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. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1863.

☞ We publish on our first page, a capital Speech, delivered in Congress, by Mr. Harding, of Kentucky. It shows up the errors of the "radical policy" now controlling at Washington, and makes a stirring appeal for "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." We trust that all men, of all parties, into whose hands this paper may fall, will give it a careful perusal.

Mr. Harding was an old line Whig, and was elected on the Union issue. The sentiments he announced in the canvass which resulted in his election, he adheres to now—for the Union then and the Union now—opposed to Abolitionism then and opposed to it now, seeing in it all the while only fanaticism and ruin.

Mr. Harding has the patriotism to rise above "party hopes"—in *this* widely differing from our neighbor of the *Sentinel*.—Whilst the former, himself earnestly on the side of the Constitution, and *therefore* of the Union freely accords to the party which he has always opposed, the credit of being now the only political organization to which the country can look for wise counsels and patriotic action—the latter yields up all his old line Whig sentiments, and, with "partizan *hopes*," tumbles, neck and heels, into the *dark* whirlpool of Abolition disunionism.

Our neighbor should read this Speech.—It might have the effect of "showing him the error of his ways." It *certainly* would if he be not too "deeply committed" to Abolitionism.

UNION LEAGUES.

We observe that the Abolition papers are busily engaged in efforts to get up what they call Union Leagues. This is a piece of gross deception. There is no Unionism in the Abolition party. The Union League is an organization to prevent a restoration of the Union. Phillips has truly declared that the Abolitionists "*hoped for* and *planned disunion*," and Thad. Stevens has declared in Congress that "with his consent, the Union shall never be restored."—Those, therefore, who join these Leagues, do it to *destroy the Union*.

The *Patriot & Union* says:—The *Telegraph* is growing ardent in its advocacy of the formation of what are falsely styled "*Union* Leagues." The organizations are intended to *prevent* union, not to *restore* it. We make the assertion, knowing it to be true. Will the *Telegraph*, which urges the organization, say that it is in favor of a *restoration* of *the* Union? We think not. How can those who have "*planned disunion*," who have "spat upon the Constitution" and pronounced it "a covenant with death and a league with hell," favor a restoration of *the* Union? They cannot consistently, neither do they.

A Righteous Verdict.—The suit brought by William H. Hodgson, editor and proprietor of the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, against William H. Millward, U. S. Marshal, for the illegal seizure and suppression of that paper, on the 23d of August, 1861, has resulted in a verdict of $521 damages for Hodgson. It was tried before Chief Justice Lowrie of the Supreme Court, sitting at *nisi prius*.—Although the amount of damages rendered is not anything near the loss sustained by the closing of the establishment, yet we rejoice to know that the Pennsylvania Courts are open to our citizens when their rights and property are endangered by the despotic acts of Abolition officers.

Mediation Proposed and Rejected.—It turns out, from official correspondence published, that the French Government, on the 9th of January, proposed friendly mediation between the North and South. The French Secretary of State says in his letter:

"Nothing, therefore, would hinder the government of the United States with renouncing the advantage which it believes it can obtain by the continuation of the war, from entering upon informal conferences with the Confederates of the South, in case they should show themselves disposed thereto. Representatives or commissioners of the two parties could assemble at such point as it should be deemed proper to designate, and which could for this purpose be declared neutral."

Secretary Seward, however, declines the offer.

☞ Three of the Brigadiers who sat on the court martial that convicted and sentenced to dismissal Gen. Fitz John Porter, have since been nominated by the President as Major Generals. What wonder that we make no progress.

☞ The greatest apathy exists among the free American citizens of African descent in the District of Columbia on the subject of enlisting in the black regiments. They almost universally declare that if the white soldiers can't whip the rebels, it is of no use for the niggers to try.

☞ Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine law notoriety, has been cited to appear before the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, to answer a charge preferred against him of stealing silver ware to the value of one hundred and sixty ounces.

☞ Mr. Boileau, the recently incarcerated editor, has retired from the Philadelphia *Journal*. The disgust of his patrons at his servile course was the moving cause.

☞ The Boston *Traveller* (Republican) says that it is not expected that a full regiment of negro soldiers can be raised in Massachusetts.

☞ Petitions are pouring into our Legislature praying for laws to exclude negroes from the State, to prevent illegal arrests, and for a National Convention of all the States.

☞ The Illinois House has passed Peace resolutions by 52 yeas to 25 nays.

☞ Our political opponents have no longer an argument to stand upon. Every prop has been knocked from under them, by the insane doings of their leaders at Washington.

When the Republican party was started, Democrats predicted that it would turn out to be an Abolition "machine." Republican editors and speakers indignantly repulsed the accusation. But time proved the prediction to have been well founded—Republicanism became Abolitionism.

