

dr... to distant prisons in other States or Territories, is an outrage of the same character upon every principle of right and justice.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of Lakes—the Union of Lands—The Union of States—the Union of Hearts—The Union of the People—The Union of the Stars and Stripes.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1863.

LOSS OF HORSES BY STUART'S RAID.

In the State Senate, on Thursday, Mr. McSherry introduced a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to press such laws as would indemnify the citizens of Adams, Franklin and Fulton counties for losses in horses, &c., incurred by Stuart's rebel raid in October last.

It was promptly passed, and upon being sent to the House, was at once called up by Mr. Myers, and passed that body likewise.

Mr. Myers also presented a petition from 317 citizens of Franklin and Adams counties, praying the Legislature to pass a law compensating them for losses sustained by said raid. Speaker Cassa presented a petition from about 30 citizens of Adams county of like import—sent him by D. McConoughy, Esq.

The petitions were referred to a select committee, of which our Representative, Mr. Myers, has the honor to be chairman. A bill will be presented in a few days to cover all the claims—with what prospect of success we are not able to say.

Hon. E. McPherson writes a letter to R. G. Harper, of this place, in which he states that he has presented to the House the petitions from Adams and Franklin counties, praying for reimbursement for loss of horses, &c., by Stuart's rebel raid through those counties last fall; that they have been referred to the Military Committee; and that Hon. Wm. Allen, of Ohio, has been charged with the investigation of the case. He says, further:

The petitions arrived only last week, and there is now scarcely time to put through both Houses any controverted bill upon which a Committee has reported—so constant and powerful is the pressure of the important business yet undischarged, such as an Amendment to the Tax law, the passage of the Revenue bill, the Militia bill, the Appropriation bill, &c., &c. Besides, the principle involved in these petitions is very important, as if it be established that Government is liable for damages done by the public enemy, there will be claims preferred for hundreds of millions lost and destroyed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and other States. It is probable that a bill involving so important a principle will be thoroughly debated, and for this reason I fear it will be impracticable to reach any result at this session, of which but three weeks remain.

I have thought much about this matter, and believe the best method of procedure to be this:—Let the State Legislature appoint a Commissioner to investigate the claims, hear testimony, and make award of damages. Let the State say them, and retain the amount in its settlements with the General Government. The State, thus protecting its citizens, would be in position to demand this allowance, when otherwise there might be delay or difficulty in procuring it, direct from the Government. At present, I can see no other means of accomplishing the purpose, within a reasonable period, if at all.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK!
Petitions.—In the State Senate, on Monday, Mr. Stein presented a petition from 394 citizens of Northampton county, praying the Legislature to enact a constitutional call for a national convention.

Mr. McSherry presented the petition of 153 citizens of Adams county of similar import.

In the House, Messrs. Myers and Potjeiger severally presented petitions for a law preventing the immigration of negroes into this Commonwealth.

Several of a similar purport were presented by others.

Mr. Boyer presented a petition from citizens of Clearfield county in favor of a national convention.

SO-CALLED "UNION LEAGUES."

The Republican leaders of Pennsylvania, finding that their principles will not bear the light of day, and that their rigger practices are driving thousands of their own party over into the Democratic ranks, are attempting to cheat the people again into supporting their rogues by the trick of a secret political organization, now styled "Union Leagues." They know that Democrats cannot be humbugged into the midnight concern; but expect to present decisions from their own ranks by those who are unwilling to go further with them in their negro crusade.

In this way they hope to make a respectable show at the Spring Elections, to take place in March. Without some cheat of this kind they know that they will be beaten out of sight, for they cannot fail to see that the people are heartily sick of Republican mismanagement, imbecillity and fraud.

