



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, MAR. 2, 1863.

The Republican leadership becoming furious. They see that their hand-writing on the wall. They see that their Abolition Iniquities have divided the people of the North, and that now the great body of them are with the Democrats, on the side of the Union with the Constitution—on the side of the white man and his rights.

Whatever contentions there may be at the North, therefore, are to be attributed to this fell spirit—the spirit of bitter and unrelenting Abolitionism. It was conceived and hatched in hate—hate of the Constitution and Union, and all who advocated their continuance. All the talk of "Union" by these fanatics is mere pretence and hypocrisy. They never cared a straw for the Union, because it tolerated negro slavery, and they do not care for it now.

The Abolition editors' denounce all who insist that the war shall be for the Union and the Constitution, as "copperheads"—all who object to negro emancipation and negro equality, as "copperheads"—all who are for the rights of the white citizen, as "copperheads"—all who praise a good General, as "copperheads"—all who expose and denounce theft and fraud, as "copperheads"—all who oppose the appointment of knaves to office, as "copperheads"—all, in short, who do not applaud the mismanagement of which is resulting in the unnecessary loss of thousands of lives and the accumulation of a mountain of debt, as "copperheads."

These blinded party fanatics expect to produce "unity at the North" by such a course? Do they expect to do the cause of the country any good by this wholesale abuse of the great body of the people? Common sense says, "no—never!"

So far as the people are concerned, they can laugh at these exhibitions of petty malice—these death graps of an expiring faction. Time will make all things even, and they the foul-mouths which deal in "copperheads" so glibly now will be hushed in shame. Mark the prediction!

We are told that the old Know Nothings, who to get office themselves worked day and night to seduce the unsuspecting ignorant in their efforts in connection with the "League" of "Sambos," by them called "Union," the letter to deceive. "The game is the same now as it was then, and is intended to accomplish the same end—to secure offices for those who could not get them by fair and open means.

The Abolitionists must be hard up for capital when they class such men as Cameron, Forney, Champneys, and others of the same stripe, as "Democrats." These men, several years ago, having become "fishy," and having therefore thrown away all chance of getting office from the Democratic party, went over to the Opposition, where they have been fed and fattened at the public crib. To call them Democrats now is about as plausible as to pronounce the negro white.

The men who now so loudly shout "no peace," are the self-same demagogues who, two years ago, when the country might have been saved by a common sense course, hawled themselves hoarse with "no compromise, no compromise!" They wanted "blood-letting" then, to "save the Republican party," and they desire it to continue now, that Abolitionists may fill their pockets, though it be at the expense of the best blood and the last dollar in the land.

The "Age"—In a note received from the publishers, we are requested to announce that "The Age" will not be issued until late in the month of March. This delay is occasioned by the contractors not being able to build the press on which the paper is to be printed at the time specified. The proprietors are getting one of Hoe's last.

Only Twenty Millions!—The U. S. Senate has passed the bill appropriating Twenty Millions of Dollars to aid in the abolition of slavery in Missouri!—This sum divided among the loyal States according to population, would require from Pennsylvania only about \$2,500,000!

We have added quite a number of new subscribers to our list during the last two or three weeks, and among them several who always, up to within a few months, acted against the Democratic party. This is truly encouraging. Keep up the spirit—there is room for more.

The "last card" of Abolition Colonels and other officers in the army, (who receive large pay), is to write out series of resolutions and addresses, denunciatory of their political opponents at home, and have them published in Abolition journals, as portraying the feelings of the soldiers. The trick is a shallow one and will be thoroughly exposed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Stein presented a petition from Northampton county for a National Convention. Mr. Glutz, the petition of 85 citizens of York county for a law prohibiting blacks and mulattoes from entering the State; also, the petition of 76 citizens of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, of similar import.

Mr. Wallace, one from Clearfield county of like import; also, one in favor of a national convention. In the House, Mr. Lilly (Bradford) presented petitions from 423 citizens of Bradford for the repeal of the tonnage duties.

Numerous petitions were presented against the immigration of negroes into this State, and also for the calling of a national convention to restore unity and peace. Mr. Benedict (Huntington), one asking for the passage of a law compelling all persons anticipating marriage to take out a license.

