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!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 16, 1863.

"THE HAND-WRITING ON THE WALL!"

It is really amusing to see the "twists and turns" of our neighbor of the *Sentinel* to get clear of the re-action throughout the country against Abolitionism. In alluding to the election returns which appeared in our last, he says: "Out of the hundreds and hundreds of towns, he has found out a few electing what he calls 'Democrats.'"

Our neighbor tries to creep out of a very small hole. Any one with a particle of penetration must see that the returns from New York, for instance, wear a very formidable look. We have the authority of the *World* and *Herald* for stating that that State, at the town elections, has gone for the Democrats by at least ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MAJORITY! This is certainly worthy of a very loud "flourish of trumpets." Even John Van Buren, about whose recent speaking at the administration meeting at the Cooper Institute the *Sentinel* makes so great a blow, thinks these elections of no little significance. The "erratic John," after asserting that the President has a constitutional right to issue a proclamation—so has he—but the proclamation "does not set anybody free," and it is therefore "unwise to continue such a declaration;" after expressing his doubts "whether the President or Congress has the right to suspend the *habeas corpus* in the State of New York;" and after declaring that if he were President he would not interfere with free discussion in the United States," because "when the Constitution and laws authorize an election, they authorize a discussion;" he went on to say:

"No man can look over this State and the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania, and not see that, for some cause or other, there has been a great reaction in opposition to the policy of the war and the support of the war. It is clear that no man can listen to the returns of elections that come here every day from Troy, Utica, Rochester, Lockport, Ithaca, and other places, without seeing that for some cause or other the reaction that began last fall has not ceased. Now you who are prudent and wise men must read these results, and you who are in a position to advise the President of the United States, which I am not and do not intend to be, must give him your opinion as to what he had better do."

We beg our neighbor's particular attention to these declarations of his "free dirt" friend—as well as to the following, which we also extract from the same speech of Mr. Van Buren:

"A Democrat is a peculiar institution.—It does no good to drive them, it does no good to bully them, it does no good to intimidate them. They will have their own way always."

With this "preface," we proceed to treat our neighbor to "a few" more Democratic results, with the promise to continue the dose until he cries "enough:"

NEW YORK STATE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.

As reports come in of the town and city elections held in various parts of the State, it becomes clear that the reaction has kept a steady headway since the polling of the gubernatorial vote. Everywhere the Democratic ticket has walked straight into office, adorned with handsome majorities. It is claimed even that in one city the Republicans filled up their ticket with Democratic names, and so secured to themselves the credit of new votes.

UTICA.

The victory in Utica is reported to have astonished even the victors. Oneida county gave large Democratic majorities.

TROY.

Troy has gained nearly a thousand on her Democratic majority of one year ago. Rochester holds an equally high head. Oswego returns to the Democratic household.—Our majority in Geneva is one hundred and fifty, and the whole ticket is unscratched. For about four years the Democrats have carried this thriving town; before that the breeze set the other way.

LOCKPORT.

The Democrats carried the charter ticket by over two hundred majority. This is the first time in twenty years that the Democrats have succeeded in the village. The Republicans usually have carried it by from two hundred to three hundred.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Columbia county elected fourteen Democratic supervisors and six Republicans.

ULSTER COUNTY.

In Saugerties, Ulster county, a Democratic supervisor was elected by two hundred and ninety-six majority. The whole ticket is ours.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Galway, Saratoga county, chooses nearly all the Democratic ticket.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Fort Edward, Washington county, elected the right ticket.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

The city of Poughkeepsie gave us two supervisors, and the Republicans the mayor and also two supervisors. In the town of Poughkeepsie we carried everything.

Our majority in Fishkill reached two hundred. East Fishkill is also intact.

Pleasant Valley and Hyde Park fall in with full ranks.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Greenbush, Rensselaer county, chose the whole Democratic ticket.

In Ithica Democratic corporation officers were elected.

ROCHESTER.

The charter election in Rochester resulted in a great conservative victory. The Republican ticket was strong, but a stronger one prevailed by five or six hundred majority.

PALMYRA.

Palmyra elected a Democratic town ticket.

LYONS.

Leach, a Democrat, was elected supervisor in Lyons by thirty-one majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Saratoga county, for the first time in nine years, elects a Democratic Board of Supervisors. The Board stands 13 Democrats to 7 Republicans.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

At Whitehall the entire Democratic ticket was elected. The supervisor elect has the largest majority (over five hundred) that has been given any supervisor at Whitehall for the last thirty years.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Democratic ticket for village officers in Glenn Falls was elected by an average majority of forty.

ALBANY COUNTY.

