The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAR. 9, 1863. No. 22.

Terms.

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OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment.—"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

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JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
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Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE Chambersburg Street Restaurant, (recently Eckenrode's,) is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in all styles; FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can at all times be had.

CALL IN. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

BOLLINGER & BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1862.

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Peter Martin, Esq., Prothy of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " " "

April 15, 1861.

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Shawl Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest underclothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 12 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR, Agent.

Nov. 17, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap,

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected. H. G. CARR.

York st., Gettysburg, Dec 29, '62. 3m

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Cobergs, Detaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpacas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c.,

to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Attention!

THE CHEAPEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE WORLD!—4,318 Pieces of Assorted Jewelry for $50.—A complete list of fine Gold, Plated and Oreide Jewelry, sent free. Address J. A. SALISBURY, Agent,

Jan. 26, 1863. 6t Providence, R. I.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at B. F. McLHENY'S.

The Muse.

WEITZEL'S FOUR THOUSAND.

"What shall I do with them?"
Gen. Weitzel to Gen. Butler.

AIR—"Uncle Ned."

There were four thousand nigs to be housed, cloth'd and fed,
Standing all in a row, in a row,
Worth from five to six hundred dollars a head,
And no place under heaven to go.
They had thrown down the shovel and the hoe,
Thinking white folks would take them in tow,
And they'd club in de nort 'cause gent'men bred
In de nort, what contrabands go."

A very wry face General Weitzel did make,
He was puzzled as puzzled could be;
Long files of white teeth to devour the hoe-cake,
And not enough hoe-cakes had he.
They had dash'd down the shovel and the hoe,
In the fields where the sugar-canes grow,
And they hadn't a chance living wages to make—
What to do with 'em he didn't know.

He couldn't send 'em back to make sugar, of course,
For they were all free, were all free,
And as he had no way to employ such a force,
He wished them all under the sea.
When they had down the shovel and the hoe,
They thought, for they heard it was so,
That with store-clothes and plenty of gold in the purse,
Where they pleased they'd triumphantly go.

Alas! simple darkeys, you'd better have staid
And worked all your lives in the cane,
For the hopes you have cherished will all be betray'd
And you'll sigh for your bondage again.
No work for the shovel and the hoe,
No place in the wide world to go,
No fiddle and dance when the sugar is made,
Alas! boys, your cake is all dough."

Miscellaneous.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

The Question of Loyalty Discussed.

It is undoubtedly true, that the people of the loyal States are now divided into at least two political parties. One of these is composed of those who yield an *unconditional* support to the Federal administration; the other of those who are *willing to support* the administration only in a faithful exercise of all its legitimate powers. It becomes, then, important to decide which of the parties named is the most truly loyal to the government; or rather, (as there can be no degrees of loyalty between them,) which is really loyal, and which really disloyal. It is quite notorious that the party which insists that the administration should be given an unqualified and unquestioning support—*should be sustained, regardless of* what it may do, whether right or wrong—assumes to be the only loyal party in the country, and, of course, that all those who will not assent to their loose notions respecting the political duty of the citizen, and the claims of the government on his allegiance, are therefore traitors.

If the people of this country were living under a despotism, there might be some sort of reason in contending that they owe and should render absolute obedience to their sovereign. But they live under a republican government, of limited and defined powers and jurisdiction. They, moreover, are its creators, and it is their creature.—Their duty of obedience to it is commensurate with the powers and jurisdiction with which they have voluntarily invested it, and beyond that it has, and can have, no just claim of authority over them. The sovereignty of the people is original and plenary—that of the governments they have instituted for their welfare—both State and National—is derivative, and partial. The people, therefore, owe the governments of the States and of the Nation only so much submission and fealty as is correspondent with that measure of their inherent sovereignty which they have delegated to those governments. And here we must make a distinction between a Constitutional government, and the men who undertake to administer it. A people may be entirely loyal to the political system they have created for their government, and yet entirely opposed to the action of those whom they have appointed to enforce that system. The agents employed to execute certain powers, under oath, may violate them.—The trust is thereby broken. But because those who gave the powers and reposed the trust, complain of the faithlessness of their trustees, they surely do not, therefore, oppose the trust, or the thing entrusted, nor can they be fairly accused of any such folly. Hence, a people who censure their political rulers for grossly exceeding their delegated powers, are surely not guilty of infidelity to the government, which is a very different thing from the administration.