Mr. Kaine introduced a bill providing for the payment of money (\$300) by those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms. We understand that in some counties the people contemplate petitioning the Legislature to allow the money accruing from this source to go into the county treasuries, arguing that it should not go to the General Government, because the State furnished her quota of men to the Government, nor into the State treasury, because this county (for instance) has furnished its full quota of men to the State, and therefore it is not proper that the State should have our men from the county and our money too.

The fund would pay the bounty to volunteers, besides leaving a large relief fund.—The idea will no doubt at once be taken hold of throughout the State.

Our neighbor of the Sentinel still fails to "come to time." Although he denounces Democrats as "traitors" and "copperheads," he "shies off" whenever questioned in regard to the out-spoken Abolitionism really and actually existing in his own party. We have tried him on Stevens and Cameron—but all to no purpose. He will not "face the music." In this state of the case, we have only to leave his one-sided and unfair course to the judgment of an honest public.

Probably our neighbor will "come out" on another point. The Republican-Abolition leaders, keenly feeling that they are responsible for the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise, which would have saved the country from bloodshed and debt, are now very anxious to explain away the part they played at the time, and thus glide under the cloak of odium which necessarily rests upon them. But thus far they have entirely failed, and will continue to fail.—History is against them—all testimony is against them. The verdict has been pronounced, and will never be revoked. They are CURLED, in the face of earth and heaven.

And that the verdict is deserved and just cannot be doubted by right-thinking men. Even our neighbor of the Sentinel is a witness to the fact, and this is the point which we wish now to bring to his attention. In January, 1861, he published in his editorial columns the following:

"What Hinders a Settlement?—The Providence Press, of Monday week, says a letter received there from a Providence gentleman now in Washington, contains the following significant passage: 'The President (today) said to me: I wish the New England men could have persuaded Mr. Seward to adopt the Missouri Compromise-line, as proposed by Mr. Crittenden. That would save us.' Judge Douglas authorizes me to say that in the Senate Committee of Thirteen, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Davis and Mr. Toombs all agreed to accept that as a compromise, if the Republicans would."

Upon this our neighbor commented, in a leading type, as follows: "If a civil war follows a refusal to adjust existing difficulties on such a basis, AWFUL WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THOSE WHO REJECT ALL COMPROMISE!" Surely a heavy judgment, but no more so than the crime deserved.

It may be stated that, a few weeks later, finding that the Republican leaders were taking position against the Crittenden Compromise, because its adoption would settle the slavery question and deprive their party of the only plank it had to stand upon, our neighbor began to get weak on the compromise question, and soon ceased to advocate it altogether. But now that he has seen two years of war, with all its results, "good, bad and indifferent," does he not, in his moments of calm reflection, still think that "awful must be the responsibility of those who rejected compromise," when compromise certainly would have saved the country? We thought so then—we think so now. He thought so then—does he think so now?

Abolition editors abuse not only the people, but the great body of the army of the Union, as "copperheads," because they do not sanction the negro "policy." But, on the principle that "there is comfort in numbers," we suppose the people and the army can stand it.

The Buffalo Courier truly says: "If there is any one position upon which the Democracy of the North are a unit, it is that the Union be preserved with the rights of all the States unimpaired. They have no desire for peace upon the basis of separation, nor any sympathy with a war which is conducted so as to make disunion inevitable."

Over eighty thousand laborers of Ohio have petitioned the General Assembly to pass a law excluding, in the future, negro and mulatto immigration into the State. Just think of it—over eighty thousand "copperheads" among the laborers of Ohio! Shouldn't wonder if they all had votes too. What an awful thought!

An Honest Opinion.—Said a prominent Republican the other day: "I am disgusted with hearing of Mr. Lincoln's honesty.—The frauds which are being exposed every day are awful, and Mr. Lincoln is either aware of them or he is not. If he is, he is not honest, or he would reform them; if he is not, he is as blind as a bat. I tell you the Administration is as rotten as—!!" Remember, that these words are not our own, but the language of a shining light in the Republican party.—Greenback Democrat.

Ex-Secretary Cameron was robbed at his hotel in Washington, on Tuesday morning, of everything in his room, including all the private papers he had with him.—Fit for tax.

The Democrats carried Abolition hands some of last week. The "copperhead" family must be on the increase up there.