They started Know Nothingism to get office—Wide Awakeism was instituted by the same men for the same purpose—and now "Union Leagues," are expected to deceive a majority of the people again. But we are convinced that the game won't pay—it won't "take." The people have been twice cheated by these tricksters—and see, as the result, a land, once happy and prosperous, now torn and distracted, and drenched with the blood of those who should always have been brothers. Thus grievously deceived before, the people are in no humor to become a third time the dupes of those who are governed alone by selfish motives, and who, to carry out these, would sacrifice everything which the true patriot holds near and dear. The sins of Abolitionism are too glaring to be put out of sight by the creation of so-called "Union Leagues." Its crimes are too enormous to be forgotten in a day—too deeply fixed to be wiped out by so shallow a device.

In order to make the project excusable, and therefore somewhat palatable to conservative Republicans—all of whom are aware that the leaders are at heart Abolitionists—care is taken by the editors of the party to get up the belief that the Democrats are forming secret "leagues" too. They know the charge to be false—they know they are lying when penning their articles—but in order to gain their fraudulent ends, nothing must be stopped at. And to do this, but one course is left them, namely, to lie themselves through.

Democratic principles have stood the ordeal of more than half a century—have always been able to bear the light of day—and it is silly to suppose that secret organizations would be required to sustain them now, when the opposition party is tumbling to pieces, and bids fair soon to number among its adherents only office-holders, contractors and speculators. No, no! Democrats need no disguise, no midnight councils. Their principles are the principles of the Constitution and the Union—of law and civil liberty—and having their position upon this immutable foundation, they invite scrutiny openly, and defy the assaults and slanders of the miserable wretches who are seeking to cheat the people into filling their bottomless pockets at the expense of the blood and treasure of the land.

The people, observing the desperate game inaugurated by the Abolition corn-rants, should see to it that it be defeated. The March elections, sought to be carried by this "Union League" trick, will afford the best possible chance to give the demagogues a fitting rebuke. Democrats and conservative men, it becomes you to be active and vigilant, and when the day comes, send these "leagues" and fanatical Abolitionists "the right about," and with a kick so emphatic as to learn them some respect for the intelligence and honesty of the masses.

As the editor of the *Sentinel* has set himself up as a judge of the "loyalty" of Democrats, he must not complain if his attention be called to a few real cases in his own party. We last week published an extract from a speech in Congress by Thaddeus Stevens, in which that gentleman declared himself to "have become about sick of the talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is," and that "the Union shall never with its consent be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it."

It is, we took to be decidedly "disloyal" talk, and so viewing it, supposed the editor of the *Sentinel* would instantly pronounce judgment to that effect. But judge of our disappointment, on opening his last paper, to find the matter, so plainly and forcibly brought to his notice, passed over in profound silence! Let the editor's impartiality be estimated from this circumstance.

Still, we do not feel like "giving it up." As long as he indulges in the charge of "disloyalty" against Democrats, we shall feel impelled to persist in our efforts to get from him an expression of his views in regard to the "disloyal" sentiments announced by prominent men in his own party. In furtherance of his purpose, therefore, we submit another case.

In Simon Cameron's negotiations with T. Jefferson Boyer, for the PURCHASE of a vote for United States Senator, the old Winnebago, after the bargain had been completed, (as he thought,) threw himself back in his chair, and with calm satisfaction, remarked:

"Well, this ends it. I will be Senator, and you shall never regret it. I will be the next power in this State; and the entire State affairs of this Government will be changed; NOTHING IS MORE CERTAIN THAN THAT THE SOUTH WILL GAIN HER INDEPENDENCE, AND THEN WE WILL HOLD THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT, and I will be able to save my friends."

Now, neighbor, has this a "disloyal" ring, or not? Please answer—at the same time remembering that you have not yet "faced the music" on the extract from old Thaddeus' speech. On these two points you could, no doubt, construct an interesting article, and it is due to the cause of justice and truth that you do it. We wait!