Let us go a step further in this argument. If censure of those who abuse a political trust, by exceeding or perverting it, is not a crime, but a duty, what should be thought of those who aid and abet such usurpation? Who, pray, are disloyal to the government? They who resist encroachment on the Constitution, or they who countenance and encourage encroachment? Are they disloyal who hold the private citizen and the public officer to the laws of the State; or they who, by agreeing to support the latter in treating the laws with contempt, virtually incite both the people and their servants to disregard & overthrow the laws? It seems to us, that while that party which insists only on a faithful adherence of the people and their servants to the laws is really loyal, those who would support an administration in violating the laws, are but aiders and abettors of treason. We never supposed that the day would ever come, under this government, when a political party would be denounced as seditious and treasonable, for simply insisting that the chosen executors of the laws shall be faithful to them, and that another party, which more than approves of the grossest invasions of the Constitution by the Executive, would have the supreme impudence to set itself up as the exclusive embodiment of patriotism and loyalty. Surely the people of America never can be persuaded that the way to preserve their liberties, is to give them up—that the best and safest mode of securing a government of law, is to suffer tyrants to destroy it on the plea of "necessity."—"Junius" said to the people of England:

"Both liberty and property are precarious, unless the possessors have sense and spirit enough to defend them. Let me exhort and conjure you never to suffer the least invasion of your Constitution to pass by, without a determined, persevering resistance. One precedent creates another.—They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine. Examples are supposed to justify the most dangerous measures. *Be assured that the laws, which protect us in our civil rights, grow out of the Constitution, and they must fall or flourish with it!* * * * The power of King, Lords, and Commons, is not an arbitrary power; *they are the trustees, not the owners of the estate. The fee-simple is in us;* they cannot alienate, they cannot waste. When we say that the legislature is supreme, we mean, that it is the highest power known to the Constitution; that is the highest in comparison with the other subordinate powers *established by the laws.* In this sense, the word supreme is relative, not absolute. The power of the legislature is limited, not only by the general rules of natural justice and the welfare of the community, but by the forms and principles of our particular Constitution. If this doctrine be not true, *we must admit that King, Lords, and Commons* have no rule to direct their resolutions, but merely their own will and pleasure; they might unite the legislative and executive power in the same hands, and dissolve the Constitution by an act of Parliament." * * * * * * "The dearest interests of this country are its laws and its Constitution. Against every attack upon these, there will I hope, be always found amongst us the *firmest spirit of resistance superior to the united efforts of faction and ambition*; for ambition, though it does not always take the lead of faction, will be sure, in the end, to take the most fatal advantage of it, and draw it to its own purposes. But, I trust, our day of trial is yet far off; and there is a *fund of good sense in this country* which cannot long be deceived by the arts either of false reasoning or false patriotism."

The above language of an intelligent and free-spirited Englishman, addressed to his fellow countrymen, at a time when their Constitutional liberties were being endangered by a most corrupt Ministry and Ministerial party, is so applicable to the portentous state of affairs now existing in this country, that we think it wise to quote it for the instruction and admonition of our people. The pith of it all is that under a Constitutional government, loyalty consists alone in adherence to the laws, and that the safety of public liberty depends on the rigor with which those who govern are held to the laws by those whom they represent.—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

LETTER FROM CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.

The Democracy of Lock Haven celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birthday on Monday, the 23d. Invitations had been sent to distinguished Democrats in *different parts of the State*—to Mr. Buckalew among others—and, during the proceedings, the following letter from that gentleman was read:

C. S. McCormick, Esq., Chairman Democratic Standing Committee of Clinton county:

SIR:—I have your favor inviting me to attend your meeting on the 23d inst. I shall not be able to be present, but will not deny myself the pleasure of writing a few lines which you may read to the meeting if you think proper.