CONNECTICUT RESOLUTIONS.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, which met at Hartford on the 18th ult., adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the privilege and the duty of a free people, living under the guarantees of a written Constitution, which combines the provisions of an organic law with the great principles of federation and fraternity, to frankly and fearlessly assert their rights, to freely canvass the acts of their appointed servants, and to reaffirm the great truths which underlie the government and upon which, for three quarters of a century, have securely rested the liberties of the people; and

Resolved, That the present administration of the general government has, for nearly two years, been in armed collision with the people of more than one-third of the States composing the Union, and in the prosecution of the course of self-conceited and utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, it becomes us as the representatives of the conservative people of Connecticut, while awaiting a determination to adhere to the true principles upon which our Union is founded, and proclaiming our devotion to the Constitution, to firmly but temperately condemn the errors of our officers; and

Resolved, That the Administration of Abraham Lincoln has violated the Constitution of the United States in many of its most important particulars; therefore, Resolved, That the United States are a confederacy of States, co-equal in sovereignty and political power; independent in their separate and distinct rights, and that each of their rights not granted by the Constitution to the general government.

Resolved, That while as citizens of Connecticut we assert our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and will hereafter, as we have heretofore, stand firmly by the energy of the authorities of the United States in the full Constitutional exercise of their powers, we deliberately avow that the liberties of the people are menaced by Congressional and Federal usurpations, and can only be preserved by the energetic action of State authority; and we are determined to maintain and defend the honor of our State and the rights of her people.

Resolved, That while we denounce the heresy of secession as undefined and unwarranted by the Constitution, we as confident assert, that whatever may heretofore have been the opinion of our countrymen, that time has now arrived when all true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the "monstrous fallacy" that the Union can be restored by the cessation of hostilities, and are anxious to inaugurate such action, honorable alike to the contending sections, as will stop the ravages of war, avert universal bankruptcy, and unite all the States upon a basis of equality, as members of one confederacy.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Connecticut, sympathizing with their conservative brethren of the Middle and Western States, pledge themselves to unite with them in the adoption of all honorable measures having in view the cessation of hostilities between the North and the South; the reconstruction of the Union on such terms as shall thoroughly define the rights of the States; the restoration of those fraternal feelings which form the true foundation of the federation, and the respect upon the more enduring basis of the temple of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her people, subject to the control of her Chief Executive officer, acting under and by authority of the laws of the State, and all acts of the Congress of the United States violative of the sovereignty of the State in relation thereto should receive the execration of a people justly entitled to their liberties.

Resolved, That the Banking System bill recently introduced into the Senate of the United States, by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the central government; and that the provisions and dangers to the liberties of the people, the authorities of each of the States should sternly resist the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State governments.

Resolved, That the "Banking System" recently passed by the Senate of the United States, based as it is upon an unconstitutional and irredeemable issue of paper currency, cannot fail, if forced upon the people of the States, to prove destructive to the existing monetary institutions, and to inaugurate a central "money power," alike unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and dangerous to the principles upon which our government is founded.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, by his emancipation proclamation, has struck a serious blow at the rights of the States; erected an almost impassable barrier between the North and the South, in attacking the people of fifteen States through a domestic institution which is the property of the States, and of which the individual States possess exclusive control and power; and regardless of the great lessons of the past, the National Executive, in pandering to the insane fanaticism of the Abolition party, has ventured upon a course of arbitrary and despotic measures, and has thereby, in a most disgraceful manner, dishonored our country in the eyes of the civilized world, and carried lust, rapine and murder into every household of the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the act of the Federal Administration in suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, the arrest of citizens not subject to military law without warrant or authority—transporting them to distant States—imprisoning them without charge or accusation—denying them the right of trial by jury, and of witnesses, their favored counsel for their defence—withholding from them all knowledge of their accusers, and the cause of their arrest—answering their petitions for redress by repeated injury and insult—prescribing in many cases a term of years, and their release, test oaths, arbitrary and illegal.

In the abridgment of freedom of speech and of the press—in suppressing newspapers by military force, and establishing a censorship wholly incompatible with the freedom of thought and expression of opinion.—In the establishment of a system of espionage by a secret police to invade the sacred privacy of unsuspecting citizens;—In declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the courts are open and unobstructed for the punishment of crime;—In attempting to strike out of existence the entire value of property in slaves throughout the country;—In the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation, and in the proposed taxation of the laboring white man to purchase the freedom of the negro, and place his labor in competition with the white man thus taxed;—In the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new State without the consent of her Legislature;

Resolved, That all arbitrary and unconstitutional, subversive of the Constitution, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and establishing upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States, a consolidated military despotism, we, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly declare that no American citizen can without the crime of infidelity to his country's Constitution, and the allegiance which he bears to each, sanction such usurpations. Believing that our liberties will be preserved, and our rights secured, in the only way, we have striven to consent, in deep reverence for our Constitution, which has been violated

AN ARBITRARY ARREST IN YORK.

