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

dispatch. Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers! Tinning Establishment -"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

New Goods!-Large Stock! MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the cities a large stock or goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a 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 elothing 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 pa-

tronage, resolved by good work and moderate Charges to earn it. Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1862.

THE Chambersburg Street Restaurant, (re-cently Eckenrode's,) is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in ell-hyles; FRIED CHICKEY, BEEF TONGUE. TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can at all times be had. CALL IN. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.
BOLLINGER & BAUGHER.

tion to customers.
Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter 100DS .- A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapestargood assortment of Dry Goods, conaisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Cobergs, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaceas, &c. Also-Cloths, Cas-

simeres, Satinetts. Over-contings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers.—
All we ask is an examination before purchasing A. SCOTT & SON. Nov. 3 1862.

Ready-made Clothing. EORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Conts, in great variety, very cheap, Dress Conts. Business Coats

Monkey Jackets,

Panteloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers; &c., &c. All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very Give us-a call. Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

The Cheapest CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Contings, LOTHS, Cassineres, Cassiners, Costings,
Jeans, Cord, Flannels, Blankets, Gloves,
Hoslery, and a large lot of CARPETING, to be
had at the cheap cash store of
Nov. 3, 1802. GEO. ARNOLD.

Dissolution of PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership here-tofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been esolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who

will continue the practice. Office one door above the Drug Store of Horner. CHARLES HORNER, ROBERT HORNER. · Dr. R. Horner. April 1, 1862.

Queensware. you want anything in the QUEENSWARE

line wall at-A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you fill find the best assortment in town.

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

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

GUM COATS chesp at PICKING'S.





DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL

Br H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS WIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA, MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1863.

No. 19.

Badical Policy.

The Section of the History of Exercises of the History of the Hist

desired quantity, made to order at short no-ment of the United States, including the tice, and at low profits. REPAINING of all military and naval authority thereof, will kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply—recognize and minitain the freedom of such Every effort will be made to render satisfact persons and will do no act or nots to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their tictual

ireedom. Sir, the bold and revolutionary doctrine here arowed is alarming in the highest degree. Between this proclamation and the Constitution there is an irreconcileale and warring antagonism. It is utterly impossi-ble for both to stand. The Constitution recognizes the institution of slavery in the states, and so guards and protects it that no power on earth can strike it down eximinations, and so guards and protects it that no power on earth can strike it down eximinations, and so guards and protects it that no power on earth can strike it down eximinate power of the State wherein it exists. At the time the Constitution was adopted and the Union formed, slavely existed, and had long been an established institution, in most of the States. It was, in stitution, in most of the States. It was, in the people of the scanning governed by their own written laws and constitutions. States without any warrant or civil process, and by any military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice; the military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice. And when are the out knowing "the nature, and constitutions, sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, the military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, and when are the constitutions, and by any military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, the military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, and when are the constitutions, the military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, the military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, the military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, the military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, and by any military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, the military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, and by any military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice. And when are the military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, the military authority being sole judge of what amogins to a disloyal practice, the military and the military and by any military and any any military and by stitution, in most of the States. It was, in

after its date, by ordaining that the

Slavery was also made the basis, is part,

"No person held to service or labor in law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such acrvice or labor may be due."

This would seem to have been enoughall that could be desired to secure to the States where it existed the absolute and exclusive control of slavery. It was clear that no power over the institution was delegated or granted to the General Government; and now the door is forever closed against all interference from the free States. The fugitive slave shall be deliver-FURST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and ed to his master. But as if to silence all controversy, and put the question at rest controversy, and put the question at rest forever, the Constitution, in another

The Constitution declares that-

of Government."

But the proclamation assumes absolute dontrol over property, strikes down State laws and State constitutions, and wrests from the people the sacred right of selfgovernment. The issue presented is no less than the fearful one of whether the people of this country shall be governed by fact, the rule, and the free labor system the likewise perish and pass away. No State exception.

The Constitution expressly provides for any additional supply of slaves that might be desired in any State, for twenty years after its date, by ordaining that the

"That hereafter, as heretofore, the war

may be suspended or disturbed." of representation in the States where in existed. The Constitution provides that, in the enumeration to be made of the inhabitants in order to the apportionment of Representatives in Congress from the several States, the enumeration shall be made by "adding to the whole number of free per-" available of the constitution, by abolishing their down mestic institutions, abrogating their State can fail to see that this is an open violation. sons," excluding Indians, "three-fifths of all the sons," or three-fifths of all the slaves.

