The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1863. NO. 17.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. 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 apples, pears, peaches, apricots, 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.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER

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LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

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Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Notice.

GEORGE DUTTERA'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Duttera, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Germany township, 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.

JOHN DUTTERA, Executor.

Jan. 5, 1863.—6t

Notice.

JOHN Z. HOLLEBAUGH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Z. Hollebaugh late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, 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.

WM. H. CULP, *Admr.*

Dec. 29, 1862. 6t

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg, FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply — Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter Goods.

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

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

A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now on up his fall and winter stock of Clothing consisting of Over Coats in great variety, viz:

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

All of our own manufacture and warranted to be very best in order, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE 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.

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

The Cheapest

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

Nov. 3, 1862. GEO. ARNOLD.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., for sale at PICKING'S.

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

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at

Oct. 20. R. F. McILHENY'S.

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

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

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at

DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COTTONADES, and a variety of Pants Stuff, cheap as usual—call and see them at

A. SCOTT & SON'S.

THE ladies will find a good assortment of Fancy Goods, cheap as usual—call and see them at

A. SCOTT & SON'S.

The Muse.

SABBATH SCHOLAR'S REQUEST.

Look on us kindly, friends,
Met here to-day,
Here from all worldly joys
Turn we away.
We ask not wealth or fame,
This boon we pray:
Teach us the Savior's love
Each Sabbath day.

Six days of toil and work
Our portions are;
Often our hearts must know
Something of care;
But from our sorrows all
We turn away,
To learn the Savior's love
Each Sabbath day.

Follies beset our path,
Dangers surround;
Often our feet must tread
Enchanted ground;
But from all vanity
Turn we away,
To learn the Savior's love,
Each Sabbath day.

Look on us kindly, friends;
Watch us with care;
Aid us with counsels good,
Help us by prayer.
Guide back our wandering feet,
Where'er we stray:
Teach us the Savior's love
Each Sabbath day.

Miscellaneous.

EVILS OF PAPER MONEY.

The following extract from the debate in the national House of Representatives, on Thursday week, on the bill before the Committee of the whole to "provide ways and means for the support of the government," may be read usefully in all grain growing and grazing sections of the country. In one way it shows whose interest it is, and whose it is not, to prolong the war:

Mr. Cox (Dem., Ohio,) moved to amend by making the revenue payable in legal tender, as he said *pro forma*, to express his fear of the effect of increasing paper money upon Western interests. He had always opposed its issue.—He now opposed it, because every dollar of new issue burdened the West by increasing the protection to New England manufactures. The customs being paid in coin, the price of coin goes up as paper money increases, and the price of commodities into the price of the article upon which there is a money tax. The consumer pays it. For instance, the unpoor purchases one dollar's worth of prints in England. When he enters them for consumption he pays 30 per cent. duty. This he adds to the original purchase, making $1 30. He also adds the difference in exchange, 60 per cent., making—with the first cost and duty—$1 90. On this sum he charges his profit of 10 per cent., or 19 cents, which makes $2 09. On this sum the retailer adds his profits of 20 per cent., or 42 cents, making the cost to the consumer $2 51. Thus under the present tariff and paper-money system, the manufacturer gets an actual protection of 150 per cent. Do you wonder that the manufacturers of Massachusetts, divide their regular 10 per cents., and from 20 to 60 per cent. extra on the 1st of January? The Manufacturing Mills of Salem divided 60 per cent. extra, and the Pepperill Mills at Biddeford, Maine, divided 50 per cent. extra.

Many other mills divided large extras at the same time. Do you wonder that certain persons in Massachusetts want the war to continue for selfish purposes? These and other facts show how the agricultural interests are impoverished, and how the life blood is sucked by these manufacturing vampires from the veins of labor through a high tariff, and in inconvertible paper money. Agriculture gets no protection.