It is thought in English well informed circles, that the Emperor Napoleon, in the event of the rejection of his last proposition by the United States Government, will recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, whether England and other European powers join him or not—that he may even go a little farther and render material aid to the rebels. The proposition having been rejected by Mr. Seward, we shall soon know whether this opinion is well founded or not.

See Webster on the "Right to Speak" on our fourth page.

CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The bill for the enrollment of the whole people of the United States passed the Senate on Monday night without a division. Under its provisions Government of States (but not Congressmen or Clergymen) are exempt from militia duty, while persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens, will be liable to conscription. Persons drafted may secure exemption by procuring a substitute or paying a sum of money not exceeding three hundred dollars; and in case of failure to do either, and neglecting to appear for service, to be tried by court-martial. The first class of the forces to be raised under the bill is to consist of all persons between the ages of 20 and 35 years, instead of 18 and 35, as at first proposed.

The Patriot & Union says: "It has been apprehended that the passage of this act, together with the one authorizing the President to issue orders of arrest and detention, have a significance which looks toward a serious complication in our foreign affairs. Its enforcement under the extraordinary excitement consequent upon a threatened foreign war might not be so difficult as otherwise. It is, in addition, to the other evils it has brought upon the country, it is reserved to this administration to embroil us in war abroad, as the darkness of history will deepen upon it, as the darkness of so fearful a visitation deepens upon the prosperity of the nation. We deplore too much anxiety upon the subject; but months ago we boldly affirmed that, when the sense of its falling strength took hold upon it, and desperation had seized finally upon its councils, the administration, to arouse and sustain the people, would look to a last resort to foreign war."

NO PEACE!

It has come to that pass that the Democrat who opens his mouth in favor of peace, on any terms, is denounced as a traitor by those who demand unquestioning submission to the Administration as the only test of loyalty. Gen. Beaumont, in a recent letter to Gov. Tod, of Ohio, says:

"I am amazed that any one could think of peace on any terms. He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave. He who utters it at this time, is moreover a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men."

Such is the general tone of the Administration press, and of all who "live and breathe" by the administration. We may except Greeley, who is for peace "on the best attainable terms," if we fail to whip the rebels effectually within three months. But Greeley is an Abolitionist, and they do what they may, cannot be traitors; and besides he is as ready to hurl his anathemas against Democrats who go for peace, as General Rosecrans, or the most biased radical in the land. The Albany *Adelphi* tells us who these "no peace" men are, what they are driving at, and what will be the end of all their visionary patriotism. That paper says:

Suddenly, and by concert along the whole length of the Republic, the cry is raised of "No peace!" "No peace without the Union—no Union without abolition." This is the cry raised, and by signal, by the whole cohort of fanatics and destructives.

They know well that the war is of the party that they hate. It is the flame of a piping lid. It is the violence which precedes exhaustion—the throat that is the prelude to submission.

There is a large party which wants no peace. The contractors who are owning the war, but who are not in the army, the bankers and speculators who are working the currency machine, the speculators who profit by the rise in commodities, are all eager to perpetrate the present war of affairs, no matter what ruin it may entail upon the future. Another class cry, "No peace"—the political aspirants in the States and at Washington, who are determined that the war which ministers to their ambition, shall not cease, till it has accomplished their purpose.

This is what animates the wicked and selfish cry of "No peace." The object of every just war is peace. No civilized people ever went to war without proclaiming a willingness to make peace upon terms of justice, wisdom and expediency. A war that excludes from its objects all considerations of peace, brings injury upon those who wage it.

The men who calculate upon protracting the war for their purely selfish and ambitious purposes, will, with equal selfishness, abandon it the moment they see that the contractors and speculators and slaves who baton upon the spoils of war, will demand its surcease, in order that they may realize their gains before utter exhaustion bankrupts the country. The ambitious leaders who aspire to the control of a Southern Confederacy, will, in the future, lest a general dissolution should anticipate the day they have fixed for a separation of the States.