The thorough organization of the Democratic party at this time, and the discussion on its behalf of public questions, must be regarded as most important to the public interests.

The failure of the Republican party in the management of the war, and the measures of legislation and internal policy which it has brought forward, are most convincing proofs of its incapacity and unfitness for the possession of power. The land mourns, and wisdom, and regard for the Constitution, seem to have departed from the halls of Congress and the chamber of the Executive.

Restore the Democratic party to power and the future will be hopeful, for it has capacity for duties of government and is the only party known that can unite the States together in firm concord and preserve to us our system of constitutional rule unimpaired.

Let our State stand forward to redeem the country from calamity. Her voice is potent, and it may well be lifted this year for honest government, for the faithful observance of constitutional duties by our rulers, and against the fanaticism and folly in high places which are urging us onward to destruction. Yours, very respectfully,

C. R. BUCKALEW.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 20, 1863.

AFRAID TO TRUST THE GOVERNMENT.

Evidence, abundant and conclusive, presents itself on all sides, that the people—men of all parties—have no confidence in the Government under the Lincoln Abolition Administration, and are afraid to trust it.

If it is not so why does it require $172 in Lincoln greenbacks to buy $100 in gold?

If it is not so, why is that monied men are unwilling to loan money to the Government at 6 per cent. interest? Thousands and millions of dollars are being loaned to individuals, corporations, and States, at 5 per cent. interest. There is now on deposit in the banks of this county nearly a million of dollars—more than half a million in the Bank of Chester County—the most of it belonging to Republicans who know that the Government is begging for money, *but they will not loan a dollar!*

Why, John Hickman, himself, who has contributed, by his speeches and votes, to push the country into its present ruinous condition, will not loan to the Government a red cent of the thousands he has pocketed as a member of Congress. He votes for laws to draw money from other people, but his own he prefers to invest in West Chester Gas Stock, where he has hope of getting it back, to letting it go to the Government, which he fears *will never pay!*

These *facts* speak for themselves. So far as Republican monied men are concerned, they show themselves to be acting most hypocritically towards the public, and disloyally towards the Government.—*Jeffersonian.*

☞We find the following strange advertisement in a Salem, Mass., paper:

"Bosoms—just opened. A fine bosom for 17 cents—a very nice bosom at 25 cents. Our stock of bosoms is full, and at very low prices."

This is the most frightful picture of immorality we have ever happened to see.—The "full" and "very nice" bosoms are well *enough—in fact they are rather favorites* with the community in that shape; but the idea of "opening" them at 17 and 25 cents is shameful, and we hope that Salem may never say anything more about Philadelphia or Paris after that.

☞The *Village Record*, a Black Republican paper, says "The golden opportunity for putting down the rebellion is past."—That's so: but there seems to be a greenback opportunity left.—*Jeffersonian.*

BEDFORD COUNTY.

The Democracy of Bedford County held their usual County Meeting on Monday evening, the 9th ult. The *Gazette* pronounces it one of the largest ever held in the place. A series of spirited resolutions were acted upon *separately*, and adopted. We make the following extract:

Resolved, That we detest and abhor the idea of servile insurrection, suggested in the Emancipation Proclamation of the President to the negro slaves of the South, and that we consider as most reprehensible the late action of Congress in authorizing the arming and equipping of 150,000 negroes as soldiers, believing that this Government was made for the benefit of white men and that it can be sustained by white men if white men administer its affairs.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the war *as it is at present conducted*, and will continue to be so long as its object is the emancipation of negro slaves and not simply and clearly the re-establishment of the authority of the Constitution over the seceded States; and believing that a continuation of the war, under the late Emancipation Proclamation, can only result in the ruin and desolation of the country, the final and irrevocable dismemberment of the Union and the utter annihilation of free Constitutional Government, we express our ardent desire for an early and honorable peace.

Resolved, That we recommend the calling of a National Convention, for the purpose of a peaceful and lasting settlement of our country's troubles, and that we hereby call upon the State Legislature to take the proper steps towards the assembling of such a convention.