When the first rumblings of the present storm were heard, Democrats were for disposing of the trouble, as our fathers had always disposed of theirs, by "sitting down and reasoning together," and adopting a compromise. The "Crittenden Compromise" was looked upon as fair, and sure to effect the desired purpose—to preserve the peace, harmony and prosperity of the country—to preserve it from devastation and blood. The Republican leaders said, "No! We will have no compromise! He who talks of compromise is a traitor! If the South rebels, let her go; or, if we choose, we can whip her back in sixty days!" Democrats combatted these bold, bad men—these bigoted sectional partizans—with every argument and every appeal. But all in vain. They had the numerical strength in Congress, and voted down every proposition for a peaceable and sensible adjustment of our difficulties.

War, as was feared by the Democrats, resulted—and since that we have had only debt, destruction and death. Hundreds of thousands of lives, and thousands of millions of money, have been spent, and yet the "sixty days' war" is not over. Nor is this all. The struggle, which was entered upon ostensibly for the Constitution and the Union, is now by many of the Republican leaders announced to be, for "the Union *without slavery*, or no Union at all!"

The predictions of Democrats have been verified—more than verified. The pictures they drew of the future were but faint outlines of the present terrible reality. There are Republicans who see this, but PARTY feeling will not allow them to acknowledge it. They *know* that their party is responsible for all the troubles and horrors of the country, and feel that something must be done in order to blind their party friends and prevent many of them from joining in with the Democrats. No argument is left them—and what are they to do? Nothing but, to shout "traitor! traitor!" at every Democrat. With this despicable device all argument is met; and mean and cowardly as it is, it is resorted to even by men who claim to be patriotic and intelligent.

Upon this theory alone can we account for a sneaking and characteristic attack upon us in the last *Sentinel*. The editor is evidently afraid of the effect of articles which appear in the *Compiler* upon honest men in his party, and hence makes our "loyalty a subject of doubt." The occasion for the attack is, our remark upon the unjust sentence by a one-sided court martial upon Gen. Fitz John Porter—a commander who has done more fighting than all the Generals who condemned him put together.—That the people will take care of him, the *Sentinel* may as well believe now as hereafter. And the day may come when such party-bigoted and party-blinded editors as he of the *Sentinel*, who now, in cold blood, denounce "traitor!" upon the head of the gallant Porter, will seek to hide their own from "the hissing and the scorn" of an outraged people, who trusted Abolitionism, and found it only a lie and a cheat, leading the nation to ruin and death.

As to our "loyalty," we acknowledge but one standard—THE CONSTITUTION. *That* is the foundation of the Government—indeed it is the Government itself—and the President is but the agent, the servant, chosen by the people to carry out their will "as written in the bond" of Union. We hold that Abraham Lincoln has no more right to set aside the Constitution, than "any other man," and whoever, North or South, violates it, does a "disloyal" act. We are for "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," without ifs or ands, and therefore feel it a duty due our common country to "cry aloud and spare not" against all who would DESTROY BOTH in order to gratify political and sectional hate, and rather than fail in their negro crusade would see the noble old Ship of State plunge headlong over the breakers into the now yawning gulf of anarchy and despotism.—We are for the Constitution with all its *compromises* and *guarantees* to the States and the people, as our fathers framed them—the white man to be free, and "the negro where he is." Can our neighbor of the *Sentinel* with truth say as much for himself—can *any* Abolitionist say as much? We doubt it.

A UNITED NORTH.

The Albany *Evening Journal* asks for an United North. Let the Administration at Washington answer that demand. It is too much to ask of the people that they should be servile and accept a despotism. Liberty of speech and of person, at the North; the superiority of constitutional right over the insolence of mere office; the right of the people to know the truth of the war; the place of power to brave men, not to the sycophant and the partisan;—when the Administration shall rise to its place, and give the people these, there may be one sentiment. But the people have shown in the elections of November, that they will not accept a despotism in place of a Constitutional Republic.—*New-York Argus.*

THE FIGHT ON THE BLACKWATER.

The Pennsylvania 167th, drafted men, were not the only soldiers who showed an indisposition to fight in Corcoran's recent engagement with Pryor on the Blackwater, says the Patriot & Union. A letter from the field to the *Tribune* says: "the 6th Massachusetts would not move, though it was a mile in the rear of Follett's battery. The New York regiments ordered to charge up the narrow causeway, except the 16th, would not move." The Pennsylvania drafts behaved better than many other regiments—they did snuff the battle, having their colonel and some other officers wounded, which is more than the Massachusetts 6th and the N. Y. regiments can say.