Its surplus above domestic consumption seeks a foreign market, and receives no benefit from prohibitive or protective tariffs or from an inflated currency. Hence agricultural products do not rise. Let this process go on a few years, and the wealth of the west will be transferred to the pockets of New England monopolists and capitalists. This is a poor way to sustain the credit of a government which depends on taxes, confidence, and union. It is a poor return for the patriotic devotion of the west to the Republic. If such a policy prevail, it will increase and not mitigate the feeling in the West against New England. I speak this in warning and earnest devotion to the whole Union.

PLEASE STOP MY PAPER.—"I am going to stop my paper," said a miserly subscriber to one of his neighbors. "I cannot afford to take it."

"How much does it cost you a year?" asked the neighbor.

"Two dollars," was the reply.

"And can't you afford two dollars a year? Think of it, only two dollars a year. A year is a long time. Perhaps you have only a few such to spend here on earth. A year is a whole year! And what do you get for your money? A large, closely printed, useful sheet—giving you the news of the week and a large amount of miscellaneous reading—philosophical, grave and humorous—and can't you afford four cents a week, or two dollars for such a paper a whole year?"

"Well, I do declare, neighbor, you talk like an experienced man. I never thought of it in just that light before; it is only two dollars a year, and yet the paper comes to me every week, and I love to read it; I always see something that is interesting to me. And moreover, on second thought, I perceive after all that a good newspaper is about the cheapest thing a man has. He gets more reading for his money than in any other way."

"True, neighbor, and this shows that what I have already said is true; newspapers seem to be designed almost exclusively for the poor man to take, because they are the cheapest thing he can have."

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF SOME OF GEN. GRANT'S TROOPS.—The army correspondent of the New York World, writing from La Grange, Tenn., 4th ult., says:

As soon as Gen. Grant's army commenced falling back from Coffeeville and Oxford every house not guarded was burned or an attempt made to burn it, especially in Holly Springs, and the city was only saved from total destruction by placing an entire regiment on patrol duty. The explosion of ammunition in the public square was so great that hardly a window in the city but what was blown to pieces. The Episcopal Church, a very neat edifice near the court house, was perfectly wrecked, the pews were thrown out of place, the organ and chancel demolished. But all this fell short of the desecration to churches in that city and La Grange by Union soldiers. From the church in question they carried off the pipes from the organ, and puffed them like children, through the streets. A group entered the chancel and played cards on the consecrated tables, and bibles and prayer books were trodden under foot, and the pews were used for purposes too base to mention. A handsome marble tablet, erected to the memory of Rev. Dr. Ingraham, an author of some note in American literature, adorns the walls of this violated edifice, and it was only with the greatest difficulty saved from destruction by the undisciplined soldiers. In La Grange all the churches have been occupied for some military purpose, but setting this necessity aside, the soldiers have broken and destroyed all the furniture, windows and ornaments.

STATE RIGHTS MUST BE RECOGNIZED.

In whatever form the will of the people finds expression, whether through the voice of popular elections, by the choice of Senators, or in the messages of their Governors, we find the same universal condemnation of the, excesses committed in the last few months under the sanction of Federal law. That any provocations should have been given to develope such a spirit is deeply to be regretted, not wholly on account of the danger by which personal liberty is menaced, but because thereby we needlessly create a divided North. The authors of this mischief already discover that they are the "architects of their own ruin," even though our institutions survive.

Below will be found extracts from the messages of the Governors of Illinois, Kentucky, Delaware, New York, and New Jersey, in which the popular dissent from the course of the administration is expressed in terms too plain to be misunderstood:

GOV. ROBINSON, OF KENTUCKY.

