

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of Lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States—no union 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. 9, 1863.

We repeat, for the twentieth time, that no communications are inserted unless accompanied by the names of the writers.

The question, "Who are the Traitors?" is ably and fairly discussed on our first page. Several pointed articles on fourth page.

It is stated on high authority that General Scott will shortly publish a letter explanatory of the one he wrote to Secretary of War Cameron charging General McClellan with disobedience of his orders. Gen. Scott's letter, which the Abolitionists are now using against Gen. McClellan, was published without Gen. Scott's knowledge or consent, and it is said that the forthcoming letter will show that Gen. McClellan was not to blame, having acted under the orders of the President and War Department.

Gen. McClellan has been repudiated by the Boston Board of Aldermen, who voted down a resolution to extend to him the hospitalities of the city.—Exchange.

It was a Boston Board of Aldermen who once refused Daniel Webster the use of Faneuil Hall, to meet his friends in, after his successful efforts to prevent the dissolution of the Union in 1850. Webster's memory lives, embalm'd in the grateful hearts of his countrymen, while the very names of his enemies on that occasion are forgotten. And so the acts of Gen. McClellan may be the glory of our nation, when history shall have laid those who are his leading assailants with its bitterest execrations.

The Portland Advertiser, a leading Republican paper, is out in favor of a "peace Conference, between the North and the South, for the purpose of achieving, through peaceful agencies, a restoration of the Union." A Republican editor turns "cop-perhead!" What a useful thought!

The National Intelligencer, a journal proverbially cautious in its statements, in the course of an able article on the Emancipation Proclamation, makes public the curious fact that the President does not believe in the efficacy of that act to end the rebellion.

T. W. Higginson, who is Colonel of the First South Carolina (Negro) Regiment, called a Convention at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1858, which Convention declared the Union a failure, and proposed to adopt measures for dissolving it on account of the existence of slavery.

We make the following extract from a letter recently written by a member of the 16th Reg., P. M., to a friend in this country: "I am informed that there is some letter writer in this Regiment who is writing to old Adams in regard to the Proclamation. He says that the Democrats are beginning to get their eyes open—that they are getting quite cool. But I tell you they are warm as ever, and some of them tell the Abolitionists what they think of things as they are carried on. If the 16th ever is so successful as to get home again, and get to an election poll, they will show the people how they are getting their eyes opened!"

The Hanover Citizen is again on our table, its publication having been resumed by Messrs. G. W. Welsh and Joseph DeJone. The Citizen has always been an able and spirited defender of the Democratic creed, and will, we are sure, continue so in its new hands. It has our best wishes for success in the highest degree.

The Missouri Senatorship.—The joint convention of the two houses of the Missouri Legislature, after some weeks of ineffectual balloting for a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. Robert Wilson, has at length adjourned until the 12th of next November. The contest has been between the moderate and radical Emancipationists, who could not agree upon one candidate, and the members of other parties holding the balance of power, prevented any one from getting a majority of the whole number of votes.

The Abolitionists.—It is a notable fact that all the Abolitionists who are loudest in their denunciations of the constitution act are either over age or have got money enough to purchase exemption! These are the patriots who are getting up "Union Leagues" to crush the Constitution, prevent a re-union on the old basis, and establish a despotism on the ruins of our republican institutions. Let them be marked and remembered.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently decided that a married woman who holds real estate to her sole and separate use, with or without a trustee, cannot convey or mortgage it during her husband's lifetime, unless the power to do so be expressly given by the instrument under which she has acquired the estate.

The Haytian Embassy.—Considerable inquiry is made in Washington respecting the Minister and Secretary of Legation from Hayti (colored), whose arrival in New York was announced several weeks ago.—It is hinted that they have been purposely kept back until Congress should adjourn, in the fear that their debut in Washington might complicate difficulties in the national councils.

New subscribers are still coming in. One writes thus: "Please send the Compiler to my address. It is just the paper for the times. The salvation of the country now depends on an open, fearless denunciation of the wrong, and a firm adherence to the Constitution."

