol Bank after the election, and I should come right down and go over to his house and remain there awhile. This, of course, I agreed to do, (but did not.)

Now, then, all things being arranged, Dr. Fuller was ushered in by Patterson. The introduction completed, I said: "Doctor, I presume I understand the object of this latter interview." He then said: "I am chairman of a committee appointed by the Republican caucus to wait on you to see whether you would vote for Cameron." I said, "Yes: I assure you that if you nominate Gen. Cameron (pointing to the old Winnebago lying on the bed) it will be all right." He said: "You give me that assurance?" I said, "Yes." Dr. F. then said: "You need have no fears of personal danger, or anything of that sort. We have made every provision to meet all danger." Thus the last scene in this strange farce ended. Simon assured me that he would ever be grateful, and I hope he will.

It is proper here to say that during this entire adventure with Simon and his agents, my colleague, Dr Early, W. A. Wallace, the Senator from Clearfield, and Robert Vaughn, the proprietor of the Pennsylvania House, in this city, were in the secret, and Dr. Early, especially, knew constantly what was going on.

In one of my interviews with Patterson, on the cars going to Reading, he said in case there should any investigation grow out of the transaction he would be the only witness that knew anything about it, and he would swear falsely and put it through.

In regard to the dates given in the above statement, as I made no memoranda at the time, I cannot be certain that they are correct, but I believe they are.

T. JEFFERSON BOYER.

HAMILTON ON THE CONSTITUTION,

The illustrious Alexander Hamilton, once entering the presidential mansion, and seeing a small book that lay on the table, observed:

"Ah, this is the constitution." "Now mark my words," he said, "*so long as we are a young and virtuous people, this instrument will bind us together in mutual interests, mutual welfare, and mutual happiness, but when we become corrupt, and men disregard its sacred teachings, and trample it under foot,* [like the present Administration] *it will bind us no longer.*"

Such were the prophetic words of Alexander Hamilton, says a writer, uttered half a century ago, and in the very dawn of our existence as a nation. Let Americans write them in their books and treasure them in their hearts. Another half century, and they may be regarded as truths.

☞ "The rebellion must be crushed."—[Lincoln Paper.]

Well, the people of the free States commenced the work last October and it is still going on. In due time, "the rebellion will be crushed."

How They Save the Union.—An Abolition writer in the Boston *Commonwealth* says:

"Rather then see that institution re-appear in our National Congress, I would rejoice in seeing not one stone left upon another of this proud fabric, which was reared, like Dahomey's throne, on human skulls."

Constitutional Amendments.—A petition has been in circulation in York, Pa., for signatures, proposing amendments to the Federal constitution as a basis for a reconstruction of the Union.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—We take the following from a letter dated Dublin, Dec. 30: The weavers in Ballymacarret, Belfast; the operatives and room keepers in the poorer districts of this metropolis: the laborers driven into Drogheda and Dundalk and other towns for want of employment, and the multitude in the southwest and northwest that a late and insufficient harvest and a severe winter have reduced to miserable destitution, are all raising a simultaneous cry for food, fuel and clothing that it will task our ingenuity and our resources to the uttermost to satisfy

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

DOINGS OF COURT.—Court met on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Judge Wierman charged the Grand Jury, and they retired to their room, after which the Court transacted a large amount of Orphan's Court and other current business—and then adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

At 3 P. M. the Court met and proceeded to call the civil and criminal lists. The following cases were tried during the session:

COMMON PLEAS.

Henry Eppleman vs. Josiah G. Weaver.—Debt on Book Account.—After hearing all the testimony, and one counsel having addressed the jury, the Plaintiff amended his declaration and the jury was discharged.

David Wesley Howard vs. Henry Beitler.—Action of Slander.—Verdict for Defendant.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs. Valentine Warner.—Indictment for Assault and Battery.—Verdict, Not Guilty, but Defendant to pay costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Lodusky Haas.—Indictment for fornication and bastardy.—Defendant plead guilty; usual sentence, to pay costs, maintenance of the child, &c.