The Democrats of Green Island elected their trustees, clerks, treasurer, assessors, &c.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The whole Democratic ticket in Essex was elected by an average majority of twenty-five. John Haskins (Dem.) was elected over Hamson Noble (Rep.), the wealthiest man in northern New York, by over fifty majority.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

In 1856 Fremont's majority in the town of Schroeppel, Oswego county, was 256; in 1860 Lincoln's majority was 177; in 1862 Wadsworth's majority was thirty-three.—On Wednesday the Democratic supervisor was elected by 109 majority, together with the rest of the Democratic ticket.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 10.—Mr. Bookstaver, the Democratic candidate, has been chosen mayor by 400 majority.

☞The charter election at Rock Island, Ill., has gone for the Democrats

The charter election at Davenport, Iowa, has gone for the Democrats.

The charter election at Muscatine, Iowa, has gone for the Democrats.

The Democrats carried Lock Haven, Pa., handsomely at the late election, on the last Friday in February.

The Democrats have carried Camden, New Jersey. Camden has returned to her first love.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The returns from all but 28 of the 233 cities and towns indicate the following result of the recent State election:—Taking last year's vote for those not heard from, and adding 8 per cent. gain for the Democratic candidate, the vote for Governor in the State will stand about as follows:—Eastman, Democrat, 32,036; Gilmor, Republican, 28,760; Harriman, Union Democrat, 4,360.

Eastman thus lacks about 800 of a constitutional majority to elect him. His plurality over Gilmor is estimated at 3,276. Eastman's gain from last year is 4,524.

Lincoln carried New Hampshire by 11,638, showing, in that small State, a Republican loss since 1860 of nearly 20,000! One more such "victory," and the Republicans are utterly prostrate in that State.

For Congress, Daniel Marcy, Dem., is elected in the first district; the second district is so close as to require the official count to decide: Peterson, Rep., is elected in the third district. In the last Congress the three districts were represented by Republicans.

The Legislature is largely Republican, owing to outrageous "gerrymandering" in districting the State by a Republican Legislature.

There is, most probably, no choice of Governor by the people, it requiring a majority of all the votes to elect. The people failing to make choice, the Legislature does it.

The vote for Governor proves a large majority of the people are Democratic, a most auspicious sign in a New England State.—It satisfies us that even there the delusion which has so deeply cursed the country is being dispelled, that the march of mind, of free principles, and constitutional liberty, is onward.

No money, no effort, was spared by the party in power. Never have the administration made such desperate attempts to carry a State election. It is even said that an Abolition regiment was sent home just previous to the election, whilst a Democratic regiment, as long in service and worse cut up, was kept in the field. But all to no purpose. The voice of THE PEOPLE even in a New England State is against "the powers that be."

Now, CONNECTICUT!

NO DIFFERENCE.

Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* is among that class of men who have linked their political fortunes to the present national administration, and cry amen! to every act of Mr. Lincoln, nevertheless seriously object to being called Abolitionists. They squirm like eels undergoing the skinning process. We confess to a dullness of understanding which prevents us from seeing why they should feel so sensitive on the subject, since their political association is clearly *with* those whom they *affect* to despise. Like Mr. Cox, of Ohio, we "can see no difference between the Republicanism that sustains emancipation proclamations, and the real old, genuine, Congo Abolitionism. They are links of the same sausage—made out of the same dog."

☞While the Senate Committee for investigating frauds in the Naval service were engaged in their duties, they met one scarred and war worn veteran in guilt who objected to their obtaining testimony in his case. After wasting all his eloquence without making an impression on the committee, he finally became indignant and told them the course they were taking was calculated to give aid to the rebellion!—The committee did not see the matter in the same light, and pressing their investigations, found that the very "loyal" individual who had been so fearful that they were encouraging the rebels, had made no less than several hundred thousand dollars by fraudulent contracts! Oh! Patriotism!—Patriotism—how many are the sins committed in thy name!

☞President Lincoln is taking care of defeated Republican candidates for Congress—men condemned by their own people at home—by giving them good fat judgeships, &c. There is another class he must take care of, or they will soon turn their backs upon him—men to whom the Democrats will no longer give office. Hendrick B. Wright is fishing for something snug—and John Van Buren might be tempted.

☞The Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of Philadelphia, has been nominated to the Senate as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the room of Hon. Mr. Boutwell, resigned.

That's So!—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "In nothing has the disappointment been greater than in the results expected from the emancipation war policy by those most clamorous for it."

☞The Emancipation proclamation has now been in force over two months, and instead of bringing the three hundred thousand additional troops promised by the radicals, Congress has been obliged to pass a Conscription Act.