Pennsylvania has more miles of Railroad than any other State in the Union, viz., 3,154.

THE "HAND-WRITING ON THE WALL."

Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* inquires, "What does the 'hand-writing on the wall' mean?" This is a queer question for our neighbor to ask. He ought to know that it means the breaking down of his party—that the people are tired of the Abolition policy—that they hold this Union too sacred to be hartered away for the mere purpose of freeing four millions of negroes!

The October and November elections pointed to this "hand-writing on the wall," and the elections since held point in the same direction. We annex a few specimens:

The town elections for local officers in the State of New York, as far as we have seen, show surprising Democratic gains. The N. Y. Herald, basing its calculation on the returns received up to Saturday week, thinks the combined Democratic majorities will not fall short of one hundred thousand. We have gained in almost every town over the vote for Gov. Seymour, and in several cases the change has been almost too extraordinary for belief. In Oswego, for instance, where the Republicans had 637 majority in 1861, the Democrats have carried their ticket by an average majority of 80. In Chemung co. the Democratic majority is 700, while Gov. Seymour's was 42. In Delaware the Democrats elect eight supervisors where they only had three last year. These are but samples of the general returns, and our readers may depend upon it that the great Empire State is strongly and reliably Democratic.

Here are "a few more of the same sort": Troy, N. Y., March 3.—The Democratic candidate for mayor has been elected by 1,300 majority. The common council stands 13 Democrats to 9 Republicans. Utica, March 3.—The Democratic mayor and city ticket was elected to-day. Lockport, March 3.—The Democrats have elected their whole charter ticket. Rochester, March 3.—The Democrats elected their mayor and entire city ticket to-day.

Utica, March 3.—The Democratic mayor and entire ticket was elected to-day by 600 majority. The local election in Concord township, Erie county, this State, took place last week, and resulted in the choice of a Democratic Justice of the Peace, two Democratic School Directors, and a Democratic Assessor. The Republican majority last fall on Congress was 106, and on other candidates still larger.

In Sparta township, Crawford county, which has heretofore gone Republican by from 60 to 90 majority, the Democrats have made a clean sweep of the local officers, electing their candidates by majorities varying from 20 to 30.

The late municipal election in Hollidaysburg resulted in the success of the whole Democratic ticket. The election heads their "no party" dodge, but the game would not win.

The good work is progressing. There will be no elections this year that will not show either Democratic victories or great Democratic gains. Mark the prediction. How does our neighbor of the *Sentinel* like the "hand-writing on the wall?"

The Spring Elections.—The Spring Elections for township and election officers take place one week from next Friday. Democrats are prepared for the contest. The response should be, every one of us! Our friends should not allow the opposition to steal a march on them and thus permit the Black-Republican-Abolition party to rule them in their municipal government during the coming year. We have enough of their governing powers at Washington to do for all coming time. We, therefore, urge our friends throughout the country to be up and doing, and take care that no Abolitionists are elected. Many of our friends in the country do not attach as much importance to these elections as they should, and often neglect to go to the polls, and thus give their political enemies the control of their local offices. Let each election district in the country give such an account of its feelings on the 20th day of March, as to convince the Abolitionists that the people of old Adams are still for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

Let all voters be in mind, that every vote cast for opposition candidates will be counted by the leaders of that party as endorsing their negro-freedom and negro-equality policy. All who are opposed to the nefarious and ruinous doctrines of the Abolition party should turn out and vote for Democratic candidates at the Spring Elections.

Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* indulges in the stale repetition that he "is no Abolitionist." If he is none, we should like to know what constitutes one. Did he not applaud to the echo of Fremont's unconstitutional negro-freedom proclamation in Missouri—Hunter's in South Carolina—and subsequently, President Lincoln's sweeping edict, covering a half dozen or more States? Surely, no more earnest manifestation of Abolition feeling could have been made by any one. Our neighbor's denials amount to nothing, when his acts "give them the lie" so palpably.