Since the commencement of this civil war, there has suddenly grown up a theory outside of and above the Constitution, and a new doctrine has been introduced into practical exhibition—that *military necessity* is not to be measured by *constitutional* limits, but must be the judge of the extents of its powers. As an offshoot from this political heresy, there have appeared among us not only anti-slavery propagandists, but men who have actually presumed to override our own State laws and turn regiments, brought here ostensibly for our protection, into cities of refuge for runaway slaves. To such an extent has this been carried, that not only have our citizens been driven from the camps where they have traced their property into the possession of soldiers, but the civil officers have been prevented from serving any process for their recovery. This high-handed and iniquitous conduct is daily and hourly weakening the cause of the Union and paralyzing the effort to suppress the rebellion. And in addition to all this, it is putting the State to imminent peril. It is asking too much of the citizen to expect him to lend his arms in quiet submission when his property is taken from him in his very presence, and to be rudely thrust aside at the point of the bayonet when he attempts to reclaim it. Your State laws are already ample for redress of offences against the property of the citizen, as the same have been ordinarily committed; but I suggest to you the propriety of other and more stringent laws against the infamous practice of Abolition soldiers in this particular; and to do this effectually there should be a solemn reaffirmation of the great truth, that *in all free governments the military is and must be subject to the civil authority*, and, by proper legislation give it a practical meaning by providing for its maintenance at all hazards.

GOV. BURTON, OF DELAWARE.

The subject first in importance to which I shall invite your attention, more vitally affects the interests, rights, privileges and liberties of the people of Delaware than any other perhaps which ever engaged the attention and deliberations of the General Assembly of this State since the formation of the Government: and the future existence of the Government itself is not less involved in the issues—a new and novel use of the military power of the Federal Government, which, if tolerated and carried out in practice, will most inevitably result in the perversion of the principles and power of the Government, and its ultimate and total destruction.

I allude to the unwarrantable and unconstitutional arrests of our peaceful and loyal citizens, whereby they are deprived of their liberty and made inmates of loathsome forts and common jails, without any charge preferred against them in a legal form being made known to them, and denied the privilege of being heard and confronting their accusers, or even of being informed who they are and of the nature and character of the charges, if any, against them.

These grievances are of no trifling character, and such as the citizens of a loyal State ought not to be subjected to, and which no legitimate power under this Government of boasted liberty and freedom can constitutionally and rightfully inflict upon them.

GOV. SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

I shall not inquire what rights States in rebellion have forfeited, but I deny that this rebellion can suspend a single right of the citizens of loyal States. I denounce the doctrine that civil war in the South takes away from the loyal North the benefits of one principle of civil liberty.

It is a high crime to abduct a citizen of this State. It is made my duty by the Constitution to see that the laws are enforced. I shall investigate every alleged violation of our statutes, and see that offenders are brought to justice. Sheriffs and district attorneys are admonished that it is their duty to take care that no persons within their respective counties are imprisoned, nor carried by force beyond their limits, without due process or legal authority.

GOV. PARKER, OF NEW JERSEY.

Personal liberty is one of the absolute rights of man. Its protection is one of the primary objects of government. Under our system, courts of law are established to try criminal offences of every grade. The Federal and State Courts, having their defined and proper jurisdiction, have continually been accessible. The law points out the mode of proceeding against the alleged offender, and, whatever may be the nature of the crime, the courts in New Jersey will fairly investigate the charge, and punish the criminal if legally convicted. If any citizen of New Jersey be guilty of the high crime of treason, let him be punished; but his guilt should be established by the same judicial means that the law awards to the meanest culprit.

Whatever legal and constitutional powers are vested in the Executive of New Jersey, for the protection of the lawful rights of the citizens of the State, will be exercised during my administration.

It cannot be that these arbitrary arrests of citizens, without due process, and imprisonments beyond the jurisdiction, are legalized by virtue of authority emanating from any civil magistrate. Neither can they be justified because of any power flowing from a military commander; for the persons arrested were not in the military service, and, therefore, not subject to what is termed military law; and it is a clear principle, that what is called martial law cannot rightly extend beyond the field of active operations of the commander.

GOV. YATES, OF ILLINOIS.

Even Gov. Yates (Abolition) expresses his disapprobation as follows:

It is cause of gratulation, that the people are disposed to scan closely every infraction of personal liberty. We should guard jealously, as the apple of our eye, that protection to personal rights which has been a shining characteristic of the Anglo Saxon race, from the period at which it emerged from heathenish barbarism, down, through all the stages of progress, till, under our form of government, it culminated in the full light of civil and religious liberty.