The Prisoner Discharged on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.—A student of the Law, on Friday morning last, Alexander Harris, Esq., a member of the Lancaster Bar, was arrested by the military authorities in this place and committed to the charge of Capt. McGowan, of the Palatka Guards, and was held in confinement to the time of his discharge on Saturday afternoon. The particulars of this arrest, as near as we can ascertain, are as follows:

Mr. Harris, who is the author of a handsome Geography, had been in town several days taking subscriptions for his book. On the morning of his arrest he had some political discussion with some of the citizens of this borough. It is charged by his enemies that he denounced the present Administration as corrupt, and in reply to the charge of being a Secessionist said that he would as soon be a Secessionist as an Abolitionist. Shortly after leaving the place with whom he was talking, and while in the office of the Clerk of the Courts, in the Court House, he was met by Rev. Thomas Street of this borough, entered the Clerk's office and for some words about a letter of recommendation given to Mr. Harris by Mr. Street in the morning, which was restored to the latter, at his request, Mr. Street to the time of his arrest, and was arrested in ten minutes, and left the office. Mr. Street on leaving, met the detachment of the Provoost Guard, accompanied by David Hays, on their way to make the arrest, and returned and was present when the arrest of Mr. Harris took place. The Provoost Guard, having him in charge, conveyed him to Mount Vernon Park, the quarters of Capt. McGowan, and delivered him a prisoner to that officer, who, Mr. Harris declares, treated him very kindly.

On Friday afternoon, the Provoost Guard was issued by Mr. Harris' counsel and granted by Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President Judge of this District, and made returnable at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. On the fixed hour for the return of the Capt. McGowan, and the Provoost Guard, having him in charge, conveyed him to Mount Vernon Park, the quarters of Capt. McGowan, and delivered him a prisoner to that officer, who, Mr. Harris declares, treated him very kindly.

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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.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Fourth Anniversary of the German Reformed Sunday School, on Saturday night week, was of a very interesting and attractive character. So unique and pleasing was the whole arrangement that we cannot forbear repeating the programme.

The exercises opened with a "Sanctus" from Former's celebrated mass, by a "Quartet" of amateur singers. It was admirably executed, as were all the pieces by this choir. After a Prayer by Mr. Sarver, superintendent of St. James S. School, in which the blessing of God was invoked on the Sunday School cause, as one of the mighty agencies in the hand of God for the religious training of the young, and upon the anniversary exercises of the present occasion, the Sunday School sang an appropriate Hymn, "Look on us kindly, friends."

A graceful and chaste Brocade followed, spoken by John Diehl, one of the scholars.—The Infant S. School sang "We are young and we are happy," with a melody and animation peculiar to infant voices.

"Faith, Hope and Charity," was represented by three little girls, dressed in white, neatly and modestly apparelled. "Faith" recited the Hymn:—"Faith adds new charms to earthly bliss," &c., supporting in her hand a cross, the symbol of Christianity, as well as of faith itself. "Hope" recited a passage from "Young's Night Thoughts":—"Hope of all passions most benighted us here," &c., resting her hand on an anchor, as the appropriate symbol. "Charity," occupying the centre of the group, recited a portion of I Cor. xiii. chap., the whole school joining in a response, "Now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three; but the greatest of these is Charity." "Charity" held in her hand a silver dish containing bread crumbs, which two sparrows overlooked. The designs were beautiful and happy, and the effect heightened by the Quartet singing "Charity."

Rev. T. P. Bucher, the Pastor, then examined the Infant S. School, on the incidents of the Savior's birth and ministry, his death, and the subject of his coming into the world, prefacing his questions with a few suitable remarks.—The answers were promptly given; when the Infant School rose and sang very sweetly, "Jesus loves me." The Superintendent's report, setting forth the condition of the Schools, was read by George Geyer. From this he gathered the following statistics: 146 scholars and 26 teachers and officers; \$25 contributed to benevolence; the reciting of the Heidelberg Catechism every four weeks; and 2 deaths during the year. Here the School sang touchingly, "Shall we meet beyond the river?"