Resolved, That we are unalterably hostile to the proposed legislation by Congress for the purchase of negro slaves in Missouri and *other slave States* with a view to the setting such slaves at large, and we protest against the levying of taxes upon the people of our State, for the payment of such purchases, as unauthorized by the Constitution and as unwarranted by any moral or political necessity of the country.

Resolved, That our delegate be and he is hereby instructed *not to vote for any man for Governor, who has not publicly declared himself, or who will not publicly declare himself*, opposed *to the emancipation proclamation*, and to Abolition in any and every form, and who will not avow himself in opposition to all the unconstitutional acts of the present Federal Administration, and who will not declare himself *publicly* and *unreservedly* to be in favor of maintaining the State rights of Pennsylvania, in the same manner as the recently elected Governors of New York and New Jersey have done.

Hon. Job Mann was chosen Representative Delegate to the State Convention, instructed to vote for Hon. John Cessna for Governor *on the above platform.* Hon. W. P. Schell was recommended for Senatorial Delegate, untrammeled by any instructions.

☞The following from the Greensburg *Democrat* is so well timed that we copy it with pleasure, and commend the advice it contains to the Democracy of Adams county:

Township Elections.—At the suggestion of some good Democrats, and it meets our entire approbation, we call attention to the importance of thorough organization for the spring elections. Some think the township offices not worth their attention. This is a great mistake. The interests of the people; the money of the people; and sometimes even the political rights of the people; are in the hands of the local authorities. We once knew an election board refuse a Democrat his vote in the morning, and receive that of a Republican the same evening, where the objection, and the reason of it, were precisely the same. Let us, then, see in time that good and true men are chosen to every office in our gift. None are so unimportant as to be below our regard, if we are faithful.

FRAUD! FRAUD!! FRAUD!!!

This is the prolific theme of every journal in the land save those devoted to the radical interest, or whose proprietors are interested in these plunderings. Frauds in the army, *frauds in the navy, frauds in the Custom House*, frauds in all the various departments of the government. Where and when are these corruptions to end? It is said that Secretary Chase has one hundred and thirty presses engaged in turning out "green-backs," and yet fails to meet the hungry demands for *more!*

Never, in the history of our own or any other nation, has there been developes such a systematic series of stupendous peculations. And yet with all these startling truths, what single step has been taken by Congress to arrest the evil. Where is the evidence of the trial, much less of the conviction of one of those public thieves?—Congress has been so deeply interested in legislating for the negro, that its members have failed to find time to look after the pecuniary interests of the nation. How long shall these things be permitted?—*Hartford Times.*

☞The Abolitionists still continue their preparations for the burial of the Union.—After a prolonged effort, commenced in Puritanical New England more than three score years ago, they have succeeded in bringing on a sectional war and stabbing the Union to the heart, and now they are trying to bury the corpse out of sight.—The leaders are paving the way for foreign mediation, by which they hope to bring about what they so ardently desire and at the same time hope to escape the odium of having designed it from the beginning and shaped all their measures to accomplish it.

Whenever these men are ready to acknowledge the failure of their plan of saving the Union, let them stand aside, and wiser men will save it. But shall they be allowed to destroy it because they cannot save it? "No!" a thousand times, "No!"

☞The country will hold the party in power responsible for refusing to settle our difficulties in the beginning, for not reinforcing McClellan at Richmond as well as for the dismissal of McClellan, the emancipation proclamation, the organization of negro brigades, and any disasters which may befall our arms hereafter. They, having diverted the war from its orignal purpose—let them bring it back to their first pledge so solemnly given the people, let it be solely for the Constitution and the Union without engrafting upon it the issues for which disunionists have for years been laboring.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

THE COLLAR-MEN.

The collar-men of this most despicable Administration—those creatures who are fed from the public treasury, and whose interest it is to prolong our national troubles—are required to perform duties at once mean, unmanly and wicked. *They* to talk about the injustice of slavery, indeed!—Why, the meanest slave in the cotton and rice fields of the extreme South never performed more menial duties than those performed by the collar-men of the Washington *dynasty.* The slaves of Georgia and the Carolinas would shun them because of their servility. No matter how often "old Abe" may change his sentiments—no matter what outrage is committed, or how many robberies are exposed, these poor menials are required to give tongue, and cry out "Amen!"