Three Negroes for Three Sheep.—The Hartford Times is informed by a reliable gentleman, who recently visited Falmouth, that a number of Union soldiers, a few days since, took three 'contrabands' across the Rappahannock into the rebel lines, and traded them off to the rebel soldiers for three sheep.

A REPUBLICAN EDITOR TURNED.

Thurlow Weed, of New York, for thirty years opposed to the Democratic party, now declares that he cannot go with the Abolitionists any further. He quotes from Wendell Phillips and comments as follows:

Mr. Phillips says: "The Union launches on a new channel. She undertakes to say that the system of slavery is incompatible with the perpetuity of the republic. The Union announces that doctrine, records it on her statute book, and henceforth the motto of the American citizen is liberty to the slave or death to the Union."

This is sufficiently explicit. The man who speaks by authority for the Abolition press says henceforth the war is not to be carried on "*to punish treason*," but that we are "*launching into a new channel*," and that the motto is, "*liberty to the slave or death to the Union*."

It will, we presume, be admitted now by the Republican journals that have failed to understand us, that our "logic" is sound. The war is not to "punish treason," but to liberate slaves, and the motto is—"Liberty to the slave or *death* to the Union."

And at this "turning corner" we part company with Abolition.

Good for Thurlow Weed! He can have the satisfaction of knowing that thousands and tens of thousands are parting Abolition disunion company with him.

—We commend Mr. Weed's patriotic example to the "admiration and imitation" of our neighbor of the *Sentinel*.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CONVERSION!

The Eyes of Men are Being Opened!—Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, is well known throughout the country as an extreme anti-slavery man, at one time even going so far as to avow the principle that "if the Bible defends slavery it cannot be received as a Divine revelation." Growing older, and more sensible, however, he has now arrived at better and safer conclusions. In a discourse delivered by him on last Thanksgiving day, he declared that the war should be prosecuted *solely* to maintain the Union; that "*any measure* based on the intrinsic wrong of slavery," "would be a violation of the Constitution; would properly subject an Executive to impeachment." He condenses into one sentence his views, when he solemnly declares:

"A sixth principle, founded on such views as have now been presented, and claimed, it seems to me, with exact justice by the South, is that slavery as to its CONTROL, and as to all the laws regulating it, is to be left to the States as such, in all respects, absolutely and exclusively."

He says, further, "I have reached a period of life when I have little to hope or to fear from my fellow men;" and with a mournful allusion to recent attempts to stifle the voice of brave and good men, he says: "I believe that when freedom of speech shall be taken away, the last hope of the nation—the last remnant of liberty—will be gone."

We note these views of Mr. Barnes as the most remarkable index of the great Northern reaction now going on. Mr. Barnes is a representative man. He leads the advance school of Abolitionists in the church. And his views lead us to ask if it is not possible to find some common ground between the extreme Northern and extreme Southern view of the slavery question, on which all good men Northland South may unite and save this country from the ruin into which it is rapidly rushing. Union can be had only on the basis of mutual concession. If Mr. Barnes, a leading and distinguished anti-slavery man, is willing to concede almost everything, may we not believe that there is in the country sufficient patriotism, Christian forbearance, and good sense, to make even less concessions, on both sides, for the sake of bringing back the halcyon days of fraternal union and permanent peace?

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

In reference to Thurlow Weed's secession from the Abolition party, Forney, who is confessedly the organ of the administration, says:

"To suppose that his desertion will cause a split in the party is folly, since there is nothing more sure than that its unity is happily secured by his timely secession."

But Forney, although he may speak for Mr. Lincoln and the Washington destructives, does not speak for the conservative portion of the party represented by Mr. Weed. If that gentleman has retired from the *Evening Journal*, and withdrawn from active political life, there are others left upon whom his mantle has fallen, and Israel is not without a prophet. The *Troy Whig*, which may reasonably be presumed to know the sentiments of the party in New York better than the President or his dog, says:

"There are at least 100,000 Republicans in the State who have agreed, and still agree with Mr. Weed's position, as set forth in the Albany *Journal*. If Mr. Weed has 'ceased to be a Republican,' there are thousands and thousands in the same boat, and who voted for Mr. Lincoln."

We are inclined to put more faith in this statement than in Forney's off-hand conclusion, and we expect to see it verified by the result of the next and succeeding elections in the Empire State as well as our own.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Senator Wilson's new military bill enrolls all able bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 years of age, as militia liable to be called into service by the President. Exempts are those related as physically, mentally, or morally unfit for the service; such as are necessary for the support of aged or infirm parents, orphans, or helpless children and paupers, provided they are unable to render an equivalent for personal service; the Vice President of the United States; the only son of aged or infirm parents dependent on him; the heads of executive departments; the only brother of children not 12 years old, having neither father nor mother; the father of motherless children less than 12 years of age; when a father and son are in the service as privates, the other sons not exceeding 2; a father having two or more children under 14 years of age residing on a farm of not more than fifty acres, upon which he is dependent for their support.