Hence, I think that arrests should be made only in extreme cases, in which there can be no doubt as to the propriety and necessity therefor; that the reasons should be given to the prisoner and the public, unless plainly to the injury of the public service; and in all cases it should appear that individual malice or party reasons had not prompted the acts. While I have not examined the question, in order to decide how far the President may go in making arrests in a State not declared to be under martial law, yet it would seem that, as the delay for proclaiming martial law could not in any case be great, it ought to precede the exercise of this power to arrest. This would seem necessary, from the fact that military power begins where the civil law fails to afford redress, and the distinction where the one ceases and the other begins should be clearly defined.

These expressions, with other signs which continually come under observation, show how jealous are the American people of their liberties.

LINCOLN WAR MANAGEMENT.

A Harrisburger, in the Pennsylvania Reserves, writing from "camp near Belle Plain," to the *Patriot & Union*, on the 13th ult., says:

"Here we are lying in a miserable condition: hundreds have not a shoe to their feet, nor clothes to cover their nakedness, nor do we get more than half-rations.—Those that have a little money left can't buy the necessaries of life at the Commissary's unless they wear shoulder straps.—We are getting alive with vermin, in consequence of not having shirts. We have not received any pay for upwards of *six months*, and not only are we suffering but our families at home are starving."

The wife of an Allegheny soldier, wounded and in the hospital, writes to her husband on the 15th of December:

"I have had but $30 to live on the past year, and was at the mercy of our neighbors. I am now out of breadstuffs. Our mill has blown up, and I have not as much means as will send this letter to you—and five little children to see after, two very sick of diptheria. I am unwell—have been quite ill, and cannot possibly stand traveling; the doctor says I am too delicate to travel. Do come home."

A soldier in Rosencrans' army, writing from Murfreesboro, on the 4th ult., says:

"Our rations for three days consisted of *three ears of raw corn a day* for a man. I tell you I know what it is to be hungry. Our communications are cut off, and there is no chance to get supplies from Louisville."

The army correspondent of the New York *Times*, a zealous Abolition journal, says:

"It is no secret that there is a want of harmony between the Washington authorities and the army. The Administration looks with distrust upon the Army of the Potomac. It might be added, the Army of the Potomac looks with distrust on the Administration: but of that anon. Gen. Halleck thinks it disaffected, dangerous—report adds another word, which I hope he did not use, *disloyal*. 'Army of the Potomac?' said he lately to a General who used the phrase, *'The army of the Potomac has ceased to exist.'"*

"The animosity at Washington toward the army is amply repaid by the bitterness of the army toward the Cabinet. I make no attempt to go to the root of the matter—no attempt to decide on the justice or injustice of the feeling. I merely record its existence, as an open, palpable fact, which every one here *knows*. And it pervades the whole army. Commanding Generals and high officers have their own grievances against the central military authority at Washington: and the private soldier, though he may know none of the secret undercurrents, knows at least, that for months and months—five, six, some even nine—he has *not been paid*; and that, while the Washington authorities undertake to manage military affairs, they are badly man-aged *by him*."

Again:

"With such a condition as this; with an Administration which distrusts the army and an army which distrusts the Administration; with an utter lack of central knowledge and power; with men in places plotting for the succession; with disloyal Generals in abundance; with a dispirited and unpaid army—what are we to expect?"

A FANATIC SKEDADDLER.

The Luzerne *Union* says that an itinerant Abolitionist visited Ross township, that county, a few days since, and undertook to instruct the people upon the beauties of Old Abe's Emancipation Proclamation, &c. He called a meeting at the Marsh school house, and in the course of a harangue was very abusive of Democrats, using the slang peculiar to that class of worthies, when one valiant young Democrat controverted some of his statements, and a scene ensued which resulted in the hasty retreat of the speaker. He then "skedaddled" to Fairmount, where, upon a repetition of his offensive slang, he met with summary punishment at the hands of a Fairmount woman, who broom-sticked him into the road—since which he has not been heard of. The atmosphere is not congenial to the health of the men who sowed the wind. As the whirlwind comes they should not complain.

☞ A Confederate fort on Little river, North Carolina, was surprised and captured on the 19th ultimo. The garrison escaped.

BRIBERY DEFENDED.