Democratic Rejoicing.—The Democrats and conservative citizens of Reading fired one hundred guns on Wednesday week in expression of their joy at the termination of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

GOV. JOHNSON AND GOV. WRIGHT.

Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, spoke to a so-called "Union" meeting in the Court-house at Harrisburg on Friday night week.

The House of Representatives refused by a vote of 56 to 32, to suspend the rules in order to consider a resolution tendering the use of the Hall to these distinguished personages, who appear to be on an Abolition tour.

The administration papers (the *Adams Sentinel, of course*, among them,) take offence at this, and apply the terms "traitor" and "copperhead" with great freedom to the thirty-two gentlemen who refused their assent, charging the action to partisan opposition and disloyal motives. The *Patriot & Union* takes a different view of the matter, and suggests that the motives of the thirty-two who recorded their votes against a suspension of the rules may have been very pure and patriotic. Indeed, it says, we do not doubt they were. The evidence of it lies in the fact that they view the course and policy of the administration as directly antagonistical with the Constitution, as subversive of that true and only Union which the Democratic heart yearns for and supports, and as hostile to every vital principle upon which the government was founded; and, entertaining these opinions, they could not have voted otherwise than they did without proving recreant to duty and false to their professions. They voted against giving the use of the Hall to Abolition emissaries, traveling agents of the administration, whose mission was to preach doctrines subversive of the true government, sustaining the President and the Congress in all their high-handed measures, and imbuing the public mind with sentiments destructive of that spirit of republican liberty which we were all taught in our childhood to love, and which we cling to in our maturer years as more invaluable than life itself. For this act they are condemned by the Abolition press. Yet it is the very strongest evidence of their integrity, consistency, and the purity of their motives.—Had they not done so, they would have completely stultified themselves, and lost the respect and confidence of those whose good opinion is of more value to them than would be the hypocritical plaudits of a venal press which by its whole course has shown itself to be the pliant instrument of ruffianism, usurpation and tyranny.

If Andy Johnson and Joseph A. Wright were now the high-minded, honorable, patriotic men they once were, they would not be found where they are, associated with traitors and tyrants, violators of the Constitution, enemies of the Union, instigators of servile insurrection—all of which their souls once abhorred—nor would they be found meanly catering for applause from a party and a press that were unstirred in their abuse of them while they were in the line of duty as true and loyal men.

Such are our views, and we trust that no loyal Democrat will permit himself to be deceived by anything that these travelling renegades may say, or by anything that the Abolition press may say of them. They are not, perhaps, inoculated, like Sumner and Phillips and Greeley, with the virus of Abolitionism—on the contrary, we believe that in their consciences they condemn the dogmas of that revolutionary and destructive party—but for this very reason they are more despicable and, at the same time, more dangerous; for they preach all the heresies of the party under the cloak and in the name of Democracy, desecrating its altars with profane offerings, seeking justification in the tyrant's plea—*necessity*. In the name of *Liberty*, they are instigating and perpetrating crimes *against* Liberty and Law, against Christianity and Humanity—crimes which startle the whole world, make nations stand aghast, and which in any other land, among any other people less imbued with the principle of toleration, less accustomed to the blessings of freedom, would bring them to the scaffold or the block. Between such men and Democracy there can be no communion of spirit—no association that can be profitable. Our duty is to discountenance them, to protest against their principles and their policy, to rebuke them on every proper occasion, to throw every lawful impediment in the way of their success—and this duty we should fearlessly perform.

One word in relation to Andy Johnson, separate and apart from his travelling colleague, to set him in his true light before the people, and show to what pernicious results the evil counsels of such a man may lead. On the night of the 5th instant the editorial office of the *Crisis*, a newspaper published by Ex-Governor Samuel Medary, at Columbus, Ohio, was attacked by a party of seventy or eighty men from Camp Chase, armed with sabres and revolvers, and almost totally destroyed. It matters not what was the reason—the act was unlawful, violent, might have led to bloodshed; and, therefore, unjustifiable. After the outrage had been perpetrated, after there had been a little time for reflection, some of the mob began to experience compunctions of conscience and to question the propriety of their conduct. To quiet these repenting men, and satisfy them that they had done nothing wrong, others responded interrogatively, "*Did not Governor Johnson tell us to do so?*"

For this the journal which we have quoted above has the authority of the Ohio *Statesman*, published at Columbus, a very moderate, conservative paper, and we shall assert it as true, on this authority, until authoritatively contradicted.

Such, then, is Andy Johnson—the advocate of mob law, the defender of Executive usurpation, the emmissary and advocate of Abolitionism and disunion.