These base interests will then demand peace upon any terms—dishonorable peace. It is from the ranks of these men that that illustrious calamity of all is to come—THE MEN WHO HAVE INSTIGATED A FRATRICIDAL WAR, WILL DEMAND A FRATRICIDAL PEACE. They shall answer to the People, to History, and to High Heaven for both.

Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* is very crusty under the charge of being an Abolitionist. Well, the voice of the people considered, as expressed at last fall's elections, and since that in public assemblies, by the press, and petitions to State Legislatures, the position is doubtless becoming somewhat uncomfortable, and the prospect in the future rather adds to than takes from its disagreeableness. But he has no right to complain. He chose his position with his eyes open—and, we rather suspect, considering his in-born and long-cherished hostility to the Democratic party, with "malice aforethought." His book passage on the rickety and suspicious vessel, "NATHAN THAT THE SOUTH WILL GAIN HER INDEPENDENCE, AND THEN WE WILL HOLD THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT, and I will be able to save my friends."

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REMARKABLE SERMON BY BISHOP CLARK, OF RHODE ISLAND.

A loud Prayer for Peace.—As an evidence of the change of tone that is noticed in such political sermons as are now preached, we present to our readers the following extract from a sermon, delivered a few weeks ago by Bishop Clark, in Grace Church, Providence, before an immense congregation. It is a fervent prayer for peace. One year ago the Bishop, like many others who forgot their calling, was as fervent for war. Similar clerical changes of feeling in regard to the war are observed elsewhere.

Bishop Clark's text was from Lamentations, v. 16: "The crown is fallen from our head; we grieve us, for we have sinned." After a reference to the sad picture of reverses which the prophet describes in the book of Lamentations, the Bishop proceeded to show the application of his language to the condition of our country. "We have fallen upon our head, and the crown is fallen from our head; and the nation boasts with glory, that that nation boasts with a word that shall deepen the gloom, and what dangers threaten us. The crown of prosperity has fallen from our head. Money is a drug; and when a man has made his half a million, he does not know what to do with it; for he feels that there is no paper which may not be a bag in a year, no stock which may not be a stand still. Nothing is safe but gold and land; and the former is as insecure as the ruinous rates, and the latter may yield no income. We have a sort of hectic prosperity, but the vital organs are diseased. We have an abundance of money—an over-abundance of currency—because it is fictitious, 'a promise to pay,' which everybody knows is a lie. The show of prosperity which we have cannot last long. We are blowing the bubble larger and larger every day; and it grows thinner as it expands. It glitters gloriously in the sunshine for a moment, but it will burst suddenly and vanish into space. We have longed for a day when we should be able to produce, producing and manufacturing abundantly. Every one knows that soon the supply will be much larger than the demand, and we are speculating upon the impending calamity."

It is the worst. The temptations to fraud are irresistible, and many men, of whom we had expected better things, are yielding to the temptation. The most discouraging thing in the present alarming crisis is the fact that so many loyal citizens are improperly taking the opportunity to amass enormous profits by fraudulent speculation upon the miseries of the country. I have seen the results of this at Washington; in forms that make men's blood curdle with indignation. I have seen sick and dying men in our hospitals furnished with supplies for their families by fraudulent speculation, and the poor creature turned away with nothing but the nauseous subsidies laid upon their hot and fevered lips.

Here at the North we abolished slavery when it ceased to be profitable; but down here in the Republic the great mass of African is a term of indignity and reproach. We cast contempt on him because he is weak. We exclude him as far as we can from every station of responsibility, no matter what his qualifications may be, and we would be glad to get rid of him altogether if we could.

I hold no Utopian views upon this subject. I never believed that the relation of master and servant is of necessity a sin. I always thought that evil needed to be carefully and judiciously handled.