The Abolition press has shown its true colors in its mendacious championship of the most monstrous schemes of bribery and corruption ever practiced in a christian country. Let the honest men of Pennsylvania remember that the Abolition press calls the defeat of bribery a blot upon our State. They talk about the recent attempt to *purchase with money* a majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature, as though it was an inestimable right of theirs, in the exercise of which they should not be disturbed!! Is it not most monstrous? And to put the climax to their audacity, they even censure and slander honest men for laboring to defeat this most shameful scheme of bribery and fraud!

Freemen of Northumberland county!—Honest men of whatever party! Could you have believed that men, *whose souls are blackened with the ruin and plunder of your country*, would have gained such boldness as to claim the right to bribe your representatives, and to denounce as "bloodsuits" and "shoulder hitters" "with bleared eyes," and "villainous countenances," those who by their voices and their presence demanded honesty and integrity on the part of those who represent you? Yet, such is the action of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and other Abolition sheets. We direct our readers to the statement of a member, in another column, and trust that all honest men, putting their trust in God and the integrity of the toiling masses, will unite to overthrow and forever crush this monstrous antiquity from the honored soil of our native State.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! Shall bribery and fraud, after having fattened to giant proportions upon the plunder of a treasury replenished by your sweat and toil, lift its lydia head and brow beat you to a and honor from your presence? We put the question to you, and ask you to answer it at the ballot box in October next.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE DRAFT.

The acquiescence of the people of Pennsylvania in the demands of the Federal Government for support in carrying on the war, has been fully attested, in various ways, but in no instance so signally as in that of the popular submission to the execution of the draft. Whilst a majority of the voters of the State, as was proved at the late election, are opposed to the policy of the Administration at Washington, and whilst the great mass of the people disapprove of the war as it has been conducted, the draft made upon the State militia by the President, has been quietly submitted to, without any attempt at resistance, nay, without even a murmur of dissatisfaction. When the hour of this bitter trial came, we bethought us that our Commonwealth is the Keystone of that Arch, whose crumbling span was to be re-cemented with blood.—Our eyes were dimmed with tears, as we took the parting hand of friends and relatives, torn from the dear circles of home by the chances of the conscription, but even blinding sorrow could not shut from our sight the prosperity and glory which surrounds it, like a halo, the Union of our fathers. We were willing to make one more sacrifice to test the policy, adopted against our will, by which we were assured the Constitution was to be vindicated and the Union restored. Hence, we Pennsylvanians suffered ourselves to be conscripted and compelled into the army, in meek compliance with the mandate of the Federal Executive.

But let not Congress and the Administration build false hopes upon this patriotic submission. Let it not be expected that Pennsylvania will again uncomplainingly respond to a similar call for conscripts.—Since the proclamation issued by the President on the first instant, the object of the war has been entirely changed. Our armies are no longer fighting for the re-establishment of the authority of the Constitution and the restoration of the broken and sundered Union, but for the liberation of negro slaves held by rebel masters, and for the purpose of reducing sovereign States to the condition of colonies or territorial dependencies. The people of this State have given their last man to this bloody, though Utopian crusade, and until the President and Congress revoke their Abolition programme, a demand from them for more troops from this State will be worse than useless.

Besides, we have seen how other States have been permitted, to get clear of the draft. We have learned how Connecticut, out of some five thousand men drafted, has but about one hundred and fifty conscripts in the service; how Massachusetts has enhanced the splendor of her Puritan virtue by the desertion of her drafted heroes; and how the great Empire State, New York evaded the draft altogether. And now Pennsylvania asks for exemption from the bloody burden which New England Abolitionism would place upon her shoulder. Pennsylvania demands and will have justice. Standing ready to contribute her all to the restoration of the Union under the Constitution—willing to pour out her blood and her treasure for the good of the republic—she will give not another man, nor another dollar, to carry out the purposes of Abolition fanatics.—*Bedford Gazette.*

THE NEGRO TAX.