When two of Jeff. Davis' foreign ministers were taken from a British vessel and sent to one of our forts as prisoners, how *these mendicants danced with joy*, how they praised Lincoln for his "Jackson firmness," and denounced every man as a "traitor" who doubted the policy of the arrests, or dared to intimate that the act was in contravention of maritime law. John Bull gave a loud growl, and made a peremptory demand for the surrender of Slidell and Mason, and our weak-kneed rail-splitter cowered like a spaniel before the British lion and surrendered the prisoners, and *sent a humiliating apology to Queen Vic.*—Again the collar-men became frantic with joy, eulogized the President for his "wisdom and prudence," and again branded every man as "disloyal" who did not agree with them!

Again, when the Abolitionists brought a "pressure" to bear upon the President, and threatened that they would not aid the country to another man or another dollar, if their hellish designs were not complied with, "old Abe" appeared for once to remain firm, and told the *holy* men of Chicago that he could not and would not issue an Emancipation Proclamation, because, to use his own language, such a document "would be as inoperative as the Pope's bull against the comet." This was a good resolve, and the people rejoiced together, the collar-men not excepted. But when, a few days after, the President yielded to the continual "pressure," and *did* issue just such a Proclamation as he himself had argued against and denounced, the same spaniels who had endorsed his reply to the Chicago preachers, cried out "all hail father Abraham, you are right again, and all who refuse to say so are traitors."

When, again, the President discarded the recommendation of Cameron (then Secretary of War,) to arm the slaves, because, as he said, "such an act would bring ruin to the Union cause on the border Slave States," the people gladly acquiesced in the opinion, the collar-man pretending to chime in with public sentiment. But *now*, when arming the negroes is to be one of the principal measures of the Administration, these same pliable lick-spittles again agree with the President, and opposition to the arming of negroes is denounced as "disloyalty."

The collar-men, then, are the merest political drivellers imaginable—weather-cocks, ready to change position every day or every hour; ready to approve of frauds upon the Government, robberies, perjury, and villainies of all kinds. They are made to scoff at the laws and the Constitution, to advocate the equality of races, and political heresies and doctrines revolting to men of sense. Nay, more, these collar-men—these office-holders under this festering Administration—are required to speak of every man as a "secessionist," who dares utter a word in favor of the Constitution or in condemnation of the corruptions of the Administration. Many of these poor devils are Republican editors and place-holders, and are forced to yield their manhood or their places. They are slaves to the power that is over them, and are directly interested in the war, and *desire its prolongation.* They cry out "traitor" and "secessionist" with great glibness, but they do this in compliance with orders from head-quarters. They are after their bread and butter, the wretches, and are willing to act the part of traitors, and place themselves openly in defence of villainy, Cameron, Patterson, bribery and corruption, rather than quit their hold upon *the public teat.* Justice may yet overtake these rascals, sycophants and menials, and when it does they may find the collars they now wear tighten about their worthless necks.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞Has wisdom died in Washington?—Are Congress and the President deaf as well as blind? Are they, indeed, so fast joined to their miserable party idols that nothing can separate them? Do they not know *that there is a broad distinction between* the Constitution and the Chicago Platform, and that it is the former they have sworn to support, and by failing to do so, have brought upon us great perils? Does not the President see that he has paralyzed the country by his unconstitutional policy—his emancipation scheme, his martial law, his arbitrary arrests, and other measures which those who were vociferous in demanding are impotent to sustain, either in the State elections or on the field of battle by arms? Does he not see that there is but one way to save the country and retire from office at the end of his official term, without disgrace and the execrations of the whole civilized world? If he does not others do.—We tell him there is but *one way.* He must discard his present counsellors and conform his policy to the Constitution, the spirit of our institutions, and public sentiment, or he and all are lost. Dare we hope that he *will regard our admonition? For will madness* rule the hour until ruin closes the scene, and darkness and desolation cover the land?—*Patriot & Union.*