Section third divides this military force into classes, the first comprising all persons subject to military duty between the ages of 18 and 30, and all unmarried persons between 30 and 45; the second embracing all others, are not liable to be called into service until the first class is exhausted.

☞ Withers & Wright, a heavy manufacturing firm at Cincinnati, have discharged all their white laborers and employed negroes in their stead. This is the way it goes under Republican rule.

☞ Another humbug is the proposition to build a government railroad between Washington and New York, at a cost of $10,000,000, by which the pockets of another batch of rogues will be lined.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

The Democratic position is fully and clearly defined in a few words. They go for the MAINTENANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS AND THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION AS IT WAS.

The Republican position is directly the opposite of this. They repudiate the Constitution as the Fathers made and administered it, and they declare their utter hostility to the Union as it formerly existed.—Here is their position defined by one who is entitled to speak for his party, viz: Mr. Stevens, of Lancaster, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, the most important post next to the Speaker. In a speech a few weeks since he said:

"THE TALK OF RESTORING THE UNION *as it was, under* THE CONSTITUTION *as it is*, IS ONE OF THE ABSURDITIES *which I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it.* The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. THE UNION SHALL NEVER WITH MY CONSENT BE RESTORED UNDER THE CONTITUTION AS IT IS, WITH SLAVERY TO BE PROTECTED BY IT."

Patriotic men of Adams! here are the two platforms. Which do you prefer—which will you take your stand upon? Which of these creeds will you embrace? No patriotic man can hesitate for a moment.

—What does the *Sentinel* think of old Thad.'s patriotism? Is not language like that quoted above from one of his speeches calculated to make "his loyalty a subject of doubt?" We hope our neighbor will answer—and then show us, *if he can*, where any prominent Democrat has announced such infamous sentiments. It might not be unprofitable, at this juncture in our national affairs, to publish the declarations of leading men in both parties, in order to give the people a clear idea of the positions of the parties. We are ready to "pitch in" whenever he may say so.

STEVENS' NEGRO BILL.

We subjoin the vote on the negro bill on its final passage by the lower House of Congress, on Monday. As this bill, providing for the arming and equipping of one hundred and fifty regiments of negroes, is a pet measure of the Administration and the Abolition party, the vote is important, and will no doubt be frequently referred to hereafter. Five conservative Republicans voted with the Democrats against the bill, to wit: Messrs. Granger, Hale, Kellogg, Horton and Woodbury.

YEAS—Messrs Aldrick, Alley, Arnold, Ashly, Babitt, Baxter, Beamer, Bingham, Blair, Pa.; Blake, Brown, Va.; Buffington, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Dunn, Edgerton Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Gurley, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kellogg, Mich.; Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, M'Indoe, M'Kean, M'Knight, M'PHERSON, Marston, Mitchell, Morrill, Vt.; Nixon, Noell, Olin, Phelps, Cal.; Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Rice, Me.; Ridde, Rollins, N. H.; Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, White, Ind.; Wilson, Winslow and Worcester.—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ohio; Allen, Ill.; Ancona, Baily, Biddle, Blair, Va.; Clement, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Delaplaine, Granger, Grider, Hale, Hall, Harding, Hanson, Holman, Ill.; Horton, Johnson, Kellogg, Ill.; Kerrigan, Law, Lazear, Leary, Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Price, Robinson, Rollins, Mo.; Shiel, Stiles, Thomas, Mass.; Thomas, Md.; Vallandigham, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, White, Ohio; Wickliffe, Wood, Woodbury, Wright and Yeamen.—54.

THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION IN MISOURI.

After the State elections last fall, President Lincoln is reported to have said that he was more than compensated in his feelings at the result of the election in Missouri for the Democratic victories in the other States. As the fog clears away that enveloped the scene of action for the time being, we begin to get a clearer insight into the manner in which the election in Missouri was conducted. It would seem that Federal bayonets, and not the voice of the people, gave the Abolitionists their boasted majority.

The *Daily St. Joseph Journal* gives some curious facts elicited from an abstract of votes made out by the Secratary of State, in pursuance of a resolution of the House. In eight counties the number of votes cast for members elected to the present Legislature, and the votes cast in 1860, are as follows:

Dent county—J. E. Calaban received 34 votes, elected; vote of the county in 1860, 626; persons not voting, 592.