But lest in process of time some conflict

Sir, it is notorious to the whole country But lest in process of time some conflict carried out, it is utterly impossible that the should arise between the slave and free Union ever can be restored. The only U- that, under this arbitrary power of arres States, rendering the institution of slavery nion known to the Constitution is a Union and imprisonment, numerous citizens of the to some extent insecure, and to guard of coequal States, each having its own conagainst all such contingencies, and extend stitution and laws, and sovereign and extend to it full and ample protection, the Constitution declares that—

stitution and laws, and sovereign and extend stitutions and downweeks and months, until some have been tution declares that—

mestic concerns. But the Union shadow driven to insanity and suicide; some are mestic concerns. But the Union shadow- driven to insanity and suicide; some are ed forth in the proclamation is a Union still there; while some have been turned their domestic institutions laws, and constitutions all swallowed up and lost in a all abuses, indemnify all concerned, and frightful despotism. Sir, the proclamation, wrest from the citizen all civil remedy coming as it does from the Chief Magistrate and right of action against his oppressors; of this nation, is the strongest disunion nay, sir, a Congress who will not permit even document ever issued in this country. No this proclamation, when he sees it open at to me the man who is prepared to sanction. his very feet the yawning gulf of national dissolution and ruin.

But, sir, the means to be employed are, if possible, more detestable than the end to be gained by the proclamation. The power of the Army and Navy is pledged to

SPEECH

or

MR. HARDING, OF KENTUCKY.

The Ruimons Policy of the Ruimons—Policy of the R

if nothing less than a bold and daring assumption of absolute and despote power.

The Constitution declares that gainst him, and enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an importial jury of the "The United States shall guarantee to State and district wherein the crime shall very State in the Union a tepublican form have been committed; and that no person shall be deprived of liberty without process

These important provisions of the Constitution are all openly violated and set aside by this proglamation. How does the liberty of the citizen stand under this proclamation? He is liable to be ar sted wherever he may be or reside in the United States without any warrant or civil process, and by any military authority, for any disout knowing "the nature, and cause of the ac-cusation against him, to be dragged, like a felon, away from his home and State, and incarcerated in some distant fort or militar ry prison, there to remain during the pleasure of his captor. It is in vain for him to look to the courts of justice; they are all closed sgainst him. The judicial arm is paralyzed and can give him no relief; the "Importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808."

"That hereafter, as neregotore, the wat of habeas corpus, once the very gate of the States now existing shall think proper cally restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and the people in high and day, is now suspended and cannot thereof, in which States that relation is or reach his case. His prison doors are barred and bolted, and, however innocent he may

one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any the right of self-government; bearing against them. And a Congress has they may chose to do under the claim of law or regulation therein, be discharged their domestic institutions, laws, and cona resolution of inquiry into these abuses; secession ordinance ever aimed a more fatal blow at the Constitution and the Union.—
Bold, daring, and desperately reckless must be the man who can hold up and sustain enormities there practiced. Sir, it seems Abolitionists in the North there would have tionary doctrine of the two proclamations, is ready to yield up his liberty and confess the South had long been pletting the destruction of the Union. But the great mass himself a slave.

Mr. Chairman, the true friends of the Government are alarmed. They have labored incessantly and faithfully to bring back the President and his Cabinet to that any better. But these leading traitors held The power of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

A. SCOTT & SON.

The powers not delegated to the United the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States are reserved to the States as splendid to of Foulard.

SCHICK has a splendid to of Foulard.

The power and Navy is pledged to deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the slaves. Nay, be gained by the proclamation. The power of the Army and Navy is pledged to deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the slaves. Nay, be deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the slaves. Nay, be deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the slaves. Nay, be deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the slaves. Nay, be deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the slaves. Nay, be deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the slaves. Nay, be deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the power and truly devoted to the Covernment are alarmed. They have large deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the power and truly devoted to the Covernment are alarmed. They have large deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the slaves. Nay, be deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the slaves. Nay, be deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the slaves. Nay, be deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the slaves. Nay, be deeply and faithfully to bring maintain the freedom of the pure men states were of the Army and truly devoted to the Covernment are alarmed. They have large the pure metal. It is a close and truly devoted to the Covernment are alarmed. They have large the pure men states were of the Army and they have large the pure men states of the pure men states o

stitution of slavery is placed under the su- blush to own it, that here is a direct invita- | are misrepresenting the people, whose serpreme, absolute and exclusive control of tion, or at least the strongest possible invants they are. They treat the voice of the the State where it exists. It is difficult to citement held out to the slaves to rush people with contempt, and persistently

clause of the Constitution which declares that "no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of, or out of part of, an old State, without the consent of the Legisla-ture of the old State," and no such consent loyal practice; the military authority being having been given by the Legislature of Vir ginia, said:

"I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitu-

tion for this proceeding." And yet I am not sure but the gentleman did at last sudding himself by declaring his and in New York. Theirs was a most discondiness to vote, and by actually voting, tressing and melancholy fate, leaving nothfor the bill, as he said, "under the war ing to concole their surviving friends, expower;" that is a power to make war upon the Constitution by doing an act expressly forbidden by it. One difficulty was forgot ten. The gentleman was not "sworn in" shapes its own policy, has everything its under the war power, but had taken an eath to support the Constitution. Perhaps no gentleman bould escape sulfification. At men. It is doomed, and will certainly fall any rate, it seems clear that lither the man

stitutional liberty, purchased with the blood of our fathers, and where the brightblood of our fathers, and where the brightest hopes of patriots centre, may be swallowed up and lost forever. And all this is being done under the insane leadership of Aboltionism, in defiance of the peolic will. The Abolition ereed is short, but full of horror and blood. They say, "Slavery is the cause of the rebellion, therefore grush out and destroy slavery—remove the cause and the effect will cease." The remainder of the creed consists in striking flown constitutions and laws, overthrowing State governin the flippant rant "that slavery is the cause of the rebellion and war." Abolitionism in the North, and spession in the South, where the joint causes, operating together, which produced the rebellion and been no war. Neither, operating alone, had the power to bring it about. It is true,

rors of an Abolition war; and under that apprehension they followed their leaders ir to rebellion. The secessionists furnished

save the Government from rain.

Mr. Chairman, we saw hire, but a few seeming to differ. The leading fire-caters days since with what facility legislators, as at the South are full of fury and fight; TABLE, Mahogany Extension Table, Dining well as executives, could draw on this prodays since with what facility legislators, as well as executives, could draw on this prolific and inexhaustible source of power called "military necessity," for upplies in any emergency. The bill to form a new State out of the western part of Virginia was before the House, when a proginient leader of the radicals, the gentlemin from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens,] referring to that clause of the Constitution which declares hydrophobia. It is said the sufferer from Common Parpetings, large gilt Looking Glasses, hydrophobia has an instinctive dread of water, and can never pass over a stream without convaisions and sometimes death; and so these political subjects of negrophobia and Pipe, Copper and Iron Kettles, Queens have an indescribable dread of Election was given, Glass-ware, Crockery-ware, Tubs, Barks, and con never pass through one set. DAYS, and can never, pass through one safe-ly. Hence, on the memorable 14th of Oc-tober-last, these men in Pennsylvania, and Indiana, at about the hour of twelve o'clock, with many other articles not intered.

were suddenly seized with fearful trembling spasms, and convulsions, and a little after the polls were closed their dead bodies and terms made known by were seen at all the corners of the streets. And the same result occurred again on the 4th of November in Illinois in New Jersev.

or the oath was stultified.

Thus it is, Mr. Chairman, that we are drifting on and on, nearer to that frearful ment shall escape shipwreek and ruin, the whirlpool, where this Government of conly bought and not easily forgotten, and that is, never to trust their Government and liberty in the hands of a fanatical and sectional party again. Sir, I have ever felt for our form of Government the deepest devotions.

As the mother would bend over the couch of her dying child, and hope for restoration while there was life and breath, so would I hope for and cling to this Government. And yet, I declare, I have no hope, none hope for and cling to this Government.