On the subject of compromise, our neighbor tries to make the impression that he favored such a course up to the fight at Fort Sumter. A slight error as to time, we would have him to recollect. At first, governed by his sense of right, he was for the Crittenden Compromise, and solemnly declared that "awful will be the responsibility of those who reject compromise!" But he soon changed his ground, upon the advice of his party leaders, who saw that a settlement of the slavery question would deprive the Chicago platform of its chief plank, and thus might cause their whole sectional policy to fall. Then our neighbor changed—but this was several months previous to the Fort Sumter affair. Will he refresh his memory, and give us an honest answer to the question we propounded to him last week?

Our neighbor concludes his evasive article by declaring that he "feels as if every feeling of compromise had vanished!" No doubt of it. All holders of fat offices under this Administration "feel" that way. If a course of compromise were to be adopted, and peace and Union of all the States be the result, their offices might "vanish!"

The packing house of Dupont's Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware, exploded on Wednesday afternoon week, killing fourteen of the workmen and badly wounding several others. The shock was felt very sensibly at Philadelphia.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Close of the Session.—Both Houses of Congress continued in session nearly all of Tuesday night, and after a recess, re-assembled on Wednesday morning and did not finally adjourn until 12 M., thus exercising a very liberal construction of the constitutional requirement, which has hitherto been accepted as meaning that the end of the session should be with the advent of the 4th of March, and establishing the precedent of adding twelve hours to the working time of the session.

As usual, during the last hours of the session, much legislation was hurried through, and some important bills failed to reach a vote. All the general appropriation bills, however, were passed and signed by the President. These, together with the other appropriations of the session, amount to about one thousand millions of dollars, and this with the appropriations of the extra session of 1861, and the long session ending July 17th, 1862, amount to over two thousand two hundred millions. The bills to admit Colorado and Nevada into the Union as States failed, the House refusing to suspend the rules for their consideration, a vote of two-thirds being requisite. The bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada was passed. The bills to aid the States of Missouri and Maryland to emancipate the slaves held within the territory of each did not reach a vote. An effort was made to take up the Missouri bill, but the motion was rejected, not two-thirds voting. The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad bill, and the bill providing for the election of members of Congress in Louisiana and Tennessee, failed for the want of time.

Extra Session of the Senate.—Shortly after the adjournment of the regular session on Wednesday, the new Senate was called to order, in accordance with the proclamation of the President. Senator Foot was elected President pro tem, Vice-President Hamlin being still absent from the capital. The oath of office was administered to the new Senators and the President informed of the convening of the body. Mr. Buckalew, of this State, was among the new Senators sworn in.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTIONS IN NEW YORK.—WASHINGTON, March 4.—The report made by representative Fenton from the committee on government contracts, relative to Federal officials in New York, and alleged frauds in the custom-house in that city, in connection with the offices of U. S. attorney, marshal, surveyor, naval agent and clerks of the courts, abuses more or less, are brought to light, but no remedy is suggested. The report is signed by Messrs. Washburne, Fenton, Steele of New Jersey, Dawes and Holman. The money report of Mr. Van Wyck, signed only by himself, was after having been conveyed to the clerk's office, either lost or abstracted. It is understood, however, that it treats of the renting of public warehouses, exorbitant charges and embezzlements, etc., concerning the testimony taken by Mr. Hill in New York, and which is not adopted by the majority of the committee. It is more commendatory of the officials who came within the scope of his investigations than the report of his colleagues.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—A despatch from Washington says that persons in a position to know state that at least twenty-five millions have been stolen in the quartermaster's department during the last few months. As all the telegraphic dispatches are "supervised" by the government officials, it is reasonable to suppose that this statement is below the truth. And what has been done towards the detection and punishment of these thieves? It is safe to say that nothing has been done and nothing will be done. In fact, although more than two hundred millions of dollars, probably, have been stolen from the government under this "honest" Republican administration, we have not heard of a single case where the thief has been brought to punishment. Some may have been dismissed from office, but none have been made to pay the penalty of their crimes. Let this fact be noted. Hundreds of loyal men have been arrested and imprisoned for daring to stand up boldly and manfully in defense of the Constitution, and in opposition to the infamous Northern disunionism and Southern treason; but not one of the hundreds of thieves, robbers and swindlers who are daily stealing the money due the poor soldiers, has been brought to punishment. Stealing and swindling are virtues in the minds of our rulers, while patriotism and devotion to the Constitution are crimes.—*Lucas, Intelligencer.*