☞Hon. Andrew Johnson, military Governor of Tennessee, delivered a speech in the court-house, at Harrisburg, on Friday evening last, on the subject of the war. In his speech, as we learn, he advocated and defended all the infamous acts of the administration and Congress, and announced himself an Abolitionist of the most extreme stamp. Johnson, like a good many other new converts to nigger-headism, is making the thing pay. He is on his way to the New England States, we hear, to teach the people of that benighted region how to vote. Had he not better return to his own State? A few days ago the rebels of Tennessee cut to pieces three whole regiments of Union troops, and at that very hour Mr. Johnson, the military Governor, was absent from home making speeches to the Abolitionists of Ohio. This proves that Johnson thinks more of his politics than he does of the country.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞A proclamation from the President for more troops is anticipated within the next ten days.

THE LAST CARD OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Abolition leaders are just now engaged in one of the grossest attempts at deception which has yet disgraced that miserable party. They see the Democracy, united in defence of the unity of the country and the liberties of the people, carrying every election which is held, sweeping like an avalanche every thing before them. They see that the people, weary of Abolition rule, disgusted with sectional strife and despairing of the fate of the country, are turning to the Democratic party, and as fast as an opportunity is offered are restoring it to power. They see in the future nothing but defeat and disaster to their dangerous party and feel that the day of their insolent and destructive rule is at an end.

Convinced of this, and determined to "rule or ruin," they are now striving by every means at their command to embitter the people of the country against one another, to array friend against friend, neighbor against neighbor, and make the portions of our land yet happily free from the desolating effects of actual conflict, and which are yet comparatively prosperous and peaceful, scenes of fraternal strife and bloodshed. The vilest abuse—the most inflammatory appeals, bloody threats and denunciations, are everywhere employed in their journals against Democrats, and nothing is left undone to inflame the passions of the people and light the flames of civil discord.

To more surely effect their purposes, remarks the *York Gazette*, they are now attempting to array the soldier against the citizen, by laboring to force the impression upon the minds of the former that there is, on the part of the Democratic party, which is now in a large majority in the loyal States, a hostility to the rights and interests of the soldiers—and that on the other hand the soldiers entertain hostile sentiments towards the friends of "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is" at home.—Every base misrepresentation is used, to put the Democracy in a false light, by the Abolition leaders. But the soldiers are not to be deceived. A very large majority of them are Democrats and they believe that our party has always been and still is the true Union party of the country, and that its members are the best friends of the country's brave defenders. They readily see through the motives of the leaders of the Abolition party, who forget the welfare of the country in their hatred of the Democratic party. They refuse to be used in this way by their worst enemies, and however it may be attempted to create a different impression, they hold the guilty agitators in the most abject contempt.

We only refer to this fact to show to what base and criminal expedients our political opponents will descend to accomplish their ends, thus insulting both the soldiers and the people. There must be a cordality between both, to insure success in saving the country, and he is the worst enemy of the country who strives to stir up jealousy between them. Who make a division of the people? Who stir up strife and hatred?—Who are plotting mischief and practicing the grossest sorts of detraction and deception, to the detriment of the best interests of the country? Who but the leaders of the Abolition party?

From the Boston Courier.

HOW VOTES ARE OBTAINED IN THE ARMY.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes a letter written by a soldier, explaining the mode adopted to obtain the votes of the Indiana volunteers with the army, in condemnation of the resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of that State. The Abolition newspapers have set forth this pretended vote of the soldiers in the strongest colors. We may see what is the truth of the matter by the following extract from the soldier's letter:

"A large majority of the regiment stood silent and refused to vote. The colonel prefaced the presentation of the resolutions with a few remarks, in which he said that he desired all who were opposed to their adoption to step four paces to the front, that they might at the next action be placed in the front ranks and otherwise punished if they survived. With this understanding none marched to the front, and some fifteen or twenty of the regiment voted for the resolutions, and thereupon they were declared unanimously adopted."

These are the proceedings to make Democratic victories at the polls, however much they tend to inspire good feeling, courage and patriotism in the field. The men must be fools as well as knaves who imagine that by such base contrivances and overbearing conduct they can crush out the spirit of the brave soldiers, and make them the mean tools of their villainous purposes.

☞The Hartford *Times* publishes the following extract from a letter written by a member of the Connecticut 14th:

"FALMOUTH, Feb. 24, 1863.—You spoke in your letter of Governor Seymour. I see by the New York *Herald*, that he was nominated for Governor. This suits us all.—*There isn't a man in the 14th regiment now*, so far as I can learn, *that wouldn't vote the Democratic ticket*—and there are some here who were the most rabid Republicans you ever saw.