Commonwealth vs. Conrad Fox.—Indictment for selling liquor without license.—Ignored by Grand Jury. County to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. James Carver.—Indictment for Larceny.—Ignored by Grand Jury. County to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. J. Worley Jones.—Assault with intent to commit a rape. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence, five dollars fine and imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Philadelphia for fifteen months, in solitary confinement, at labor.

There being no more business, the Court discharged the Jury at 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening.

The Grand Jury visited the Jail and Alms House. Their report will be found in another portion of our paper.

☞Capt. James A. Lashell, of the Anderson Troop, writes to his father here, that none of the Adams county boys were in the party that refused to go into the fight at Murfreesboro'. He says that while all from this county behaved well, he cannot help saying that John Marshall and Will. Crawford deserve the most credit. He further remarks:

"I do not know what they will do with the regiment. It is very much demoralized. Col. Spencer is very ill and both of our Majors are killed, so we have but few officers left. The whole trouble lies in not being properly officered before leaving Pennsylvania. Governor Curtin or somebody else is very much to blame."

☞We learn that all the Harper's Ferry prisoners, including those from Capt. Hunter's company, have been exchanged, and are again ready to take the field.

☞The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the 'Littlestown' Railroad Company:

President—Ephraim Myers.

Directors—Enoch Lefever, Edmund F. Shorb, James H. Colehouse, Isaac Sell, David Schwartz, Joseph Barker, William F. Crouse, William Dutterer, Philip Kohler, Samuel G. [illegible], James W. Barr and Benjamin Landis.

☞The following we find in the Baltimore Clipper of the 14th instant, contributed by a prominent gentleman of that city:

PROFESSIONAL.—Dr. O'Neal announces that he has disposed of his business in this city, and we understand that it is his intention to locate himself in Gettysburg, Pa., where he will continue the practice of medicine. Having been our family physician for a number of years past, we sincerely regret to learn of the contemplated departure of the Doctor, for we have ever found him skilful in his profession, and most attentive to the duties thereof and a sense of gratitude prompts us to commend him to the good people of his new location as entitled to their support.

Dr. O Neal is about taking up his residence among us—will be here during the present week, we understand. He comes highly recommended as a physician from many sources, and it is but reasonable to suppose that his fine abilities and long experience will soon bring him into a desirable practice. Office with Dr. Swope, in York street, opposite the Bank.

TALL STORY.—A friend encloses us the following paragraph, clipped from a "newspaper." The yarn is too "steep" to have originated in this region—at all events this is the first we have heard of it. It must have started in an "Adams county" in some other State:

A SNAKE STORY.—Snakes are among the productions of the soil of Pennsylvania, but a remarkable specimen of the product is said by one of our exchanges to have been discovered recently in Adams county. This was a white snake, about six feet in length, and was moving northward. But what seems the more remarkable, the snake was in two parts; not being connected in any way, but evidently belonging to each other, in order to make his snakeship complete. The one-half moved after the other, and they appeared in every movement to be in sympathy with each other.

☞The Homestead Farm of John Miller, deceased, in Reading township, 160 acres, was sold by the Executors to John Miller, of Mountpleasant township, for $58 50 per acre—$9,-3 0; and Chestnut Lot, of said decedent, in Huntington township, 5 acres and 94 perches, to Daniel Hoover, for $40 per acre—$223 50.

☞Mr. Samuel Lentz has sold his farm, in Butler township, to Mr. Daniel Beitler—83 acres, at $3,400.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS MINIATURE DIARY AND ALMANAC FOR 1863.—This convenient and beautiful little Annual is sent free to any Superintendent or Teacher in the United States or British Provinces, on receipt of a stamp to prepay the postage. It is something new, useful and attractive; and no teacher should be without it. Send for a copy to J. C. Garrigues & Co., 148 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞An opportunity which seldom occurs, is now afforded those desiring a good Watch, at a low figure. Read the advertisement of the "Magic Time Observer," of which the Hubbard Bros., of New York, are the sole importers.—The "Magic" is receiving the most flattering commendations of the Press.