The "Three-fold nature of Christianity" was an admirable feature. The Pastor having explained the genius of the Christian religion as involving Faith, obedience and worship—the first was illustrated by a class of large boys and girls reciting in concert the Apostles' Creed—the second by a smaller class reciting the Commandments, and the third by a class of still smaller boys and girls reciting the Lord's Prayer, with beautiful Hymn by the Sunday Choir. After another Hymn by the Sunday School, the Epilogue was pronounced in a clear voice and happy manner by J. Finley Hoop, thanking the audience for the opportunity afforded both themselves and the Schools of joining in this religious feast of love, of peace and good cheer.

An appropriate and most beautiful Anthem, "Lord of Life," sung by the Quartette with unusual purity of tone and expression, concluded the exercises. The singing of the Schools was conducted by Mr. R. A. Lytle, who seemed to have at heart a deep interest in the success of the whole programme. We were greatly delighted with the entire performance of the evening. They could not fall producing a good effect upon the minds and hearts of the children. It must have been gratifying to all interested, that the audience, filling the church to its utmost capacity, should be held captivated for an hour and forty minutes, until the Amen was pronounced in the Benediction.

The 23d, the anniversary of the birthday of the great and good Washington, who loved and fought for his whole country, occurring this year on Sunday, there was no public observance of the day. On Monday, however, the town presented a patriotic appearance by an unusual display of flags.

The Quarter Club's Concert came off on Monday night, and was quite a treat to the lovers of good music. There is no mistaking the talent of the gentlemen of the club—they discourse splendid music. The number of ladies and gentlemen in attendance was very large, and with the enchanting music and the lively promenade, they spent a very pleasant evening.

The Festival of the "Americans of African descent," on Monday evening, was, we are told, largely and liberally patronized by "black spirits and white." It is supposed that the "Union League" made it point to have the Festival more than ordinary success, because on the same night a "white folks" had a Promenade Concert at Shedd & Baile's Hall.

We learn with regret of the death of Eli Lents, a member of Company 1, 12th Regt. Maine, P. V., at Camp Alleman, Va. Mr. Lents was taken ill with pneumonia on Saturday night, 14th ult., died on Monday, 16th, and was interred near the Camp on Tuesday, 17th. He was from Latimore township, and a member of the Company formerly commanded by Capt. Shipley. He was highly esteemed by his comrades and acquaintances.

Departed this life, on Sunday, the 5th ult., at Suffolk, Va., Michael Hollinger, of the 16th Regt. Maine, from Latimore township. Adams county, aged about 36 years. His body was brought home for interment, and was buried on Saturday week, at the Franklin Church. He leaves a wife and five small children to mourn his loss.

A statement has been published showing the number of persons exempted from military service in each county in this State in the late draft on the ground of conscientious scruples. The number in Adams county was 139. Under the new conscription act no exemptions are allowed on these grounds.

Col. Rufus C. Swope, the Commissioner of the Draft for this county, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster in the Army, with the rank of Captain. His appointment is dated Nov. 26, 1862, and was confirmed by the Senate Thursday week. It is said that pay is to commence from the date of the appointment. Why are not the people a unit?

Trostle's Post-office, near York Springs, has not been established, in consequence of some difficulty in complying with the regulations of the Department.

CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate, on Monday, Mr. Richardson took the floor, referring to the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) on Saturday, which he characterized as extraordinary, and as charging that the bullets fired against Union soldiers were fired by Democrats, and that the whole Democratic party were disloyal.

Mr. Wilson said he never said the masses of that party were disloyal. Mr. Richardson proceeded, and asking who took Virginia out of the Union, said they were men who were opposed to the Democratic party. While this was the case, the Democratic portion of the State remained loyal, and are now set off into a new State. The charge was wholly unjustifiable as against the Democratic party. If there was any disloyalty, he should expect to find it in Massachusetts, under the teachings of Wendell Phillips and others. In Massachusetts the negroes were enlisted to defend the forts of that State, and according to the New York Times they were enlisted at Fort-ress Monroe, and accredited to Massachusetts, when Indiana and other States did not fill up their quota, the draft was made, but Massachusetts was allowed to fill up her quota by enlisting negroes to defend her forts, and yet the Senator from Massachusetts undertakes to lecture the Senate on patriotism. He contended that if the proper policy had been pursued the rebellion could not have lasted ninety days.—But since the inauguration of confiscation and emancipation, we have had no success; but let the confiscation and emancipation acts be recalled, and there is time yet to save the country.