WHAT IS TO BE EXPECTED?—We forget how many major and brigadier generals have been created at Washington, already, but we perceive that the number is to be increased. The Senate declined to act on the names of the forty-eight major and 154 brigadier-generals sent in by the President, and desires to cut down the number to seventy, in addition to those we have. But the fact is, the excellent pay of all these carpet-heroes must come, by taxation, out of the earnings of the people, and we must all be compelled to give so much more for everything we eat, drink, wear, &c., in order to contribute the sum necessary to enable these political fanatics to live luxuriously and do nothing; but if "we, the people," remonstrate against such a shameful waste of the public money, we are denounced as traitors and copperheads.

THE DIFFERENCE.—All the influence of the State government of Pennsylvania, backed by the earnest appeals of hundreds of influential, patriotic private citizens, failed to procure permission from the President of War Department to the worn-out, shattered remnants of the Reserve Corps to return to the State for the purpose of recruiting their ranks, and resting awhile from the hard duties of war. How happens it that the Second New Hampshire regiment has obtained permission that our Reserves were denied? They have been no longer in service—they have not been in as many battles—they have not suffered as much through the vicissitudes of war. How happens then! An election comes off in New Hampshire on the 10th of March, and five hundred soldiers, including invalids, have been sent there with the expectation that they will vote the Abolition ticket. That's the plain reason.—*Patriot & Union.*

During the month of January seven hundred and six soldiers were buried from the hospitals in and around the city of Washington.

GREELEY'S NEGRO INSURRECTION.

The N. Y. Argus publishes Greeley's announcement of an anticipated negro insurrection in South Carolina, plotted by General Hunter, and remarks: "It is the first bold announcement of the bloody policy of a servile insurrection, deliberately planned, incited and aided by 'white men and regular troops,' and the Tribune hugs it to its heart with a devilish satisfaction."

There is no possibility of misunderstanding the meaning of the "startling announcement." We have been told that under the sweeping description of the Confederate Government, all men able-bodied bear arms with the army, and that none are left at home but the feeble and the aged, women and children, and the negroes upon whose labor these subsist. This negro raid, led by whites and backed by regular troops, is to be made into a department "most densely populated" by feeble women, aged and sickly men, and young children. "Preparation and defence are alike impossible," and the district is to be given up to the savage rage and brutal passions of the negroes and their white leaders!

This is the feast over which the Tribune gloats! Will its editors listen at midnight for the faint shrieks of violated women—the wailings of mangled children—the groans of tortured and powerless men—and then sleep peacefully in their beds? Do they hold out the picture of this negro insurrection, in a defenceless district, to reconcile the men of the North to the Confederation law that calls them into the field to share in similar scenes? Or is it their design to madden the public mind and hasten the day of retribution?

The world will shudder at this exhibition of fiendish malignity, whatever the motive that prompts its display, and unhappily, it is against the government, for which the Tribune is supposed to speak, that its indignation will be directed.

POLITICAL PREACHING.—It seems that even in some parts of New England the people have begun to be weary of so much political preaching. A notable case is that of the "Old Congregational Society" of New Boston, Littlefield co., Conn., where Dr. Lyman Beecher so long preached. This society at a recent meeting passed the following sensible resolution:

Resolved, that the pulpit committee of this society are hereby instructed that whenever they employ a minister of the Gospel to preach in their meeting-house on the Sabbath, they shall first inform said minister that he is employed to preach the Gospel truth according to the Bible doctrine, Christ and Him crucified, and that only. That he is strictly prohibited, by a vote of this society, from any and every discourse of any description upon the present war, and that he shall not allude to the matter either in prayer or sermon.

NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.—The Kinkyhead papers have been making a great ado about the pretended gallantry of the negro soldiers in Florida, but the army correspondent of the Hartford Times, writing from Hilton Head, under date of Feb. 2, tells quite a different story. This is what he says:

"The negro expedition from St. Mary's has just returned. It was composed of four companies of the negro regiment. They were after negro recruits and lumber. They got together a lot of negroes, but refused to come away, and were left behind. They did not succeed in getting any lumber. The expedition succeeded in bringing off four non-combatants. The town of St. Mary's was burned by the negroes. The negroes landed and camped at St. Mary's. During the night twenty rebels on horseback made a dash into their camp, when the negroes fired in every direction, and then stampeded to the traupois, throwing away their guns. They rushed pell mell on board, and created the greatest confusion."

Which of these statements is the more correct, we have no means of knowing; but the truth is probably between the two. The attempt to magnify black valor at the expense of white is worse than ridiculous—it is disgraceful.—*Erie Observer.*

The President's Emancipation proclamation was a measure that united the enemies of the Government and divided its friends. It ought to be identified as an act to unite the Confederate forces and weaken the army of the Union; an act to corrupt the Government from one of white men to one half white and half black; an act to increase the number of the rebels and augment their ferocity; an act to disgust all men who have stood by the Government in the infested districts, by depriving them of all argument for the cause; an act to sacrifice friends where friends were most wanted, to gratify the revenge and hate of those who can give no aid when aid is wanted; an act to throw an additional burden on the army, which has now as much as it can do; an act that will disgust the civilized world; an act to be construed into a bid for servile insurrection, which says the London Quarterly, is using poisoned weapons in war.

This was a measure! A measure to facilitate a settlement! It postpones it indefinitely.—Can any fanaticism go farther.—*Louisville Democrat.*

We can't see how any loyal man in Kentucky can for a moment doubt his duty in the present crisis. The only party in the North with whom they can have any possible alliance is the Democratic party. Their opinions are the same as those of our people; they are greatly in the majority, and they have offered the only platform and principles upon which the Union can be restored. Any other policy is absurd, and we can but regard any man who, for any motive whatever, gives his influence against them, as a traitor to his country. His intentions may be good, but his policy is treasonable and dangerous. We hope no one will be guilty by the specious pretense that it is their duty to sustain the President. If no other reason influenced them, the fact that the President is a minority, and cannot expect any aid to carry on the war upon his avowed principles, ought to teach them that to sustain the President is to sustain the rebellion.

We repeat it emphatically, the man who at this day acts against that great party is aiding and abetting traitors, whose aim is to destroy at once the Constitution and the Union.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The Difference.—The difference between the Northern and the Southern traitors is, that the former are for the destruction of slavery, even at the expense of the Union, and the latter for the destruction of the Union, even at the expense of slavery.—*Louisville Journal.*

An exchange paper speaks of Lovejoy as "the notorious Lovejoy." He can not be no-tori-ous; he is all-tori-ous.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

The Patriot & Union says:—"The Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin are all Abolitionists, but they are sound lawyers, and men of integrity. What we cannot say of the President of the United States, of the Abolition members of Congress, or of some Abolition postmasters we wot of, we can say truly of Judges Paine, Dixon and their associates—they have proven themselves true to their oath to support the Constitution of the United States—they have not perjured themselves (for the sake of party platforms or party purposes. In a case of habeas corpus which recently came before them, involving the Constitutional power of the President to declare martial law, and seize, imprison and try by court martial, or military commission, citizens of the United States, not in the military arm, and residing in States, where the administration of the civil law was unobstructed, the three judges delivered separate opinions, differing in some non-essential points, but all concurring in denying to the President the powers claimed and exercised by him. Judge Paine delivered the opinion of the court, in which he decides the following points:

1. The government of the United States is invested with full power by the Federal Constitution to prosecute war, and there is no war-power outside the Constitution.