LOCUSTS COMING THIS YEAR.—Joseph Harris writes to the St. Clairsville (Ohio) Chronicle that the locusts will be on hand this year, it being the 17th since their last appearance. He says:

The Pharaoh locusts made their first appearance on the wing May 19th, 1846; on the 23rd commenced singing; on the 31st commenced boring the trees and laying eggs. June 6th, commenced dying; the males first. On the 25th all dead. (*Taken from notes taken at the above dates.*)

This year there will be locusts in abundance. Prepare your small trees, by tying them up with straw for 25 days, and you are safe, if you do it right.

☞The skating accident in Western New York, by which thirty persons were reported to have been drowned, turns out to be a hoax.

☞It is said that over seven hundred men of two Ohio regiments have, within a week past, deserted from Camp Chase, in that State.

ADAMS COUNTY AND THE STATE.—We are indebted to Messrs. McSherry and Myers for copies of the Auditor General's Report for 1862, from which we glean the following Adams county items:

MONIES PAID TO THE STATE.

Bank of Gettysburg, dividend tax…	$990	04
" " corp. stock…	581	18
Gettysb'g & Petersb'g Turnpike Co.,	42	20
York and Gettysburg Turnpike Co.,	77	29
Gettysburg Gas Company…	20	40
Gettysburg Water Company…	12	54
Tax on Real and Personal Estate…	13,845	84
Special Tax, Act May 16, 1861…	2,189	85
Tavern License.		
Per H. B. Danner, Treasurer…	874	00
Jacob Troxel, late " …	44	39
Retailers' License.		
Per H. B. Danner, Treasurer…	1,275	51
Jacob Troxel, late Treas…	641	03
J. B. Danner, former Treas…	15	00
Pedlars' License.		
Per H. B. Danner, Treasurer…	7	[illegible]
Circuses and Show License…	47	[illegible]
Distillers' and Brewers' License…	38	00
Eating Houses, &c…	85	50
Militia Tax.		
Per H. B. Danner, Treasurer…	243	00
J. B. Danner, former Treasurer	368	87
Tax on Writs, Wills, &c.		
Per J. F. Bailey, Prothonotary…	202	20
C. N. Martin, Register…	142	03
Collateral Inheritance Tax.		
Per C. N. Martin, Register…	967	24
Int. on public debt, Bank of Get'b'g	145	19
Accrued interest, per J. B. Danner	40	21
Total…	$22,553	27

MONIES RECEIVED FROM THE STATE.

Levi Weaver, hauling…	$236	97
" " " …	164	30
John Gardner, shoes…	987	00
Gettysburg R. R. Co., transp. troops	162	88
John Gardner, shoes…	353	50
Capt. Henry Chritzman, mil. services	184	00
Pensions, Gratuities, &c…	80	00
Common Schools…	3,682	00
Abatement on State tax…	768	84
Merc. Appraiser, J. M. Walter, 1861,	10	50
" " " " 1862,	15	00
Total…	$6,695	93
Valuation of Real and Personal Property in Adams county…	$188,128	00
Assessment of Tax…	13,607	53
Half mill tax, per act May 16, 1861…	2,551	22
Population…	27	907
Taxables…	7,863	

SUPPORT THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Democratic party is called upon by the Abolition press to support the administration, on pain of being denounced as disloyal.

Why should we support the administration? There are many reasons why we *should not*—why we *cannot*—and why we *will not* support it. Is there one why we should?

If there is, no Abolition journal, politician or priest has yet proclaimed it.

Forney has essayed to do it—so have Beecher, Phillips, Sumner and Greely—but they all have failed, and most of them have, on the contrary, given good reasons why we should not.