There is a large party in this nation, in the persons of our representatives and rulers, who are wise, thoughtful and sober judgment and deliberate wisdom of the community which determines who shall be our rulers? How are they nominated? How are they elected? How do they conduct themselves after they are elected? Do they represent the country or the party which elects them? Do they decide every question by its merits? Are they always sober, temperate, chaste, free from all obscenity and profanity? Do they always utter the most honest convictions? Whenever a measure is proposed for action, do they say, "Is it wise and is it right?" or do they determine how they will vote? Alas! there is no hope for the country until the people arise in their might and say, "We will no longer be ruled by those who seek to rule over us." The present has been so low that it is considered an impropriety to speak of the subject in a Christian pulpit. Politics mean party, and this is out of place in the house of God.

The world has found out clearly enough how we are weak. We are not weak in numbers or resources, but we are weak in that efficient action which comes of faith, earnestness, self-denial, and unity of purpose. We have made many awful sacrifices, to no purpose. We follow up nothing so far as to seek to establish a final peace. The fault is laid here and there, and everywhere, and there are none so positive in their censures as those who know nothing of the facts.

O that unity of the nation might be restored in the hour of perpetual peace! We will sacrifice everything but principles for this. Blow from the South, O winds of God, and bring us the tidings of reconciliation and love! Blow from the North, O winds of God, and carry back the message of fraternity and peace! Scatter the darkness from away the clouds, and give unto us all once more the sunshine of tranquil rest! Under the shadow of thy wings we take our refuge; O God, give us peace.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

Senator Rice, Republican, of Minnesota, who is a member of the Military Committee of the United States Senate, made the following extraordinary statement in debate last week:

"I do not believe there is a man in this government, in one of the departments to-day, that can tell us whether we have five hundred thousand or a million men in the field—no one who can come within fifty per cent. of the number of sick and wounded in the hospitals, or with their regiments. One department makes its estimate based upon the supposition that we have one million two hundred thousand men in our army; another, upon the supposition that we have one million five hundred thousand men in our army. The simple truth is that they do not know whether we have that number or half that number. You may take the pay department, the commissary department, the quartermaster's department, and you may take the commanding general and the Secretary of War, and you cannot, from all of them, come within three hundred thousand or probably five hundred thousand of the number of men in the service; at least we cannot get the information."

Is it any wonder that endless confusion, extravagance and waste prevail in our armies and the national finances, when such acknowledged want of system, management and competency is exhibited by those managing or, more properly speaking, mismanaging the war?

Counterfeit Fives on the Harrisburg Bank were in circulation in Philadelphia last week.

"Kinkyheads" is the new title used for Abolitionists, in contradistinction to "Copperheads."

ABOLITIONISM.

It requires more equanimity than is possessed by ordinary mortals to contemplate the present condition of our ill-fated country, without indignation and rage against the reckless and unprincipled authors of our fearful calamities. One may suffer in his person and property with decent composure. He can bury his dearest friend, and exclaim, "They will be done." But when added to these every-day afflictions, comes the terrible truth, that our ever-glorious, ever-prosperous country, the foundation of all our hopes and the basis of our individual happiness, is tottering to its fall, and has been rendered thus by depraved and Godless men, who bind their eyes to passing events and closing their ears to repeated warnings, have rushed madly on with the torch of the incendiary and the knife of the assassin, to burn and bleed the body and soul of the nation, that that man must be made of something besides flesh and blood, whose heart does not swell out with scorn, indignation and hate!

Heaven has scourged for nations as well as individuals. It would be a consolation to know that a just Providence had inflicted upon this nation, for their sins, the scourge of abolitionism. We would then try to bear it, and pray to be delivered. We might then, indeed, wish that His displeasure had been evinced in some other way; that He might have sent us pestilence or famine; for we might then hope that in due time the pestilence might pass away, and the earth again yield her fruits.

The ascendency of this fell demon in the land has done what no earthly power could have done to our country. It has produced a devastation and wreck such as all the powers of the world combined might have essayed in vain.