The legitimate expenses of the war are heavy enough, without adding to them millions upon millions for the purpose of emancipating and supporting the negro slaves of the South. We protest against the payment of any tax that may be levied to pay principal or interest on any loan that may be contracted by government for such a purpose—and we urge upon the Legislature the duty and policy of passing at once a joint resolution declaratory of the intention of the General Assembly and people of the State to resist the payment of any tax levied for the purpose of negro emancipation, or for any other unconstitutional purpose. The following resolution, adopted at a recent Democratic meeting at Springfield, Illinois, embodies the idea:

Resolved, That the general government has no power under the Constitution to tax the people of the State of Illinois for the purpose of raising money with which to buy the slaves of Southern States, and we now declare, in advance, that all debts contracted, or bonds which may be issued, for the purpose of paying for any such slaves, we hold to be utterly void, for want of authority to issue the same; and the State of Illinois will never consent that her people shall be taxed for any such purpose.

☞ The Democracy of New Hampshire are conducting a vigorous campaign against the radicals, and anticipations are entertained that the State will swing into the Democratic freshet in the spring.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS THINK OF THE WAR.

The Providence *Post* prints extracts from several letters written by soldiers now in the Army of the Potomac, which are very significant. One writer, who has been connected with the army almost from its organization and who has never uttered a word of complaint until now, writes:

DEAR C——: *I am sick of this war*—so sick that I do not care upon what terms it is settled. I have seen thousands of men lying mangled on fifteen or sixteen battle fields—all for nothing. Wives, sisters, mothers, and children, losing their husbands, brothers, sons, and fathers—all for nothing! For here we have been fighting for over a year and a half, and we have not gained one point. We have lived and are now living on nine or ten crackers, a piece of raw pork, and some miserable copperas-water called coffee, per day, all to fill the pockets of a lot of thieves, who are trying to make all they can out of the people and the Government. *The soldiers are all discouraged*, and will not fight as they would once on the Peninsula. All we hear from Washington is the nigger, the nigger, the black, filthy nigger. One nigger is thought more of than twenty white men who have left home and all that it is worth living for, to come and lay down their lives, if need be, to save their country, while the leaders are doing their utmost to ruin it. It is not because we can't beat the rebels, that the war is not over by this time; for we can beat them. But it is because the Government is too busy thinking of the nigger, to see that the men are where they ought to be when they are wanted. You must not see me down as a growler. I have good reason for my growling. *Almost every man in the army* thinks as I do. If Job had served in the Army of the Potomac, he would have sinned, and most fearfully too.

The following extract is from a letter written on the 23d of December, near Falmouth, by a member of one of the regiments raised in 1862. The writer has been known for several years in the village of Woonsocket as *an active Republican politician*, and was a vote distributor at the polls at the last town-meeting which he attended:

Had I known as much of the management of things six months ago as I know now, fifty yokes of oxen could not have drawn me out here. It is all a d—d political humbug, and gotten up to make offices for lazy office-seekers. I wish the leaders were as far the other side of purgatory as they are this side. *It has turned out to be an abolition war, and ninety-nine soldiers out of one hundred say that if the abolitionists are going to carry out the war, they will have to get a new army.* They say they came out here to fight for the Union, and not for a pack of niggers. These niggers are lazy and dirty; they will lie and steal; and they are saucy where they dare to be. If a soldier touches an officer's nigger, he will get court-martialed and lose a month's pay. A nigger is thought more of by the Government that the soldiers are. They get as much or more to eat, get as much pay, and don't have to fight any. A curse on such things! I hope something will turn up before to-morrow night that will settle this war. We got whipped at Fredericksburg, *and we shall get whipped every time we fight in Virginia!* I don't think the North is right, any more than the South.