They have confounded the administration with the Government, and on that ground claimed support, alleging the duty of the citizen, irrespective of party proclivities, to sustain the administration.

A more pernicious doctrine could not be enunciated, and we repudiate it.

The administration is but a single branch of the Government, and when it errs—as Mr. Lincoln's undoubtedly has—it is the duty of the people to set it right, by advice and admonition, if they can; and if they cannot, then to weaken it by opposition; to overthrow it at the ballot box, and that failing—rather than submit to ruin or enthralment—to crush it by revolution.

It is asking too much of the American people to support an administration, the chief object of which, if we may judge it by its doctrines and actions, is to disrupt the Union, ruin the country, change the form of government and enslave themselves.

And these men who ask us to be loyal, in their sense of the term, to what are they loyal?

If they answer, "To the administration," we grant it—but to what is the administration loyal?

To the Constitution? No. That it has trampled upon and suppressed. To the Union? No. How can those who violate the Constitution be loyal to the Union?—The Union as our fathers made it—as we have only known, and prized and enjoyed it—is rejected by the administration, and the delusive hope is held out to us that another Union, the nature of which we know not, but which we are told is to be a Union "*as it ought to be*," will be established on the ruins of the Union "as it was." To what then is it loyal? To the "war power," to the sword, to corruption, to every vile machination that is calculated to pull down, to destroy—but not a single holy or lofty aspiration for the unity perpetuation, greatness and glory of the country.

To this administration, which has trampled under foot the rights of States and of citizens; which has obliterated State lines, and created new Commonwealths in defiance of the Constitution; which has nullified the decisions of the Supreme Court, recklessly squandered the money and lives of our people, bankrupted the Treasury, annihilated one grand army and is rapidly destroying another—to this corrupt, faithless, arbitrary and imbecile administration, which has tarnished the honor and threatened the very life of the nation—we are asked to be loyal!

"May God do so unto us, and more also," if we are or ever can be.

There was a time when the voice of the loyal States was unanimous in support of the administration. While it conducted the war for the sole purpose of restoring the Union; before the serpent of Abolitionism crept into its councils and dictated its policy; while it held the Constitution in reverence, and showed a disposition to be faithful to the great trust reposed in it—there was but one heart in the bosom of the people of the loyal States; they were moved by one inspiration and spoke with one voice.

But that time has gone by. The serpent has done its work—the people will yet do theirs.—*Patriot & Union.*

INAUGURAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.—TRENTON, Jan 20.—Governer Parker was inaugurated at noon to-day. In his Inaugural he says:

"The sovereignty of each State is as complete and real in its sphere as the sovereignty of the United States in its sphere." He argues that it is the duty of the States to assert and maintain their sovereignty. He refers to the rebellion as a revolution and says there was not sufficient cause for it, but says it was produced by fanaticism of the North. Military arrests, suspension of the habeas corpus, war power, and military necessity are denounced as illegal and dangerous. Emancipation is classed among illegal acts. He says our energies should be directed to saving the Union, leaving emancipation to State Legislatures. He hopes for a speedy restoration of peace on the basis of the Union as it was.

ARRESTS AT HAGERSTOWN.—On the 10th inst. several citizens of Hagerstown, Md., were arrested by the military. The parties were Andrew G. Boyd, (editor of the Free Press,) Wm. Rhodes, John Campbell, Mr. Valentine, Alex'r. Cretin and J. C. Brewer. They were confined in the guard-house until the next day, when they were all released without examination except Messrs. Rhodes and Campbell, who were taken under guard, to Washington, it is supposed. It appears the charge upon which the arrests were made was disloyalty, but no one appearing to prosecute they were discharged. The "Press" alleges that "partizan malice" not "political necessity" led to the arrests.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Democracy are in favor of the government, but against its executive and legislative administration.

The Abolitionists are in favor of the administration, but against the government.

This is the difference in brief between the two parties.

☞Jewelers should read J. A. Salisbury's advertisement in another column.