

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!

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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.

The fanatical leaders want no Union, unless it be with a Constitution of their own making, or none at all. But this the people do not want, and because they do not, these "bold, bad men" are determined that nothing shall be done in accordance with the wishes of the people—that they shall be defied and disappointed at every turn.

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. They would "let it slide" in a moment, if by doing they could crush the Democratic party—the real Union!

That the Abolition editors' denunciations all 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 which is resulting in the unnecessary loss of thousands of lives and the accumulation of a mountain of debt, as "copperheads."

Do 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 Knave 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 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.

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 a federal 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;

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 united action, and each to each rights not granted by the Constitution to the general government.

That while as citizens of Connecticut we assert our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and will hereafter, as we have heretofore, firmly and courageously defend 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 restored 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.

That while we denounce the heresy of secession as undefended 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 "monstrous fallacy" that the Union can be restored by the cessation of hostilities, 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.

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.

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 President of the United States, 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 proud of their liberties.

That the Militia 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 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 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 imprisonment, without trial, and their release, test oaths, arbitrary and illegal.

AN ARBITRARY ARREST IN YORK.

The Prisoner Discharged on a Writ of Habeas Corpus. A student of the Law, in the 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 Falstaff 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 he said a Secessionist, and that he would be soon by a Secessionist in 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 met Mr. Harris, of Thomas Street in 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 effect that he would be arrested in ten minutes, and left the office.

Mr. Street on leaving, met the detachment of the Falstaff 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 Falstaff 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 Falstaff 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. At the hour fixed for the return of the Falstaff Guard, Harris was in his honor asking, on account of business, time until one o'clock to make return to the writ. At that hour the Court House was crowded, when Capt. McGowan produced the person of Mr. Harris, claiming that he was a Secessionist, and that he was in custody, and that he had an order from Provost Marshal Fish of Baltimore to send the prisoner to that City. After a hearing, it appearing that Harris is a citizen and not a soldier, and that there was no warrant issued for his arrest, his Honor Judge Fisher ordered his discharge, and he was set at large.

The opinion of Judge Fisher was pointed out, and we are sorry we have not a copy of it for publication. It is a substance of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania provide that "the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." Even admitting that a rebellion or invasion existed, the writ of Habeas Corpus, which had not done, no rebellion or invasion existing, the Courts are all open and the laws in force.

There is a legal remedy for every infraction of law, and therefore we are urged and not by the military authorities, the rights of citizens under the Constitution and laws of the United States and this Commonwealth. The Constitution of the United States declares that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without process of law," and the Constitution of Pennsylvania declares that no citizen "can be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land." As there was no warrant, and the process of law required by the Constitution of the United States and this State, was not produced, the prisoner is discharged.

Mr. Harris charges the Rev. Thomas Street and David Hays with procuring his arrest, and while yet in military custody, instituted a suit against them, for false imprisonment. Messrs. Street and Hays were arrested by a Deputy Sheriff, and refusing to give the required bail, they were committed to prison. On Saturday evening the former was brought before Judge Fisher on a writ of Habeas Corpus and discharged on his own recognizance. The latter was required but the same evening was discharged.

Our community has been greatly excited in consequence of the events transpiring lately, and the opinion is freely expressed by even moderate Republicans, that the arrest of Mr. Harris was unjustifiable, and should not have been made. It was a gross violation of his rights as an American citizen, and citizen of Pennsylvania, and will only embitter public opinion, against the military authorities, and only tolerated but encouraged such outrages. If men are guilty of offences, let them be tried according to law, and if convicted, let them be punished. This is one of the rights of the people, and their servants their execution in duty, owe to their protection in their persons and property.

We rejoice that the threatened conflict between the civil and military authorities has terminated in favor of popular liberty, and that in the discharge of Mr. Harris, the law has been vindicated and sustained. We trust that the military authorities will not be so arbitrary as to divide our people and stir up bitter and unrelenting strife in our midst. Surely the cause of the Union and the Constitution cannot be benefited by such means, to restore the former and vindicate the latter. The law must be made by the people's servants, the President of the United States and his officers, "THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND!"

We have been informed that on the hearing of the Habeas Corpus in the case of Rev. Mr. Street an objection was made by the counsel of Mr. Harris to the discharge of Mr. Street on the ground that the writ of Habeas Corpus had not attached to it a United States fifty cent stamp and therefore the respondent could not be discharged. But Judge Fisher promptly overruled the objection and decided that as the liberty of the citizen was protected by the writ—a free writ—he would not hold that it was subject to a tax without express words imposing it.

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 beneficent 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 we gather 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 hymns 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, and during 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, as we hold, largely and liberally patronized by "black spirits and white." It is supposed that the "Union League" made it a point to have the Festival more than ordinary success, because on the same night "white folks" had a Promenade Concert at Shedd & Baile's Hall.

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 bullet 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 here. By it liberty is destroyed and now, by this bill, 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 leads materially 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 good which he has 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.

CONGRESS.

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, in an accidental case, 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 the use of service by a general order, besides 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 115, nays 97. Mr. McPherson voted for it.

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.