The following is extracted from a letter from a Bucks county man, a member of the Society of *Friends* and of the *Republican party*. It is dated opposite Fredericksburg, Dec. 16th:

The battle is over, the fever has subsided, and we are now resting ourselves, and trying to look the disaster calmly in the face, and prepare with as much courage as we can for a new trial of arms. Strange that with all the courage, almost desperation, of our men, and the skill of our officers, we are almost uniformly beaten by a foe ill prepared for the conflict, and who must be fewer in numbers. I have vainly attempted to account for it, but my theories do not satisfy me. Satisfied as I have always been that we cannot conquer the South, I still thought we could whip them. The much vaunted Northern intellect seems no match for its Southern opponent, and Northern courage but covers the ground with the bodies of our friends and relatives. The Grand Army of the South still bars the way to Richmond as firmly and as securely as when the July sun rose upon the blood-stained field of Bull Run, eighteen months ago. Three armies have been hurled against it in vain, and their history can be read in desolate and mourning households in every township in the North. Sometimes think that Europe must be right—that we are waging an unholy and unnatural war, and that the god of battles is against us.

A Chester county soldier writes the following from near Falmouth, January 5th:

It appears to me that we have not a leader admired as a leader should be. The army is unanimously clamorous for Gen. McClellan to take command and again lead them on to victory or death, instead of slaughter, such as Burnside last led them to. All appear to think McClellan is the best man, except those who had the power to handle him, *and they know he is.* Had he been allowed to continue in command, and received the support he desired, things would now look very different. But instead of a bright future, all looks dark.—The soldiers, as far as I have seen, are decidedly indignant at the President on account of his recent Abolition proclamation, and many of them declare their unwillingness to fight any more. They say they did not volunteer to fight for the nigger, and say they won't do it. What is our country coming to? We no longer have the Constitution of our fathers to rule us, but are ruled by despots of the deepest dye. President Lincoln is assuming more power and authority than any monarch has attempted to use since the despotic rule of Charles II. He has torn to atoms the Constitution of our country, and is now trampling upon the dearest rights of its people. Not content with the amount of enemies he already has, he is making thousands more by the issuing of his infernal Abolition proclamations.

If the abolition of slavery would be of any benefit to either the country or the negroes, it would be quite different. But it will be to the contrary. There are large plantations here, and from fifty to two hundred slaves on them, who all admit that they are much better off here as slaves than they would be as freemen, or than they could make themselves up North. I have heard numbers of them say that if Massa Linkum set them free, they would not leave their present masters, who have always used them well. But at the same time, large numbers of them are already leaving, and soon they will be swarming to the North like a herd of wild beasts, because they are not much better; and as for Lincoln talking about arming them to fight, why one Southerner, such as we fight against, will put a thousand of them to flight. It is certain they are not made to fight, and will not do it.

I wish the thing was settled; as it has got to be an Abolition war, I had rather not take part in it. And if not ended very soon our country is irrecoverably lost. If we can hold out another year the good old Democratic party will rescue our nearly downtrodden country. The infernal Abolitionists are trying to do all the harm they can while in power, because they see it will not be long. The war was not begun until they got into power, and will not be ended until they get out of power. We must live in hope for the best, even though in the end we should die in despair.

FORNEY'S ABETTORS.

Forney's suggestion as to the proper mode of treating Democrats who refuse to bow the knee to Baal—that is, to sustain the infamous measures of the national administration—seems to have advocates outside the White House. We had supposed, easy as he seems to be, that even Abraham Lincoln would hesitate to make war upon the Democracy—we mean real war, with cannon, musketry, sword, bayonet, and all the dread implements of death—but if we we can believe Forney to be his mouthpiece, and other Abolition organs to echo truly his sentiments, we are on the eve of bloody times; for there is nothing more certain than that the Democratic party will hold the position it has chosen, come of it what may. In confirmation of the sanguinary purpose of the Abolitionists we make two quotations, one from a paper published in this city—the *Telegraph*—and the other from a speech made at an Abolition meeting in Chicago by a rampant radical named Goodwin. Other papers and individuals of the same party have recently given expression to similar sentiments, but these will do for the present, as fairly indicating the purpose of the gang of thieves and murderers who have possession of the Government and are fattening on the blood and substance of the people.

The *Telegraph* of the 21st says:

"The man who dreams that the honor and purity of this Government can be preserved without an open conflict with the Democratic leaders of the North equal in fury and deadliness with that which is now waged with the slave-holding Democratic leaders of the South, is himself in slumber on the verge of a precipice, over which he is likely to be precipitated any moment, to be utterly and hopelessly destroyed."