Born in infidelity, nurtured in scorn and contempt for God and his religion, aiming at the overthrow of both the Church and the State, it has, to the amazement of all considerate minds, received its nourishment and enlarged its proportions through the very hands that it has intended to destroy. A viper put forth to destroy the Church, the reptile has been taken into its bosom, warmed into life, fed upon its milk, and nourished by its care, till the eggs of the cockatrice have poisoned the whole land!—Bangor Democrat.

ALL MUST OBEY LAW.

In Judge Lewis's charge, in the case of the editor of the *West Chester Jeffersonian* against Marshal Milward, for illegal seizure, that able jurist made the following declaration, which is at this time especially important:

"The next important element in the case is the alleged fact that the act complained of was authorized by the President of the United States, and was executed by important Federal officers. But this element loses all its legal importance when we consider that all public functionaries in this land are under law, and that none, from the highest to the lowest, are above the law. They, as well as we, are under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and sworn to support, protect and defend them, or take them as the rule of civil and official conduct, and they are to be judged by it in their official conduct. The acts of the President, and of his subordinate officers, therefore, without right, unless they are authorized by some article of the Constitution, or of the laws made under it and consistent with it. He can make no laws that can vest in him new authority, or that can protect those who obey his unauthorized orders. He would not claim that he could."

The jury was out a short time, when they returned to Court with a verdict of damages for Mr. Hodgson of \$512.

In the U. S. Senate, on Thursday week, the bill to establish a national currency was passed by a vote of twenty-three yeas to twenty-one nays. The bill authorizes the organization of banking associations, with an issue of United States notes as currency, secured by bonds of the United States, the notes to be delivered to the banks or organized under the act at the rate of ninety thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars of bonds deposited with the government, the whole amount of the notes to be issued being three hundred millions; each bank association is required to pay the controller of the currency, semi-annually, one per cent. of its circulation.

It is thought this bill, if unfortunately should become a law, would wind up all other banks. "The end is not yet."

Gov. Curtin's special message, on the subject of military arrests, is a bid for popular support. He is a candidate for re-election. He dare not denounce the proceedings of the Administration and he is afraid to endorse them. He is laboring to build up a party that shall enable him to hold on for another three years—and hence this attempt to compromise between arbitrary power and popular rights. But he will find that the people will not permit him to barter away their liberties by any such compromise. The next Governor of Pennsylvania must be a man who holds fast to the reserved rights of the States, and who will maintain at any cost the rights and liberties of individual citizens.

"Time will put all these matters right."—*Sentinel*.

That's so! The "putting right" was started at the October and November elections, at the proper, and they will not stop in the good work until Abolitionism, hatched in treason and infidelity, be utterly wiped from the land—a hand which but for its sectional and fanatical aid would today be in the enjoyment of its old "peace and plenty." Then will all who have fed and fostered the infernal drive driven into deserved obscurity, to repent in "sackcloth and ashes" the injury they inflicted upon the most beneficent Government the world ever saw. How will our neighbor escape his heavy share of the odium?

The President has nominated Gen. Phelps as major general, his commission to date from December 4, 1861, thus outranking all other volunteer major generals, including Burnside, Hooker and Heintzelman. Phelps issued the first proclamation on religion and slavery from Ship Island, which accounts for "the milk in the cocoa."

Lieut. Ford, of the Provost Battalion, died at McClellanburg, on Friday week, from the wound received three or four weeks since, near that place, while attempting to arrest John Forney.

The N. Y. Tribune informs us that the entire conservative party, men and newspapers, should be arrested and suppressed—none but Greeleyites left on the face of the earth.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Common Deeds, Administrator's Deeds, Common Bonds, Judgment Bonds, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, Notes waiving exemption, Amicable Actions, Subpoenas, Summonses, Executions, School Statements, Naturalization Papers, &c., &c., printed on good paper, for sale at the Compiler's office.