"There was a nice time in a New York regiment the other day. The colonel is a Republican, and he called out the regiment to see which way they would vote if they were at home. *The whole of them voted Democratic*, and the Colonel was as mad as a March hare. You would think he would go wild. He would hardly speak to any of the men for some days afterwards, he was so mad. What made it worse for him, he had some spectators to his voting—friends who had come to see him that day and whom he had excited by telling them that he was going to show them that all his men would vote the way he wanted them to."

☞A correspondent of the *Pittsburg Post*, writing from Beverly, Va., Feb. 16th, says:

The other night we had one of the grandest political failures that I have seen for some time. Our officers announced that there would be a meeting in the church for the purpose of passing resolutions denouncing the Democrats of the North as rebels and favoring the proclamation and other acts of the Administration. This caused a great deal of talk and indignation in the regiment all day. When evening came long strings of men could be seen on their way to the metting, which showed that there was going to be a general attendance, and whatever resolutions might be passed the regiment would not be misrepresented. After the church was crowded Captain Truxal moved that Captain Grubb act as chairman of the meeting. Capt. Grubb declined. After a short speech from Truxal the Chaplain was chosen President. Truxal and the President now had a whispering spell, after which Truxal said he was at a loss what course to pursue as there were so few officers present; he did not want to bear all the responsibility, and felt very much *hurt* that the officers did not turn out after promising to do so; he would now take his seat and wait some proposal from others.

Here the President proposed that a patriotic speech from Capt. Truxal would be advantageous.

Capt. Truxal now rose and commenced his third speech, by stating that the object of the meeting was to let the people at *home* know the sentiments of the army, as we had been shut out from the ballot box, and that we would be heard through military meetings. He would not insult our intelligence by telling us that this thing had been brewing for thirty years; he would not insult our intelligence by telling who struck the first blow. He then hurled forth a volley of wrath on the Democrats of the North, denouncing them as traitors and cowards and worse than rebels in the field, who were manly enough to come out and measure swords with us. He then went on in the usual strain of knocking the props from under the rebellion by taking the negro; he was no Abolitionist and never was; but was for taking the last negro in the South. He was here asked what will you do with the negro when the war is over? After whimpering and twisting he said the war was not over; (a voice—we know that, but if, as you say, we take the props and the rebellion falls, then the next question is, what will you do with the negro?) Truxal did not answer, but said he was just in his element to-night; he could run, jump or do any thing, and a thousand such questions would not put him off his track. He then blew off a good deal of the essence of Abolitionism and took his seat amid cheers, but in silent contempt.

Truxal moved to adjourn, which was voted down amid loud calls for old Jo.

The Chaplain now said a few words, desiring the boys to adjourn, which they did through respect for him, but disappointed at not having the privilege of recording our votes. The Democrats at home may depend that if a vote had been taken it would have been ten to one. The officers, finding this out, were very eager to adjourn without denouncing the Democrats as traitors.

The cries of, "down with the proclamation!" were deafening in the town. Windows and doors were swung open in all directions, the citizens not knowing what was the matter. The officers are down in the mouth about it, and I think they will not want to feel the Second Virginia regiment very soon again, especially on the proclamation.

ABOLITION ATTEMPT TO DEMORALIZE THE ARMY.

We are sometimes left to think that it is the avowed purpose of the Abolitionists to drive the people to desperation, and compel them to raise not only voice but arm in defence of their rights. Insults are heaped upon those who dare differ with them, and they are untiring in their efforts to convince the people, and the soldiers in the army in particular, that the Democrats are not only opposing the government, but absolutely sympathizing with and aiding the rebels in their attempts to separate the Union.

There are Democrats and Republicans in the army, both having gone there with, we have no doubt, honest intentions; both have fought under and for the same flag; both have battled for the same cause, "the Constitution and the Union," and both are looking forward with confident hope to the supremacy of the one, and the restoration of the other. Why then this nefarious attempt to sow dissension, where if anywhere, there should be harmony, to dampen ardor, where the fires of enthusiasm are most needed, and to foster demoralization, where all should be perfect order and discipline?

It is nothing more or less than a glaring attempt to deceive the soldiers in regard to the real purposes of the Abolition faction. Just as all other of their shallow schemes have failed to deceive, but for the moment, so this one will soon topple over, and another crushing weight be piled on the heads of these evil doers.

We understand fully the tone and temper of the vast majority of our soldiers.—They are for the old Union and the old Constitution. But for this patriotic feeling they would not be where they are now, ready to do battle with those who stand opposed to either.