Mr. Goodwin, in true Forney style, remarked to his audience:

"All those who wish to see peace once more established, and advise a peace conference for the purpose, are either southern-born traitors or New England renegades."

This was spoken in reference to Democrats who prefer peace to a war for emancipation at the price of the Union. He continued:

"Scotch the snake while it is young—put out the fire while it is yet a spark. It may be necessary for you to organize committees of safety. Let us with arms in our hands, tell these men: *'You have gone as far as we will let you!'"*

To all this we have a short reply. Gentlemen of the Abolition party, fire first.—We are ready to meet you with the ballot or bayonet, which you choose.—*Patriot & Union.*

DYING HARD.

The Abolitionists die hard. It seems scarcely possible to them that their high revelry upon the rights of freemen and the wealth of the Nation is drawing to a close. Six months ago they were imprisoning, mobbing, carrying ropes in their pockets, and preying upon the treasury at will.—But things took a sudden change in October and November; a change which soon scattered the mobs and ropes and prowling spies and pimps of this John Brown Administration. If a Chocktaw or South Sea Islander had been elected President, could a greater ruin have followed to our country? In the name of all that is dear to American citizens, let them now pause and reflect. Will they ever again vote for such ruin? We think not. Honest men and statesmen, who are guided by national and constitutional principles, must be elected. To think of re-electing such men as have ruled this nation for the last two years is monstrous in the extreme.—*Sunbury Dem.*

Republican Logic.—The Boston *Post* thus disposes of the Republican doctrine that slavery was the cause of this war:

"If there were no negro slavery, they say, there certainly would have been no war, and therefore slavery was the cause. Let us apply this logic. If there were no dwelling house, there would be no burglary, *ergo*, the dwelling house is the cause of theft. Had there not been two haystacks the bothered jackass would not have died of hunger; *ergo*, the haystacks were the cause of the jackass' death. If Whitney had not invented the cotton gin, cotton raising would not have been profitable and slavery powerful, and without power there had been no rebellion; *ergo*, Whitney was the cause of the rebellion."

☞ A soldier from the Army of the Tennessee, remarked to us, the other day, "If the politicians in the East don't leave the army alone, and cease trying to make Presidential capital, we will go to sticks before we know it!" This has a strange sound, yet it is full of truth and we may wake up to realize it, when it is too late. What a picture! The President issues a proclamation to be used by Abolition Union Splitters as an incendiary document, to encourage murder! To encourage another St. Domingo massacre! To encourage Massachusetts in her Abolition crusade against the South! To discourage the Northern army and the loyal people! However it is a "*war necessity*," and we hope they will soon run their programme through—treason is rife, and the Republican Abolition party have tramped the Constitution in the dust, and say, "those who prate about the Constitution are traitors!" If to reverence the fundamental laws of the land is treason, then we hope there will be no loyal men, but all traitors; and then the country would prosper, as it always has, under those who obey the Constitution.—*Lawrence Journal.*

A Question.—The Republican party we assert is an Abolition party. If we tell them so, most of them deny it. Now, if they are not Abolitionists, we would ask them to point us out the word or paragraph of any Republican paper that ever opposed Abolition, or that now condemns the last of January Abolition Proclamation? Do they not to a man sustain the President in his nigger policy, either by open declaration or by significant silence? Be sure they do, and they only expose their hypocricy by attempting to conceal it.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

☞ We hear a good anecdote concerning a soldier on one of our gunboats. The vessel was just going into action and our soldier was upon his knees, when an officer sneeringly asked him if he was afraid?—"No," was the response. "Well, what were you praying for?" continued the officer. "Praying that the enemy's bullets may be distributed the same way as the prize money is, *principally among the officers!*" was the quick and ready retort.

☞ Simon Cameron could n't "wiggle waggle" himself into the United States Senate this time. His gold did n't appear to avail him much, since the people have decreed that measures not men shall predominate. The country has had enough of his "style" of doing up things, and it is high time he learned it.—*Carbon Democrat.*