The Dedication of the new German Reformed Church at New Chester will take place next Sabbath morning, March 1st. Divine services will begin on Friday evening previous and be continued over Saturday and Sunday. A number of Clergymen from a distance are expected to be present. The community generally is respectfully invited to attend.

The meeting of the Adams County Teachers' Association, which was to be held in Beaderville the latter part of the present month, has been postponed by order of the Executive Committee, owing to the condition of the roads and other causes.

The Promenade Concert by the Quaker Club, to come off this evening, promises to be a grand affair. See card.

EXCURSION TO HANOVER.—Excursion tickets will be issued on the Gettysburg Railroad, to Hanover and return, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, to all who may wish to attend the Ladies' Fair now in progress there. The train will leave at 2 1/2 o'clock and return about 9. Fare for the round trip, 40 cents. We hope that a goodly number will avail themselves of this opportunity to pay a pleasant visit to our thriving neighbor, and at the same time contribute to the fund for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

THE HOSPITALS.—Another appeal has been made to the Ladies' Relief Association of this place from Washington, for contributions for the sick and wounded soldiers. We hope it may be met with a prompt and generous response. All kinds of delicacies suitable for Hospital use will be accepted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last, about 8 o'clock, when the train arrived at Hanover, from the Junction, a citizen of that place, Mr. M. Stein, hurried across the track, and in the dark, supposed himself clear of the locomotive. He was struck, however, and the engine passed over both legs, cutting one off entirely, and crushing the other. He-ation never took place, and he died on Saturday. He was a single man, about 25 or 40 years of age.—*Sentinel of Tuesday*.

Messrs. Howell & Bourke, corner Fourth & Market streets, Philadelphia—as will be seen by referring to our advertising columns—announce they have in store a variety of Wall Papers, etc., to which the attention of Store-keepers is invited.

Rev. T. P. Bucher will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Acts and Proceedings of the Synod of the German Reformed Church, in the United States, which met at Chambersburg, in October last.

Our citizens in Richmond have been removed from the Liberty Prison to Castle Light, a short distance from the Liberty, within the city. They say nothing about an exchange soon.

John McCleary has been appointed Post Master at Cashtown, vice Henry Nickley, resigned. Peter O'Neil has been appointed P. M. at Square Corner, vice A. W. Stubb, resigned.

Attention is directed to Rev. Mr. Elmer's sale of personal property, on the 18th of March, advertised in another column.

Adjutant General Thomas has just issued an order notifying some ninety-five army officers (designated by name) that, having been removed at the head quarters of the army for offences specified, they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States, unless within ten days from this date they appear before the Commission in session at Washington city, of which Brigadier General Ricketts is President, and make satisfactory defence in the charges against them. Twenty-eight officers are called to answer for being in the city of Washington without proper passes, and failing to report to the headquarters of the Provost Marshal, under arrest, and ordered; and twenty-seven for failing to report at Covington, Camp, Virginia, near Alexandria, as ordered by General Mansfield.

In the above list we observe the name of Capt. Isaac D. Sailer, 15th U. S. Infantry, for having received \$50 as an inducement to muster in a substitute in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa.

What an interesting book the "Basalities of the Draft" would make? Some one should set about writing it. The materials are easily to be had.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.—The movement to settle our present difficulties by a convention of representatives from the free States is progressing in the West. The Illinois Legislature has appointed a committee to confer with those of Indiana, Kentucky and other States, at Louisville, in the month of March, the foremost man in that committee being a strong adherent of Mr. Lincoln, and heretofore a staunch Republican. Mr. Logan, the gentleman in question, it appears, took a prominent part in the November election, by urging all his friends to vote the Democratic ticket, in order to save the country. Many other eminent politicians of Republican proclivities have been appointed on the same committee. The measure was opposed, but in vain, by the Abolitionists in the Legislature. It is expected that the States of Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York will combine in this movement.