And yet, I declare, I have no hope, none whatever, from the present radical policy:

Heirs of Peter Weikert, deceased, will offer at it never can save the Government and restore the Union: to my mind that is just Of GROUND, situate in Baltimore street, Gettions and laws, overthrowing State govern-store the Union: to my mind that is just ments, and doing anything and everything as certain as if all were now swallowed up And yet I do not despair of the Govern-

and lost in anarchy and ruin. ment; I am glad to believe there is still solid ground for hope. I believe the Demo-cratic hosts, in the North and Northwest, have power to crush and subdue the rebel-lion North and South, and save the Government from ruin; and though always an old line Whig, I am ready, and my constituents are ready, to unite heart and hand with the Democratic party in battling for the Union against Abolitionists and Secessionists, now and forever. I raise no objection to the name of that party. Democracy is an old and honored name, that no man need blush to assume it. Their platform, "the Constitution as it is, the Union as it was," has the ring of the pure metal. It is a clote and searching test of STONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest and loyalty, as I have more than once witnessed tice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a on this floor. Men who attempt to ridicule it never fail to betray their own infidelity

not for that, then you are, in feeling and sentiment, in rebellion against it. We have no Union, never had or can have, under that Constitution, but the Union as it was formed by it; and if you are not for that, you are against the Union, and, of ne cessity disunionists. Hence the war upon slavery, when stripped of all disguise, is nothing but a war upon the Union and a-gainst the Constitution, because it protects slavery, and there and 'in that is found the heart and core of the Abolition rebellion; and it is nothing but a rebellion against the Government. Sir, what did we hear from a prominent leader of the radicals, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens] but a few days since, on this floor!-He declared-

"This Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slaery protected by it."

That is plain enough, it speaks for itself; and, sir, if that is loyalty, then give me treason. That gentleman also said he had heard son. That gentletinan also said he had heard this talk of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, until fre had "become about sick of it." Yes, sir, and no doubt there are others who feel the same way. Jefferson Davis once professed. devotion to the Union, took many oaths to support the Constitution; but now, when he thinks of the restoration of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, he is a file sick, slightly unwell-that would not be a health-giving or life saving operation. to him.

Mr. Chairman, I have often heard it said the real object of the Abolitionists was a permanent separation between the slave and free States: and to effect that, their olicy is to press one extreme measure after another, keep up a constant war on the border, slave States and their representatives, and by that means irritate, road, and dive them out of the Union. If that is their object, I believe they will utterly fail. We don't intend to be driven by one rebellion into another. And if anybody has to go, we tell the Abellitionists now to prepare to start themselves. The world is

on said day-and if not all sold on the day named, the sale will be continued at the same hour on the day following. Attendance given

SAMUEL SWOPE. A. W Flemming, Auct. Executors. Feb. 9, 1863, ts

Public Sale. cept that their loss was the country's gain.

Mr. Chairman, Abelitionism has now temporary coptrol of the Government; it is own way, and is fast working out its own destruction in the eyes of all thinking to windestruction in the eyes of all thinking the move, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, the following personal property, viz:

1 HORSE, 2 Cows, 4 Shoats, 3 Wagons, 1 new Rockaway Buggy, Sleigh and Sled, Plough, Harrow, Winnowing Mill; Corn by the bushelp, Harrow, Winnowing Mill; Corn by the bushelp, Harby to ton, and Corn-fodder by the bundle.

Also Household and Kitchen furniture, such as Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chaira, Store and Pipe, Sink, Carpeting, Clock, Iron Kettle, Tubs, Burrels, and a great variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by ADAN HARTLAUB, JR. Feb. 9, 1863. ts

Public Sale.

tysburg, adjoining the late residence of said decedent on the North and an alley on the South, having a one story Log Dwelling HOUSE, with a Frame Stable, an excellent well of water, and a variety of fruit, trees, thereon. It is a desirable location,

and in a pleasant neighborhood. The property will be shown by the undersigned. on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB BENNER, Agent.

Fèb. 9, 1883. ts Gettysburg Marble Yard. TEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET, GETTYSBURG; PA.—Where they are epared to furnish all kinds of work in their line such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HRAD-

Produce taken in exchange for work. Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Hams, just received and for sale cheap, at June 9, 1862. CODORI & GILLESPIP'S.

States respectively, or to the peoplet"

It is therefore clear, leyond all doubt or their actual freedom." Sir, the painful fact have rebuked and condemned their course, their actual freedom." Sir, the painful fact have rebuked and condemned their course, their actual freedom." Sir, the painful fact have rebuked and condemned their course, their actual freedom." Sir, the painful fact have rebuked and condemned their course, their actual freedom." Bilks, say cheap—37 to 62] cents per It is therefore clear, beyond all doubt or their actual freedom." Sir, the painful fact have rebuked and condemned their course, tunnels, until they were glade to believe he truly loyal. We have no Constitution for their actual freedom. They know they may and demanded reform. They know they may have about to be visited with the hor-but the Constitution of it is, and if you are