2. Only the people, through their representatives in Congress, can suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

3. The President can execute the laws only by the means of the Constitution, and the laws themselves have given him power to employ.

4. A military commander may declare martial law in districts which are the actual theatre of war, where hostile armies are met for the purpose of destruction, and in insurrectionary districts where domestic violence and discord have actually displaced the civil authorities—but not elsewhere.

5. Courts martial are courts of limited and inferior jurisdiction, and have no jurisdiction to try any person except such as are by law amenable to such trial.

6. The legislative is the political department of the government, and when the writ of habeas corpus is not suspended by Congress, the Executive has no political power to imprison the people.

Judge Paine moreover declares that he should consider the establishment of the doctrine that the President possesses illegitimate power over the land by a declaration of martial law, "as a calamity little if any less to be deplored than the success of the rebellion."

PARDONING RIOTERS.—The Danville Intelligencer and Sunbury Democrat censor Governor Curtin severely for pardoning rioters recently convicted of grossly maltreating an old man named Eyer, last summer, in Columbia county. After a fair trial the jury found the defendants guilty, and the Court sentenced them to a fine of \$50 each and the costs. The political friends of the parties—who it appears were rank Abolitionists—made an apt statement of the case to the Governor, who, the Bloomberg Republican exulting says, "at once made out and sent back an unconditional pardon." Old man Eyer was a Democrat.

Upon these facts the Sunbury Democrat exclaims:

"Can this be possible? Is Governor Curtin the guardian and protector of rioters and mobs in Pennsylvania? Every newspaper in the State ought to publish the outrage, and if Governor Curtin is thus going to interfere and defeat the ends of justice, and destroy personal security, then there is no more left but for every Democrat to prepare to defend himself when thus assailed. Curtin's term of office expires next fall, and he will be the last of his kind."

The Danville Intelligencer remarks:

"Such is Republican justice. Law and order vindicated by the courts, but the Governor defies them—the people desire peace and quiet—the Governor hounds at the idea of punishment for a foundling of a branch of the law, and fined—the Governor makes the people foot up the bill. Is any wonder that the country is in a state of anarchy and civil war, when justice, law and order are set at defiance?"

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—Resolutions on National Affairs.—The House of Representatives of Kentucky has passed a series of resolutions on national affairs:

The first, after stating that Kentucky is assailed by armed rebellion on one side and unconstitutional usurpation on the other, recommends armaments and invokes the aid of patriotic men. The second reaffirms her loyalty to the government. The third recognizes a marked difference between the government and the administration. The fourth solemnly protests against the emancipation proclamation, and invokes its unconstitutional and void. The fifth declares the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus unconstitutional. The sixth declares compensated emancipation. The seventh declares it would aid with delight any manifestation of justice on the part of the second States to return to their allegiance. The eighth adheres to the constitution and to the Union as the last hope of freedom, and will seek redress for all wrongs under the constitution and in the Union by a resort to the peaceful but powerful agencies of the ballot-box. The ninth holds with pleasure the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment in the Free States. The tenth recommends a call of a National Convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the constitution. The eleventh recommends a Mississippi Valley States Convention, with a view of consulting how to preserve the whole Government, and preventing one or more States from seizing the mouth of the Mississippi river. The twelfth declares that the laws of the State must be maintained and enforced.

Resignation of Gen. Sigel.—Gen. Sigel has placed his resignation in the hands of the President and gone home. Unnumbered difficulties in his intercourse with the commander-in-chief are alleged as the reasons for every soldier in the army! It is thought in military circles here that his corps will be consolidated with some other.—*Washington, N. Y. Tribune.*

The Owensboro, Ky., Monitor says that Col. Shanks and most of the officers of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, have resigned their commissions in the service. No cause known beyond the general one of dissatisfaction with the Abolition war programme.

Resignation.—Hon. G. S. Boutwell, having been elected to Congress, is about to resign the office of commissioner of internal revenue.