☞During the pending of the conscription bill in the Senate, Charles Sumner asserted that Massachusetts had been favored on account of her furnishing men for the navy, though Senators stated that more than half of the seamen were foreigners, that most of them were enlisted at N. Y., that the fishermen of Massachusetts had gone largely into the army rather than the navy, and that a large portion of the volunteers of Massachusetts were workingmen from other States. It was really pitiable to see Massachusetts, with its vast wealth, and that mischievous fanaticism which has brought so great a war upon our common country, resorting to so many expedients in the high places of the nation to escape the full force of the draft. The other draft has never been made in Abolition Massachusetts.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞It is now stated that the President will immediately call out six hundred thousand men under the conscription act.

HOW IT WORKS—WHITE AND BLACK SOLDIERS.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date of New Orleans, February 12, relates the following:

"Three weeks ago there was sent up to Baton Rouge the 3d Louisiana Native Guards—a colored regiment—commanded by Col. J. A. Nelson, formerly in the 31st Mass., and Provost Marshal of Ship Island—ten colored parsons—four captains and six non-commissioned officers—forming part of the command—they drilled well, marched well, kept themselves clean, performed all their duties like soldiers—nothing in the world is alleged against them but that they are negro officers; hence the ill-will, the detestation, with which they are regarded.

"I am informed that Gen. Grover will not 'recognize' the regiment; that he has asserted that in case he shall be officially required to do so, the United States Government is welcome to his commission; that the regiment can neither draw clothing, blankets, nor pay in consequence; that the officers of certain white regiments vindicate the purity of their cuticle on every possible occasion by insulting the colored ones; that some (of the former) have resigned; that the Colonel of the 133d New York—an Englishman—has distinguished himself by issuing an address exhorting his men to 'continue in the performance of their duty until such time as the regiment is brought into contact with the negroes by guard duty, drills, or otherwise, when he trusts that his men have that confidence in him to believe that he will not suffer their self-respect or manliness to be lowered by contact with an inferior race,' &c., and, generally, that the Union soldiers, rank and file, are doing their meanest to induce the negroes to regret their old normal state of chattelism and their Southern owners.

'Between the devil and the deep sea' is a nautical conception of a dilemma. Between Jeff. Davis' threats of hanging and the wicked prejudice, hatred, contempt, and ill-usage experienced at our hands, the poor Africans are evilly entreated. Gen. Hunter encountered just the same difficulties in organizing colored regiments in South Carolina, and—God bless him for it!—squelched them. I hope Gen. Banks will do the same; Col. Nelson is here to request it. This stone that the builders so persistently and contemptuously reject is yet to become the head of the corner, or we, with it tied about our necks, sink to deserved oblivion. I hold that God's meaning in this war is to free the slave, and woe be to him who fights against it and Him, directly or indirectly!"

It is related in other accounts that the captain of a Massachusetts company being required to report to a black superior officer refused and was immediately arrested. The first and second lieutenants in turn refused, as did all the other officers, in consequence of which all were arrested, and the company was left without an officer. It was not known however what would be the result. The white troops refuse any action in concert with the negroes, and it was feared any attempt to force obedience by violent measures would end in a general mutiny. These are Abolition accounts. Perhaps, if the whole truth were known, the affair would be found to be much worse.

A BRUTAL NEGRO OUTRAGE IN THE WEST.

The Detroit *Free Press* records a most brutal outrage perpetrated by a gang of amalgamating negroes upon two citizens of the township of Hamtramack, named Lynch and Drinidy.

The particulars are these: Lynch, who is a farmer, has in his employ a hired man named Drinidy, who some time since surprised and exposed the amalgamating amours of the leader of a gang of negroes in that vicinity. Determined on revenge, the negro in question, with four comrades, armed with axes and knives, entered the house of Lynch about 11 o'clock at night, and commenced to harangue the hired man for daring to question the propriety of amalgamating intrigues, and stating that he was as good as any white man. Lynch, thinking that was not the hour nor place for a discussion of these questions, requested the party to leave the house. They not only refused to leave, but immediately commenced an attack upon the household, using their deadly weapons with an energy which showed conclusively their object was murder.