Would it not inspirit those brave men to know, that while a violent and temporarily powerful faction at home, is laboring to destroy that for which the army is battling, the Democracy have risen in their strength, and in overwhelming numbers, are presenting an unbroken front to this common enemy, and are driving him from post to pillar. Who is willing to believe that the soldiers have any sympathy with the hateful doctrines of Abolition? We would as soon charge them with sympathy for the cause against which they are so nobly fighting.—The rank and file of the army stand side by side with the Democracy. Their purposes are the same. They are both contending for the same object, "the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is," the return of peace and the restoration of national prosperity.—*Journal.*

☞On Friday night week, Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, was serenaded at the Girard House in Philadelphia. The crowd assembled was very large. After a grand display of fire works, a lot of blackguards, no doubt in the employ of administration officials, loudly indulged in insults and epithets, all of which was calmly borne by the Democrats. Hon. Charles W. Carrigan introduced Mr. Vallandigham, at the same time remarking to the disorderly crowd across the street: "We are here to exercise a constitutional right, the right of free speech. [Cheers.] If they have come to crush out freedom of speech, I say, there is not power enough in themselves, or in the President of the United States, to whom they belong, to wrest that sacred right from us." [Prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Vallandigham commenced by saying that he was always, is now, and ever will be, a true Union man, and not what the people have been told by a false and libelous press. He was always attached to the Constitution and Union, and has never differed except in the mode of sustaining the Union. He recognized every man who was for the Government, but he did not mean the Executive and Administration as the Government. The Administration must be taught that men have a right to differ as to the mode the Union shall be preserved. It is an American right—a right our fathers purchased. He believed in a restoration of the Union of these States, and had his own mode by which that great object of every true patriot can be carried out. Whether the war shall go on or not depends on the Administration; but they shall not be permitted to make a separation of these States. He was determined to expose the ruinous policy of the Abolitionists, fearlessly and at any sacrifice. He had equal rights under the Constitution, and was glad to see so large a body of the people of Philadelphia determined to stand by that, the only charter of our liberties. After a few more remarks relative to the Union and peace, he retired, amid cheers.

C. C. Burr, of New Jersey, Hon. Philip Johnson, of Easton, and Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, were successively called out, and made brief but happy speeches, which were received with cheers.

During Mr. Vallandigham's speech the Abolition rowdies behaved most shamefully, hooting and groaning, but they could not intimidate nor stop him. Several fights took place, in which the rowdies came off second best, when the police interfered and restored order! THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH MUST NOT BE INTERFERED WITH!

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The *Evening Post* of this city is deliberately bent upon stirring up domestic violence and provoking anarchy in the North. From the license of the tongue it now passes on to invite the license of the torch and the sword. It calls upon the government of the United States to adopt against the citizens of the free States the infernal policy pursued by abandoned wretches at the extreme South against those who repudiate secession and cling to the Union. It paints a lurid and passionate picture of outrages committed in Alabama upon "loyal" citizens of that State, outrages "barbarous as those of the Sepoys," and having thus wrought upon the feelings of its readers it goes on to use the following language:

"We have numbers of secessionists here, who do not conceal their sympathy with the rebels—why does not the government seize upon these and retaliate upon their persons and property the wrongs suffered by the loyal men of the South? Here have been men and *women* shot and hunted by bloodhounds; and the government should seize upon Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, James Brooks, Luke Cozzens, and others, to hold them as hostages for the safety and treatment of loyal men in the south—informing Davis that these friends of his will surely be hanged at the first proof of a new outrage committed against a loyal Alabamian.

For months past the *Post* and organs of the party which it represents—a party whose loyalty to the government is measured exactly by the contracts which are intrusted to its members, and by the subserviency of the administration to the passions of their followers—have been permitted to denounce as "secessionists," "traitors," and "sympathizers with JEFFERSON DAVIS," all the men who dared to expose their dishonesty and to denounce the madness of their measures. For months past this irresponsible insolence and these unsigned slanders have been hawked for sale in the public streets against free and loyal citizens of the Northern States. The man who should venture in his own person to utter such libels would have them driven down his throat; but the contempt of all brave and honest men has been heretofore thought a sufficient chastisement for the venal poltroons who have printed what they dare not say.—But to all forbearance there comes at last an end. When the *Post* and its fellows talk of "copperheads" and "secessionists" and "traitors," they mean the three hundred thousand voters of New York who have dared at the polls to assert their right to a voice in the control of the policy of their country. They mean the men for whom the ruin of the Union involves far more than it does for the contractors and politicians and fanatics who thus revile them, and who are determined therefore to avert that ruin by the untrammeled exercise of all their rights. The leaders of these men have full confidence in their respect for law and in their indisposition to resort to any remedies against madness and fanaticism save those with which the Constitution arms them. But the passion of a great people is not a thing to be lightly trifled with; and we warn the *Post*, its willful abettors, and its thoughtless followers, that the hour which sees them attempt to transfer their spite, their malice, and their insanity, from the domain of words into the domain of deeds, will be the beginning of the end, not indeed for American liberty and for American law, but for those who have insulted the name of liberty by the pollution of their lip-service, and assailed the foundations of law by the extravagance of their fanaticism.—*New York World.*