Barry county—J. W. Boon elected; received 91 votes; the vote in 1860 was 738; persons not voting, 647.

Barton county—R. S. Cartwell elected; received 27 votes; vote in 1860 was 272; not voting, 245.

Bates county—T. H. Starnes elected; received 35 votes; vote in 1860 was 1,128; not voting, 1,093.

New Madrid county—T. J. Q. Morrison elected; received 16 votes; vote in 1860 was 401; not voting, 385.

Newton county—T. O. Wood received 13 votes, elected; in 1860 the vote was 1,314, not voting, 1,301.

Pulaski county—J. B. Ellis elected; received 90 votes; in 1860 the vote was 343; not voting, 254.

Scott county—N. C. Johnston elected; received 95 votes; the vote in 1860 was 825; not voting, 730.

Thus it will appear that through fear of Federal bayonets the mass of the people were absolutely disfranchised, and yet Greely, the President's dog Forney and other Abolition editors; Wendell Phillips and his whole pack of preachers and stump orators, cry hosanna and claim this result as a full endorsement of the President's emancipation policy.

Is it any wonder that a party committing such outrages upon the rights of the people and holding power by such a tenure as this, should attempt to muzzle the press and abridge the liberty of speech.

☞ Old Thad. is afraid the Democrats are going to kidnap the President. In his closing remarks on the negro bill he said he "believed that the Democrats at the North were holding secret meetings under the league of Knights of the Golden Circle, with the view of seizing control of the Government and the person of the President."—What nonsense.

☞ "MILLIONS FOR THE CONSTITUTION, NOT ONE CENT FOR EMANCIPATION."

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

An arrival at Philadelphia from Port Royal brings the Federal account of the recent attack of the rebels on the blockading squadron off Charleston. It appears that there was no entire loss of Federal vessels as reported by the Southern dispatches, nor was the blockade raised by the withdrawal of the fleet. The gun-boat Mercedita was damaged, and the steamer Keystone State—not the Quaker City—disabled, but both had reached Port Royal. It is stated that after the engagement the fleet concentrated at the point where the Keystone State was lying, to ascertain what damages she sustained, and if she needed help. This movement, it is supposed, caused the rebel commanders to believe that the blockade had been raised, and the fleet withdrawn; while, on the contrary, it is said, all of the vessels returned to their anchorage the same evening. The Federal loss in the fight was twenty-four killed and fifteen wounded. The rebels, it will be remembered, report that there were no casualties on their side. It is believed by the Federal naval officers that the real object of the rebel attack was the recapture of the British steamer Princess Royal, taken a few days previously, while in the act of running the blockade. Nothing is said of the rumored movement against Charleston.

[Admiral Dupont, in his report, says: "The only casualties were on the Mercedita and the Keystone State. On the Keystone State they were very large—about one-fourth of her crew were killed and wounded, and among the former, the medical officer of the ship, Assistant Surgeon Jacob H. Gotwald, who was scalded to death while rendering surgical aid to one of the wounded men. Nine of those who died perished from the escape of steam when the boilers and steam-chimney were penetrated; and among the wounded, the greatest number received their injuries from the same cause." Surgeon Gotwald, we are informed, was a brother of Mr. Gotwald, now in the Theological Seminary at this place.]

Admiral Dupont has directed a court of inquiry to examine into the circumstances of the surrender of the Mercedita, the only vessel that was surrendered to the Confederates.

On Monday last the Federal gunboat Queen of the West ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. The latest advices report that the Federal forces continue to concentrate opposite the city. A large number of hands are employed in deepening the canal.

Two more U. S. vessels have been captured by the rebels. The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of January 23, gives an account of the capture, off Sabine Pass, of the U. S. brig Morning Light, 8 32 pounders and one hundred and twenty men, and a schooner, name not given, carrying four guns. The rebel vessels engaged were the Josiah Bell and Uncle Ben, the former armed with a 64-pounder and the latter with two 18-pounders, the crews of both numbering three hundred men. The expedition was commanded by Major O. M. Watkins, who telegraphs to Acting Adjutant General Capt. Turner, that he has captured the vessels, thirteen guns, one hundred and nine prisoners, and $1,000,000 worth of property. The Federal vessels were twelve miles off the Pass when discovered, and were chased several miles before they were brought into action, after which they were soon captured.

THE CITY ELECTION.

THE FIRST GUN IN THE OLD KEYSTONE!