Poor Lynch was rendered insensible almost immediately after the melee commenced, the cowardly ruffians beating him most inhumanly while he lay upon the floor, to all appearances a corpse. Mr. Drinidy, however, just as one of the murderers had aimed a deadly blow at the prostrate form upon the floor, succeeded in wrenching the axe from his grasp, and turned furiously upon his assailants, when the whole gang fled in fear from the scene of carnage. Had it not been for the courage and almost superhuman exertions of Mr. Drinidy, there is no doubt but Lynch would have been torn to pieces by the infuriated savages. As it is, it is a matter of uncertainty whether he will recover.

The names of the negroes we have not as yet ascertained. Three of the men have escaped to Canada. The other two are still at large in the neighborhood. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the whole gang, and it is probable that some of them at least will be brought to justice.

The neighborhood in which this horrible affair occurred is completely overrun with these barbarous wretches, and it is said that they are getting to be insolent, overbearing and perfectly lawless since the issue of the President's proclamation, which they construe into the belief that they are privileged by its provisions to do just about as they please.

Of late it has been really unsafe for white men to say or do anything in opposition to the wishes of these negroes. Not only this, but they nightly prowl around the country in gangs, robbing hen-roosts, clothes-lines, and even hog-pens, with impunity. The people of the vicinity are awakened to the reality of their position, and are determined that these outrages shall cease. If not accomplished by lawful means, we shall not be surprised to hear that stern justice has been meted out to the perpetrators of this outrage, and the whole tribe which they represent, at the hands of an indignant community.

☞A special to the New York *Herald* says the resignation of Gen. Campbell, on account of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, has been accepted.

☞Thos. B. Keenan, convicted at Pittsburg of the murder of John A. Obey, was on Saturday sentenced to be hung.

THE PROTEST OF THE STATES.

There are twenty-three so-called loyal States, and eleven in rebellion. A majority of the twenty-three loyal States are hostile to the policy of the Administration, as developed in the two proclamations of President Lincoln. Wisconsin has given a popular majority against that policy. So has Illinois. So has Ohio. Iowa is nearly evenly balanced on the question. Indiana has just elected two Senators to go to Washington and protest against it. The people of Missouri are irrevocably committed against it. The Governor of Kentucky most earnestly condemns it. Pennsylvania has just elected a Senator uncompromisingly opposed to it, and she gave a majority of her votes against it at the recent State election. New Jersey has sent a delegation to Congress to vote against it. Maryland and Delaware are daily pleading against it on the floors of Congress. New York denounced it in thunder tones at the polls, and her whole State administration is solemnly committed against it. Outside of New England, of all the States of the Union, two only—Michigan and Minnesota—stand unequivocally committed to the unconstitutional proclamations of the President.

Twenty months ago, every Northern State and nearly every border State supported the officers of the Federal Government. What has wrought this revolution? How came the four principal States of the Southern Confederacy out of the Union, which not yet two years ago a large majority of their people voted to sustain? How comes it that the National Administration is left to look for support solely to New England and two frozen States of the Northwest? And how long can a war be carried on for the abolition of slavery against the will of nine-tenths of all the States of the Union?

If Lincoln, his Cabinet, Congress, and the Republican party, have no respect for constitutional oaths, they ought at least to respect the nearly unanimous protest of the States of the Union. They have no reason to hope for success in fighting for a universally repudiated party platform. They have no right to, misrepresent the real sovereignty of the nation. If the North is divided, it is because the Administration refuses to obey the popular voice. If the efforts to restore the Union fail; it is because the partizan friends of that Administration are detetmined to destroy the old Union that they may erect a new Government upon the platform of a party. If the people of the great Western and Central States, North and South, could be heard at Washington, the war would end and the Union be restored. But while the foolish and furious attempt goes on to subject the whole land to the rule of New England, defeat and failure are as inevitable as the daily revolution of the sun.—*Milwaukee News.*

CHARLES FRANCIS TRAIN.