Hon. William Wright (Dem.) has been elected Senator of the United States, from New Jersey, for six years from the 4th of March. "Copperheads" are in the ascendant "down in the Jersey."

A darkey's instructions for putting on a coat were, "Put it right arm, den d left, and den gib one general conwulshun."

GEN. SCOTT VS. GEN. McCLELLAN.

The Abolitionists, in their anxiety to damage the fair reputation of Gen. McClellan, have published a letter written by Gen. Scott to the War Department, dated October 4th, 1861, in which he complains that Gen. McClellan did not advise him of his arrival, number and distribution of his troops, and that he was in the habit of communicating with the President, Secretary of War, and other officers of the Government direct, instead of making him (Gen. Scott) the channel of communication. This letter received no attention from the War Department at the time it was written, and for very good and sufficient reasons. It was notorious that Gen. Scott's son-in-law and private Secretary, Captain H. L. Scott, who had his father-in-law's entire confidence, and who was advised by him of all the important movements of the Federal army, was a sympathizer with the rebels, and strongly suspected of holding secret correspondence with them. The plans of General McClellan which he had submitted to Gen. Scott, were revealed to the enemy, and according to Gen. Scott's own statement he had not communicated them to any one save his private Secretary, H. L. Scott. Indeed, the circumstantial evidence against Captain Scott was so strong that the old General deemed it advisable to take his son-in-law to Europe, where he will probably remain until the war is over. That was the reason why General McClellan did not make General Scott the medium of communication with the War Department, and his course was doubtless approved by the President and Secretary of War.

THE BLOODY ABOLITIONISTS.—These men, who now rate the nation—these uncompromising, sanguinary Abolitionists—would see shed the last drop of white blood in the northern States, except their own; rather than compromise in any way or agree to any terms by which peace would be established and the Union restored with slavery existing, as before, in the South. With them this is emphatically a war for emancipation. They will have no Union without it; and they would willingly sacrifice the Union to accomplish it.—In the Senate, on the 31st instant, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, put the question to Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, a leading Abolitionist, whether, "if he thought the rebels would come back on the Crittenden compromise with the Powell amendments, he would make the offer and be willing to have the President's emancipation proclamation and the confiscation acts withdrawn?" Senator Grimes answered, "I have no hesitation in saying that I would not." While such a spirit actuates the ruling party who can reasonably entertain a faint hope of peace and a restored Union. While the bloody-minded Abolitionists rule we are doomed to bear the miseries of a divided country and a devouring war.

From the Baltimore Sun of Friday.

THE SPECULATION IN GOLD COIN.—DECLINE IN THE PREMIUM.—The reaction in the premium for gold coin over paper money commenced on Wednesday and continued yesterday, falling from the maximum of 72 1/2 per cent. on Tuesday to 53, a decline of 19 1/2 per cent. in two days. This sudden reaction is ascribed to various causes, but the operation of the stamp tax on all transactions in gold over three days, and upon all loans upon gold and bullion, passed by Congress as part of the revenue law, is generally accepted as the principal cause of the movement.

The following is the section of the bill as passed:

"That all contracts for the purchase or sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, secured by pledge or deposit, or other disposition of gold or silver coin, or of bullion, if to be performed after the United States is printed, and signed by the parties or their agents or attorneys, and shall have one or more adhesion stamps, as provided in and to which this is an amendment, equal in amount to the one-half of one per cent. and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount so loaned, pledged or deposited; and if any such loan, pledge or deposit made for a period not exceeding three days, and upon all loans exceeding three days, and on loans of currency or money, on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States as aforesaid, shall be made exceeding in amount the par value of the coin pledged or deposited as security; and any loan so made, or attempted to be made, shall be utterly void."

The stamp on gold contracts and loans upon gold, which are not permitted to exceed the par value of the gold, is thus made to amount, say on a thirty days' contract or loan, to 1 per cent., that is, the general tax to begin with is 1 per cent., and in addition to this, the interest on the contract or loan, to the extent of 6 per cent. per annum, also goes to the government, making 7 per cent. more for 30 days. A contract or loan for 60 days will require stamps equal to 1 1/2 per cent. This law applies equally to banks, brokers and private money-lenders, and it goes into effect from its official publication in Washington.