The Legislature of Illinois has finally adjourned. The Peace Resolutions which passed the House were prevented from passing the Senate by the withdrawal of enough Abolition members to prevent a quorum.

PEACE PROPOSITUS IN INDIANA.—There are two propositions for the holding of peace conventions before the Legislature of Indiana. One is for a meeting of the Legislatures of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 22nd of February, and the other is, that if Congress shall fail to call a national convention, the State of Indiana shall invite every State in the Federal Union, including the so-called Confederate States, to meet delegates from the State of Indiana in convention at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday in June, 1863. Each of said States to send as many delegates to said convention as shall equal the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State is entitled in the Congress of the United States.

REGIMENT.—The Eastern papers are beginning to eulogize the valor and bearing of the new nigger regiments organizing in the South. A letter to Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, speaking of the "first South Carolina Colored Regiment," says "there are few more valuable regiments in the service." The white soldiers will be passed over, very soon, by these Eastern patriots, in perfect silence.

A New York paper says the Abolition Congress is "going to perdition." That will be hard on "perdition."

A CONFLICT IMMINENT.

It seems impossible, says the New Hampshire Patriot, for the National Government to avoid a serious conflict with the State authorities of various States, except by yielding obedience to the Constitution, which it is so grossly outraging in these arbitrary arrests. In Wisconsin, the Supreme Court, composed entirely of Republicans, has decided that the President has no power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and has ordered the release of fifteen persons arbitrarily arrested by order of the Government. The same decision will doubtless be made in nearly every State when the issue is made, and if the Government persists in arresting and imprisoning persons without warrant and in open violation of the Constitution, it will find itself forcibly resisted by authority of State Governments in the hands of its own political friends.

The question of personal freedom and constitutional rights is too vitally important to every citizen to admit of its being given up without a struggle. It overrides all party questions and feelings, and brings home to every one the momentous issue of liberty or despotism, for himself and his posterity. It is impossible that intelligent and patriotic men can be so blinded by party prejudice and so swayed by political feeling as to justify or submit to such palpable and repeated violations of personal liberty as demonstrate the determination of the Government to sweep away all safeguards of the Constitution and all guarantees of the common law and our own institutions, and establish itself a despotism as arbitrary and unfeeling as ever existed in the world's history.

OLD THAD. TELLS ONE TRUTH.

It is seldom indeed that old Thad. Stevens, member of Congress from the Annapolis district, in the State, speaks the truth, but he did utter one truth on Saturday. In speaking of the innumerable propositions made by Congress, he said—"We have become so accustomed to give away money by millions, that no appropriation is considered too large to be passed." True to the letter, the present administration, backed up as it has been by a Democratic Congress, has squandered hundreds of millions of dollars, merely that a set of Abolitionists might make fortunes. It is true, as Stevens says, that Congress has been in the habit of giving away money by millions; but we put it to the test, and see whether it would not be right in the people of the States to protest against the conduct of the robbers, and say to them in plain terms—"We will pay our money to carry on the war for the restoration of the Union and the Constitution; but we will not pay money for the purchase of negroes and the equipping of a set of villainous volunteers in order to prolong the war."—*Carle's Intelligencer*.

The Crittenden Compromise would have passed if the Republican leaders had not opposed it. Had it been adopted, no debt, no draft, no fighting, no bloodshed, would have followed; our citizens now in the field, perilling their lives, would be at home with their families, enjoying all the comforts and blessings of a prosperous peace. But the Republican leaders, in their party zeal, willed it otherwise. They had the majority in Congress, and are therefore responsible for all the country is now suffering. The people should never forget this great fact.

It is said that a "pre-ure" is being made on the President for a conservative policy. Too late. The game has been tried before, when soldiers were wanted, and always turned out a cheat after they were had. The people have lost all confidence in the "powers that be."

The Board of Revenue Commissioners is now in session at Harrisburg. The State Treasurer, Hon. Henry D. Moore, presided. All the officers