The municipal election on Tuesday last—the returns of which will be found in our local column—resulted in a glorious triumph for the Democracy. The majority for Mayor is 258—having carried every ward. This is a gain for the Mayor elect of 176 on his majority of last year. The result on the Mayoralty is the more gratifying, for the reason that the contest, by the action of the Republican press of the city, was placed upon National issues—upon the question of sustaining or condemning the Abolition policy of the Administration, and the other heresies which have entered so largely into every political canvass for the last two years. The Democracy of Lancaster accepted the issue, and the result is as follows, viz:

A Democratic Mayor,
A Democratic High Constable,
Two of the Ward Constables,
Three of the four Assessors,
Two of three members elected to the Select Council,
Twelve of the fifteen members of Common Council,
Four Inspectors,
All the Judges, and
Two of three Aldermen.

This, we take it, was a pretty good day's work, and goes to show what the Democracy of old Lancaster can do when they get the enemy to show fight.

Let our Democratic brethren throughout the State follow the good example of Lancaster city, and in October next the State will be redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled from the Abolition incubus which has rested upon it for the last two years.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

ANOTHER DRAFT PROPOSED.

A bill to draft soldiers has been introduced into the United States Senate by Wilson, of Massachusetts. This entertainment will probably be got up for the people by the Abolition leaders in Congress.—After the calling out of one million and a quarter of men, and after the expenditure of two thousand millions of dollars, they want more. They prefer this to an armistice and the employment of other means than force to settle our national difficulties. Their plan of treating the patient, who is already fearfully debilitated, is to bleed and blister him. Wilson had better get his own State, Massachusetts, and the other New England States and New York to put in force the first draft. Are we to be continually victimized by Abolition New England? Are we to be continually plundered by New England tariffs, swindled by her paper money, our young men slaughtered and our States loaded down with debt and our bright prospects crushed out and ruined by a New England Abolition war?—*Allentown Democrat.*

PRESIDENTIAL PROFUNDITY.

"Certainly, it is not so easy to pay something as to pay nothing.

"But it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one.

"And it is easier to pay any sum when we are able, than it is to pay it before we are able."—*From the Annual Message of President Lincoln, Dec. 1, 1862.*

Es ist leichter Nichts zu bezahlen als Etwas.

Es ist leichter eine grosse Summe zu bezahlen als eine groessere.

Es ist leichter irgend eine Summe zu bezahlen wenn man im Stande ist, als wenn man es nicht im Stande ist.

"*Kilkenny Cats.*"—The old story of the "Kilkenny cats" having eaten each other except the tails, may after this be told of "American cats," as much more appropriate. Cats fight well in Ireland, but are mere kittens compared with ours. We are eating each other up rapidly, and the tax man will take the tail, so that nothing will be left—which must be very consoling to our citizens North and South, in their present temper.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

☞ The battle of Fredricksburg is said to have raged for a long while in the immediate vicinity of the tomb of the mother of Washington, which is situated in the outskirts of the city.

☞ The English Abolitionists and Minister Adams have had an interesting pow-wow over Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. They endorsed the President and Mr. Adams endorsed them. The devil endorses the whole pile.

THE LIFE OF THE NATION.

Forney is terribly exercised on two subjects—"the life of the nation" and the "hellish rebellion." We cannot perceive that the former is in the least protected or the latter impeded by his insane ravings.—Indeed it is a wonder to us that, with such *incubi* on its back as Lincoln, Greeley, and Forney—a cheat, a fanatic and a fool—the nation should have any life left, and equally a wonder that—the government conducted by such a trio—the "hellish rebellion" has not long since culminated in an Independent South. We are strangely favored by Providence, or the treatment it has received would have terminated "the life of the nation" long ago.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ In one breath Abolitionists say the Democrats are disunionists, and in the next they assert that Democrats are anxious for re-union to gain Southern votes. They don't see the inconsistency of these assertions, but they show to the world that they are disunionists, on the very grounds that they fear the Democratic party may be strengthened by the restoration. The whole conduct of the war, and the course of the Abolition press and speakers, have shown that they care more to make re-union impossible than otherwise. Democratic votes are their bugaboo.

☞ The Abolitionists are glorifying the Proclamation, but so far as the Portland Argus hears, they have not shouldered their muskets to carry it out. They should see to this instantly. The President gives as an excuse for violating an important provision of the Constitution that he "must take care of his friends." Should not his "friends" reciprocate the friendship and take care of him and his proclamation?

Opposition to "Contraband" Importations.—The extreme Abolition policy of the Lincoln Administration is producing its legitimate fruit in the Northern States. In several of them, legislation has already been initiated to exclude all colored persons from their territory, and in our own State, a multitude of petitions are going up to the Legislature, praying for a law to prohibit negroes and mulattoes from coming here. Petitions to this effect are now in circulation in Berks, Northampton, Cumberland, York, and other counties, and receiving numerous signatures, not only of Democrats, but of Republicans also.