In noticing the excitement in the New York gold market on Wednesday, the Herald remarks:

The amendment to the tax bill adopted by Congress on Wednesday knocked the premium upon gold down to 16 1/2 yesterday—a fall of nearly five per cent.—and occasioned great slaughter among the speculators. It is not the operations of the gold speculators. If they by paid now they must have the ready cash to pay the difference between the par value and the premium; for no one can fend them more than the par value of the gold. For example: if a speculator goes into Wall street to buy one thousand dollars in gold at 16 1/2, he can only borrow ten thousand dollars on his gold, and must have the six thousand five hundred dollars premium in his pocket.—Few men will desire to invest so much money in such a speculation. Before this amendment passed a speculator could borrow \$15,000 on \$10,000 in gold at 16 1/2, and would require only one thousand seven hundred dollars to pay the balance. Here is a difference to the speculator of five thousand dollars on a small affair of one thousand dollars; and the greater the speculation and the higher the premium the more difference the speculator will have to keep on hand.

These laws have been passed by Congress for the purpose of bringing down the price of gold, for which the sole legitimate demand comes from foreigners to ship abroad. Americans have no use for it. These laws are copies of what the Spaniards did to try and keep gold in Spain during the time they held Mexico. They succeeded in doing so, and the principles of gold and silver under the name of "attempts to hedge in the cuckoo."

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTOR'S DEEDS are now to be had at the Courthouse Office.

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

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.—The Democrats of Franklin township are requested to meet at the house of Jno. P. Butt, on Saturday, the 14th of March, to take a Township Ticket—between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The Democrats of Tyrone township will meet in Heidersburg, on Saturday, the 14th of March, between 2 and 5 o'clock, to nominate a Township Ticket.

The Democrats of Huntington township will meet at Heidersburg's hotel, in Petersburg, on the same day, for the same purpose, between 2 and 6 o'clock.

The Democrats of Cumberland township are requested to meet at Bluebaugh's Hotel, in Gettysburg, on Saturday next, the 14th, between 2 and 4 o'clock, to nominate a Township Ticket.

At the election in Littlestown, on Saturday week, to take the sense of the people on the question of erecting that town into a Borough, the vote stood 34 for to 23 against.

On Friday morning week, at about 9 o'clock, the dwelling occupied by Mr. Thomas Bittie, in Germany township, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The fire originated at a pipe-hole through a partition. The property, we believe, belonged to Mr. George Arnold, of this place, and was insured in the Adams County Company to the amount of \$500.

The late firm of Stauffer & Harley, dealers in Watches, Jewellery, Silver-ware, &c., at 623 Market street, Philadelphia—so long and favorably known—has been dissolved. Mr. Jacob Harley, one of the late firm, is now carrying on the business, at the old stand. See his advertisement.

Mr. John Hoke has sold his large Warehouse, opposite the depot, in this place, to Messrs. Alexander and Michael Spangler, for \$7,000 cash. The Messrs. Spangler will take possession in the latter part of March.

We regret to announce that Wesley McKinney, a member of company K, 1st Pa. Bersarves, died in the Hospital at Alexandria last week. He was aged about 21 years, was a good soldier and much esteemed by his comrades.

Edwards Kelly has been elected Captain of a company in the 14th Pa. Cavalry.

It is stated that Major Cyrus Diller, of Hanover, recently promoted to the position of Major of the 70th Reg., P. V., has resigned, on account of ill health.

The 8th Regiment, P. V., has been paid off.

Andrew Heintzelman, Esq., has been appointed Post-Master at New Star, Franklin township, vice M. A. Miller, resigned.

The Ladies of the Union Relief Association are requested to meet at the house of Mrs. R. G. Hauger, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATIONS.—Trenton, N. J., March 4.—A large mass meeting of Democrats from the different parts of the State