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

In a car on a railroad which runs into New York, a few mornings ago, a scene occurred which will not soon be forgotten by the witnesses of it. A person dressed as a gentleman, speaking to a friend across the car, said:—"Well, I hope the war may last six months longer. If it does I shall have made enough to retire from business. In the last six months I've made a hundred thousand dollars—six months more and I shall have enough."

A lady sat behind the speaker, and necessarily heard his remark; but when he was done she tapped him on the shoulder, and said to him: "Sir, I had two sons—one of them was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg; the other was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro'."

She was silent a moment, and so were all around who heard her. Then overcome by her indignation, she suddenly slapped the speculator, first on one cheek, then on the other, and before the fellow could say a word the passengers sitting near, who had witnessed the whole affair, seized him and pushed him hurriedly out of the car, as one not fit to ride with decent people.—*Evening Post.*

The *Post* ought to have told the rest of this story. This same speculator believes that all who pray for peace ought to be hung; he has contributed to a fund to carry the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections for the administration; he asserts that Generals Porter and McClellan are traitors; he believes in the proclamation and the confiscation act and swears by the Tribune and Post. On the other hand, the poor woman who lost her sons is a copperhead of the most virulent type, and would serve the Post people as she did the speculator if she got within the same distance of their ears.—*New York World.*

UNION LEAGUES.

Let no man loyal to the constitution and the Union be deceived into joining any of these traitorous and unholy organizations. There is not, among all the prominent men engaged in getting them up, a single one in favor of the Union as it existed under the constitution: not one of them can, without uttering a deliberate falsehood, declare that he is. It is a fraudulent attempt to ensnare the unwary into an association composed of public plunderers, mercenary politicians and fanatic Abolitionists—traitors who "spit upon the constitution," and spurn the Union. The organization is a lie upon its face—for, whereas its *ostensible* purpose is to rally together under the sacred name of Union all who are in favor of *the* Union, its *real* purpose is to organize and arm secret bands who are prepared to sustain the administration in all its despotic efforts to subvert the constitution; who believe with Garrison that it is "a league with hell and a covenant with death;" and who concur with Thaddeus Stevens that the *restoration of the Union under the Constitution is an absurdity*, and who, with him, have *determined* that it *never shall be restored, with their consent*. The League is a treasonable association; its elements revolutionary—its object the subversion of the government as it exists *under the Constitution.*—*Patriot & Union.*

☞The President has issued a proclamation in reference to all soldiers enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States now absent without leave. They are ordered to forthwith return to their respective regiments. Those who return on or before the 1st of April, 1863, and report themselves at any rendezvous designated by General Order No. 58, of the War Department, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment other than forfeiture of pay and allowance during their absence; those who do not return within that time "shall be arrested as deserters and punished as the law provides."

☞On Tuesday the Prince of Wales, Albert Edward—the young heir to the throne of England—was married to the Princes Alexandra, of Denmark.

☞"MILLIONS FOR THE CONSTITUTION, NOT ONE CENT FOR EMANCIPATION."—*Erie Observer.*

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS take place on Friday next. Let all conservative men turn out, and defeat the Abolition tickets, no matter whether they be called "Union" or Republican, because both are in the same boat, and pledged to support all Abolition doings, whether in the mismanagement of the war, or in the stealing of the people's money. All who are opposed to the present deplorable state of things should vote the Democratic tickets, and thus rebuke the sectional fanatics who have brought our once happy and prosperous country to the very verge of ruin. Let the people—all the people—think well and act well. The only hope of the country now is in their conservatism, and they may express it as effectually at this election as at any other. Turn out!

☞We understand that a grand vocal and instrumental Concert will shortly be given in this place, in aid of the fund for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. Programme and particulars next week.

☞Henry A. Picking, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, has favored us with a copy of a Comparative Statement of the property taxable for State purposes throughout the Commonwealth. The amount fixed for Adams county by the Revenue Board in 1857, at 3 mills, was $4,894,331; in 1860, at 2½ mills, $5,122,433.—The aggregate of the State in 1857 was $568,519,284; in 1860, $563,577,795.

☞Our good Democratic friend, Adam Sowers, of Hamilton township, presented us on Thursday with a basket of splendid Apples, the like of which few get sight of now-a-days. A number of them we suppose would have measured twelve inches in circumference each. He has our hearty thanks for his kind consideration.