Under the old policy success was certain—under this new policy destruction is just as certain. Until the emancipation proclamation was issued, the conscripted soldiers of the South had been of little service, but now they fought as earnestly in the rebel ranks as the original leaders. And we have a conscription bill by which it is proposed to destroy the power of all the courts. He did not know where else the people had to surrender of their rights. It was well said by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) the other day that no court and no lawyer in all the years of the government had claimed the President had the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and thus arrest peaceful citizens. He was opposed to both the conscription bill and the present bill. The conscription bill would give the country no soldiers until 1864, and they were wanted in 1863. He saw no reason for parting with the liberties and power of the people if no benefit was gained by the conscription.

On the same day, in the House, the conscription bill was taken up. Mr. Olin, of N. Y., stated the urgent necessity for the passage of this bill. He hoped the measure would meet with the approval of every man in the House, though there might be some difference of opinion on matters of detail.

Mr. Biddle said he was in favor of an efficient organization of the national force, but this is one of a series of measures which lends material to the utter destruction of the government. He addressed his remarks to the fifth and seventh sections of the bill, contending that the bill placed into the hands of three military governors full military authority, thus superseding the civil law. The future can be judged by the past with reference to the use of the citizens have been swept away by executive power. He referred to arbitrary arrests, saying they had produced a feeling of indignation throughout the country.

Mr. Davis desired to know what party in the North would create a revolution—the Republican party or the Democrats? Mr. Biddle.—It will be by an outraged people. He then proceeded to point out the unconstitutional details of the bill, and enumerated the illegal arrests heretofore made by military governors as indicative of what might be expected in the future.

He complimented Gov. Curtin for his protest against illegal arrests, and concluded by giving notice of certain amendments to curtail the powers granted to provost marshals. The necessity for this he found in the action of provost marshals heretofore who on many occasions had interfered with the freedom of elections.

Mr. Wright desired the bill to be amended, and for that purpose he desired his reference to the military committee. He was in favor of using all efforts to put down the rebellion, but the bill contained provisions to which he strongly objected. He especially condemned the provision vesting extraordinary powers in the provost marshals.

Mr. McPherson said under the bill a provost marshal could not make arrests for treasonable practices. He could only make a report on the subject to the provost marshal general of Washington.

Mr. Wright said, then the discretion of arrest was with the provost marshal general. He would not surrender his constitutional rights to one man.

The House took a recess until 7 P. M. On Wednesday, the Conscription bill, being under consideration, Mr. Thomas, of Mass., one of the four or five conservative Republicans in the House, made an excellent speech. He said the majority of the abolitionists had in the House, on an accidental one, and had largely been reversed by the people. The abolition policy, confiscation and emancipation and negro soldier bills, had disaffected the people, and they no longer rushed to arms with alacrity. The people being no longer with them, they proposed to force them into the service by coercion, and to multiply provost marshals and create a new system of military jurisdiction to which the people were accustomed. Their only remedy was to regain the confidence and hearts of the people by a handsome abolition scheme, and giving their attention to the salvation of the country.—Without doing that, this bill would accomplish no good.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to vote upon amendments offered. Various amendments were voted on. One was adopted confining the term of service to the present rebellion, not to exceed three years.

Mr. Vallandigham offered an amendment that instead of summary arrests by provost marshals of persons resisting or counseling resistance to the draft, they shall be made on a warrant issued by civil officers or courts having competent jurisdiction, on oath or affirmation, setting forth the nature of the charge. Lost—yeas 57, nays 115.

Mr. Pendleton offered an amendment requiring the Secretary of War to fix the sum to be paid for lieu of service by a general order, before the draft. Adopted.

Mr. Wickliffe offered an amendment providing that the officers should be appointed by the Governors of the States. Lost by yeas 55, nays 104.

The seventh section was so amended as to strike out from the duties of the provost marshals "to inquire into and report to the Provost Marshal General all treasonable practices." The bill then passed yeas 116, nays 70. Mr. McPherson voted for it.

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