The Result of Negroism.—An empty Government Treasury: not a dollar in it. So say the *Press*, the New York *Evening Post*, and Republican members of Congress.

Government paper money greatly under par—it requiring $155 of legal tender "greenbacks" to equal $100 in gold.

"Push on the war,"—"no compromise,"—"to talk of peace is treason,"—"the negro must be set free, no matter what the cost of money and life is to the *white man*." Such is the cry of Sumner, Greeley, Stevens & Co. Alas for our misgoverned country!

☞ Such political Abolition brawlers as Cassius M. Clay and Carl Shurz get General's commissions for the asking, while the gallant Slemmer, who defended Fort Pickens and saved it from falling into the hands of the rebels, is still only a Major! In this way are "rewards of merit" dispensed at Washington.

That's So.—We occasionally hear of a Republican who says he is no Abolitionist, and who yet approves of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, says he can see no difference between the Republicanism that sustains an incipation proclamations, and the real, old, genuine, Congo Abolitionism. They are links of the same sausage, made out of the same dog.

☞ "Carrying the War into Africa."—The President's Proclamation.—*Bangor Times.*

"Carrying Africa into the war," you should say—which is quite a different thing and one that threatens great injury.—*Portland Argus.*

Very well described.

☞ Disguise it as they may, the policy of the dominant party, upon which the war is now conducted, is founded on the doctrine of Seward's "irrepressible conflict," which denies that the Union can exist part slave and part free; and they mean, if they can, to establish the truth of this doctrine by force, at the point of the bayonet, an eternal separation of the free from the slave States, or annihilating slavery and subjugating the Confederate States to Federal authority, under a new Constitution and new Union, framed in consonance with their radical dogmas. But for this fanatical and ruinous policy of the party in power, our troubles might have been peacably settled by the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

☞ Every Democrat ought to make it a rule to support his own county paper before he takes any other. We have no objection to a man's taking as many city papers as he pleases, but he does not show the right spirit if he fails to patronize the local organ of his party.

☞ Popkins suggests that if the price of white paper goes up much higher, and the reputation of shinplasters de-cends much lower, it will not be long before more can be made out of a bill by bleaching it white, and selling it for paper, than by attempting to pass it.

Easily Caught but not Rid of Easy.—Colds are the most really dangerous of ordinary ills, and we advise those suffering from a cold, sore throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c., to try a few of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. They are very pleasant, efficacious and cheap. 25 cents a box.

☞ Commercial Colleges are at last receiving the degree of attention they deserve; especially of the business community, who, knowing what kind of an education is most practical, send their boys to those institutions after giving them a fair Common School education as preparatory. Bryant, Stratton & Co., S. E. cor. of 7th and Chesnut sts., have been steadily and surely gaining ground in public favor. They stand unrivalled in this branch of education. Having now thirteen colleges located in the leading commercial cities of the United States and Canada, they have the united energies of more than fifty of the best teachers the country affords, who must necessarily produce a better course of instruction, and consequently send forth more reliable accountants than any other institution can, and their colleges being so widely known, it will require no argument to show that a recommendation from them has a much greater value than from an institution whose fame is bounded by the limits of a single community.—*Phila. Ledger.*

☞ In the interchange of iron and leaden compliments between soldiers, it is thought more blessed to give than to receive.

☞ Several very interesting articles on fourth page.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞ A new post-office has been established at Lime Rock, Adams county, and Isaac B. Trostle, Esq., appointed Postmaster.

☞ The Board of Revenue Commissioners will meet at Harrisburg to-morrow. Mr. Picking, the member for this district, goes over to-day.

☞ Dr. H. S. Huber, of this place, has been appointed Examining Surgeon of applicants for pensions.

☞ We are requested to state that the Exhibition announced by the "Franklin Literary Association," of Mummasburg, has been indefinitely postponed.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Gotwald, who, immediately after he left our Seminary, took charge of the Lutheran church at Shippensburg, has resigned that charge, and accepted a call to the Lutheran church at Lebanon.

☞ The Quaver Club of Gettysburg propose giving a grand Promenade Concert in Sheads and Buehler's Hall on the evening of the 23rd inst. The simple announcement will be sufficient to draw a full house. A rare musical treat may be expected. Tickets only 25 cents.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sunday School of the German Reformed Church will hold its Anniversary on next Saturday night, the 21st inst. The exercises will be different from the previous Anniversaries, and promise to be interesting and attractive. A committee will be on hand to furnish persons promptly with seats. Remember the Library!