Less than a year ago Mr. Charles Francis Train, of Boston, delighted the people of the loyal States by making a dozen or two of strong union speeches at various places in England, where he was then sojourning.—There was rather more spread-eagleism in his speeches than was sanctioned by good taste; but as he berated the British soundly on their own soil, and pitched into the secessionists with a hearty good will, Train was voted a trump in the loyal States, and his speeches were re-published in a large number of American Journals. He had succeeded in making himself famous on both sides of the Atlantic, and it is not improbable that many of the most rampantly loyal Republicans had him secretly booked as their next candidate for the Presidency.

But Train, unfortunately for his Presidential prospects, took a notion to come home. When he arrived at Boston, he fell in with several Reports of Congressional Committees, exposing the imbecility of the Lincoln administration, the villainies of the Cameron horse contracts, the rascalities of the Navy department in chartering and fitting out vessels, and the general knavery and folly of the managers of public affairs. These Reports being from Republican Committees appointed by a Republican Congress, they wrought in Mr. Train's mind a deep conviction that the Lincoln administration had permitted the war for the Union to be converted into a war for plundering the Northern people. Resolved not to stand quietly by and see the country ruined at home after he had spent so much breath to promote its interests abroad, Train promptly mounted the rostrum in Boston and denounced the plundering abolitionists as vigorously as he had previously denounced the secessionists in London. The pious Puritans did not take his exhortations to honesty in good part. They are not yet prepared to give up plundering the people under color of serving their country, and they hit upon the expedient of getting rid of Train's exposures of their hypocrisy and rascality by imposing demonstrations of mob violence. Driven out of Boston, Train went on a speaking tour westward, handling the "loyal" thieves without gloves at a number of points where he stopped to speak. Last week he reached St. Louis, intending to address the public there. But it did not suit our "free soil, free labor and *free speech*" administration to permit Train to continue his exposures of Republican rascality and imbecility, and the military commandant at St. Louis, doubtless acting under orders from Washington, arrested Train and gave him the option of leaving immediately or going to prison!

Is this a free country? It was a free country during the Mexican war, for then every opposition blatherskite who saw fit to mount a stump was permitted to bark away about "Jimmy Polk's accursed war." Even Tom Corwin, Lincoln's fit Minister to Mexico, was allowed to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy without being arrested for treason. Polk and his Cabinet were working with clean hands for the good of their country, and they knew that time would vindicate their motives and their actions.—Guilty of no such rascalities as have marked the conduct of the present war, they needed to establish no Reign of Terror to screen their acts from scrutiny.—*Fulton Democrat.*

Important Admission.—The New York *Tribune says:*

"A majority of the people of the rebel States would doubtless gladly assent to a restoration of the Union as it was; but the Richmond despotism has already told us that it will do nothing of the sort."

An immense majority of the people of the loyal States would also "gladly assent to a restoration of the Union as it was, but the Washington despotism has already told us that it will do nothing of the sort." Here we have the great and important fact that an immense majority of the people of the whole country, and a majority in each section, would gladly stop this terrible war and return to a state of peace upon the basis of "the Union as it was;" but the rulers in the two sections wickedly refuse to put an end to the conflict. They insist upon further bloodshed, devastation and suffering, for objects which the people of both sections abhor and repudiate.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Hiawatha.—"Mud-Lark," a Rappahannock correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post*, comments in a somewhat humorous strain on the last movement of the Grand Army of the Potomac through the mud of Old Virginia. He winds up his comments with the following effort at rhyme, in imitation of Longfellow's Hiawatha:

Then the mu-els strove and tug-ged
On the hill-sides steep and rug-ged
Till they came unto a mud hole,
It was nary a common puddle,
One it was without a bottom
Into which the mu-els rot'em,
Got so very far deluded,
Nothing but their ears protruded,
Picturing, in situation,
Uncle Abe's administration.

☞"Extra Billy" Smith announces in the Richmond papers that he is a candidate for Governor of Virginia.