Sheriff Wolf, who was also the recipient of a basket "of the same sort," requests us to return to Mr. S. his thanks for the welcome present.

☞See new advertisement of the Central Nurseries, York, Pa., in another column. These are among the most extensive Nurseries in the State, and enjoy a large trade. The trees, shrubbery, plants, &c., sold there may be relied upon, whilst they are always furnished in the best condition. No effort is spared to render satisfaction to all purchasers. Mr. H. C. Dodd, travelling agent for these Nurseries, is now in this place, ready to receive orders.

☞We direct attention to the great sale of Fruit and Ornamental Trees advertised by H. F. M. Peters in another column, to come off in Gettysburg from the 2nd to the 8th of April next. Those interested in the matter should read the advertisement and attend the sale.

☞Robert Bell, as Agent for P. P. La Tourette, has sold the Farm late of Peter Monfort, deceased—189 acres—in Straban township, to John Hoke and A. D. Buehler, for $55 per acre, cash.

☞Miss Maria M. Eichelberger, aged 69 years, was found dead in her bed on the morning of the 2d inst., at the residence of Mr. Henry Rudisill, near Hanover. A post mortem examination, made by Drs. Eckert and Alleman, showed apoplexy to be the cause of her death.—*Hanover Citizen.*

☞J. Calvin Cover, Esq., formerly of Franklin township, in this county, has been elected High Sheriff of Knox county, Illinois.

☞The unusual length of several articles (which we could not curtail) in this issue, compels us to omit several others prepared for it.

☞Millinery and Straw Goods now opening at H. Ward's Store, Philadelphia. Read adv.

☞The Ladies of the "Gettysburg Relief Association" a week or two ago sent a box to Antietam Hospital, which was thankfully received and acknowledged by the chaplain, as follows:

ANTIETAM HOSPITAL, Md., March 6th, 1863.

Ladies of the Relief Association:

The box of fruit, bottles, &c., from your association came safely to hand. We cannot express how much we feel indebted to the Ladies for their kindness. The fruit in the bottles is very nice and so the others. Accept of the thanks of all our suffering boys in this hospital. We have been most kindly remembered by the ladies of Pennsylvania in our distress. We have a few doubtful cases here yet—three or four, who in all probability will not recover. 'Tis sad to see a young man confined to his cot for six months, suffering intensely, and just fast sinking away. I have been sitting by the side of one from Pa. this morning, who was wounded at Antietam. We have had hopes all along that he would get well—but now it is evident that he cannot last but a few days longer. He has been most patient all the time, and I trust is sustained and comforted by a hope in Christ. His name is Newman Milliers, of Montrose. About fifty nurses and convalescents return to their regiments this week. Poor boys, although they are cheerful and do not shrink from the work before them, yet it is painful to see them going again to pass through scenes similar to those we have had here. We had a delightful meeting in our little tent chapel last evening. Many of the boys spoke and testified to the goodness of God towards them in the day of battle and since they had been in the army. The religious interest in our hospital has been very encouraging. Several, I trust, have put on the armor of the christian and have enlisted in the service of God. Oh, that the mothers and sisters of the North would earnestly remember and pray for the men in our army.

Say to the ladies of your association that we feel very grateful for their donation.

Very respectfully yours,
I. O. SHOAN.

☞Messrs. McSherry and Myers have our thanks for their continued favors.

☞A serious riot, resulting in the loss of life and destruction of property, occurred in Detroit on the 6th. A negro who had violated the person of a little girl fourteen years old, was being taken from the court room to the jail under an escort of the military, when an attempt was made to take him out of their hands by an excited mob. The crowd was fired upon, and one man, a respectable citizen, and a mere spectator, was instantly killed, and several were wounded. The mob then assaulted a negro quarter of the town, and before they could be checked, burned about thirty houses. None of the negroes were killed, but several were wounded. All the military in the State were sent for, and at last accounts quiet had been restored. This lamentable affair should cause all good men to reflect. What has produced this state of things?—Does it not grow out of the negro agitation, and the insane efforts of bad men to make him the equal of the white?

☞We beg leave to suggest to some of the noisy and foul-mouthed office-seekers of this section, that patriotism is shown by action—not words. There is very good reason to doubt the honesty of men who cry down every movement that looks towards honorable Peace, who declare that the war shall not be ended while there is a slave to be freed or a master to be punished, and who call all traitors and sympathizers with treason who do not agree with them in opinion, yet never make an offer to shoulder a gun themselves, and if they enter the service at all, only do so in such a position as to enable them to fill their greedy pockets out of the people's treasury.—*Erie Observer.*