FALSE REPORT.—A report has got to the country that Mr. George Arnold only intended to redeem his Notes up to the 1st of February, and that after that date there was to be no redemption. This ridiculous rumor we contradict flatly. Mr. Arnold requests us to state that he issued his Notes in good faith, at a time when there was a *necessity* for change, and is always ready to redeem them, either at his own counter or at the York County Bank.

☞ It is said that the difficulty with the Anderson Troop has been settled, and that the regiment has been released from arrest and gone on duty. It is further stated they have been allowed to elect their own officers, and that they have been detailed as a body guard for Gen. Rosencrans.

☞ The ground hog seeing his shadow on the 2nd, returned to his hole for the space of six weeks, and judging from the weather since was wise.

LAST NOTICE.—We have erased a few names, but shall postpone striking off the most of our delinquent subscribers for a couple of weeks more, in the hope that within that time they will pay in whole or in part what is honestly our due. A number have already paid and many others are probably waiting an opportunity to do so. We hope that all who wish to continue the *Compiler* will see the necessity of complying with our terms, at least so long as we are compelled to pay the present enormous price for paper.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. Sadtler, of Lutherville, Md., Rev. AUGUSTUS T. GRIESENHEINER, of Bethlehem, Pa., to Miss ELEONORA S., daughter of Rev. Prof. Schmucker, of Gettysburg.

On the 8th ult., at Crabb's Hotel, Littlestown, by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. JOHN SOWERS to Miss NANCY HARNER, both of Carroll co.

On the 27th ult., at the Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage, Littlestown, by the same, Mr. JACOB C. KEEFAUVER to Miss LUCINDA PALMER, both of this county.

On the evening of the 1st inst., at the residence of Charles Spangler, Esq., by the same, Mr. EDMUND CROUSE to Miss REBECCA S. MARING, all of Littlestown.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. S. McHenry, Mr. ANDREW W. HEINTZELMAN, of Fayetteville, to Miss SARAH ANN STOCKL, of Green township, Franklin county.

On the 3d inst., at St. Joseph's Church, Boonsboro, by Rev. B. A. Shorb, Mr. JOHN WAGAMAN, of Mountpleasant township, to Miss LOUISA RIDER, of Germany township, Adams county.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 8th inst., Mr. CHARLES A. SHORB, of Emmitsburg, Md., aged 31 years and 26 days. His remains were placed in the family vault at Littlestown on Monday. He was widely esteemed for his many good qualities of head and heart. Peace to his ashes.

On the 10th ult., near Lexington, Kentucky, of consumption, JACOB HUGHES SHEFFER, aged 21 years, son of J. Howard Sheffer, Esq., and grand-son of Hon. Daniel Sheffer, of York Springs, this county. The deceased was a young man of great promise, possessing a highly cultivated mind, agreeable manners, and an amiable disposition.

On Thursday last, near this place, Mr. CHRISTIAN J. CASHMAN, aged about 27 years.

On Thursday last, near Mt. St. Mary's College, Mr. WM. A. COLL, aged about 45 years.

On Monday morning, at Reading, Pa., Mrs. HENRIETTA, wife of Dr. D. A. Ulrich, and sister-in-law of Dr. Baugher, of this place, aged about 42 years.

On the 2d inst., JOHN W., son of Ephraim and Mary S. Kittinger, of Hamiltonban township, aged 2 years 1 month and 28 days.

At New Oxford, on the 2d inst., CATHARINE, consort of Frederick Tieman, aged 31 years and 21 days.

On the 4th inst., in Oxford township, of diphtheria, EMMA CLARISSA, daughter of Daniel Ehrehart, aged 6 years 9 months and 5 days.

In Fairfield, Iowa, on the 12th ult., Mrs. MARGARET A. MAGINLEY, relict of Amos A. MAGINLEY, Esq., formerly of this county, in the 40th year of her age.

On the 12th inst., ELIZABETH ALICE, daughter of Jacob Bollinger, of Franklin township, aged 4 years 8 months and 23 days.

In Mechanicsville, Adams county, Pa., on the 3d inst., MAHALA LEREW, daughter of Henry and Rachel Lerew, aged 24 years 3 months and 11 days.

On the 23d ult., near Idaville, Adams county, HARRIET REBECCA, infant daughter of Adam and Anna E. Bream, aged 27 days.

Communicated.

Died, on the 7th inst., in Menallen township, SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Mary Weigle, aged 20 years 7 months and 3 days. Funeral occasion was improved by Rev. S. Aurand, from Job 16: 22.

Yes! Sarah now has left through grace,
She h's left, no more on earth to meet,
But gone to that bright, bright place,
Where Christ and angels live and be.
'Tis growing dark, dear friends; I hear
Sweet music that my soul doth cheer;
Angels