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!

M. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1863.

SENTIMENT FOR THE TIMES.

Under no possible emergency, not even a Insurrection, OR AMID THE THROES OF CIVIL WAR, *can this Government justify official interference with the Freedom of Speech or of the Press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of Arbitrary power.*—F. P. BLAIR, Sen., father of the present Postmaster General, and the intimate friend of Gen. Jackson.

DEATH OF GEN. JAMES COOPER.

Brigadier General James Cooper, in command of the United States troops at Columbus, Ohio, died there on Saturday morning week. The remains reached Frederick, Md., on Monday, and were interred on Wednesday, with suitable honors.

Gen. Cooper represented this State in the United States Senate six years, and held other important official positions. He read law in this place, and resided here until his election to the United States Senate, when he removed to Pottsville. Some time after the expiration of his term, he retired to his native State, Maryland, having purchased the beautiful property of Frederick A. Schley, in Frederick. Upon the secession of the Southern States, he entered the United States military service, first as a Colonel, we believe, and was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

Gen. Cooper was endowed with high intellectual and oratorical powers—was kind of heart almost to a fault—and always the gentleman. Peace to his manes!

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

The President, in compliance with the request of the Senate, has designated Thursday, the 30th of April, as a day of national humiliation, fasting, and prayer, and concludes his proclamation as follows:

"Let us then rest humbly in the hope authorized in the Divine teachings that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings no less than the pardon of our national sins and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace."

STARTLING DISCLOSURE!

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, in a speech made since his return home, uses the following explicit language:

"On the 12th of last December, when from the city of Richmond information came to the city of New York that there was a disposition to compromise and return delegates to the National Congress, and be obedient to the Constitution and laws, and thus restore the Union as it was, the President, on that day, rejected, the proposition, and the damning evidence of that rejection exists in New York over his own autograph; [cries, "hear, hear;] but there is an obligation of secresy at present, and the letter has not yet been given to the public. The day after, the Federal army crossed the Rappahannock into Fredericksburg, under the belief that Richmond was to fall and thus end the rebellion. The day previous, Abraham Lincoln rejected all propositions to return, over his own signature; and the day after, the hopes of the blind man in the White House were dissipated in the defeat at Fredericksburg, and the loss of 20,000 of our sons and brothers. He should have entertained the proposition on the 12th of December, but he heedlessly and wickedly drove away all overtures."

It is worthy of attention, that, although Mr. Vallandigham (with Mayor Wood) made this statement several weeks ago, not a single person connected with, nor organ of the Administration, has undertaken to deny it.

HOW THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES.

"General Banks, referring to the difficulty of supporting the Louisiana negroes unemployed, says that more than 'sixty thousand dollars were applied to the support of dependent and destitute persons in the month of January.'"—*Exchange Paper.*

These negroes used to support themselves under that compulsory system of labor called, in the South, "Slavery," but which, in fact, is no more than that universal necessity, imposed by God, at the Fall, on Adam and all his descendents, to earn a subsistence by the sweat of their brows. The obligation is essentially the same in all cases, no matter by what name it is called. The Administration, in emancipating the slaves, has only given them the liberty to live in idleness at the expense of the white people of the country, who are required, by taxation, to furnish the National Treasury with the revenue which the Government, among other objects, expends in supporting a set of indolent blacks.—*Sunday Mercury.*

☞ The men who are organizing the loyal Union Leagues are wolves in sheep's clothing. They are the same old political hacks and tacticians whom the country has so recently repudiated, and they have assumed their new disguise for the purpose of holding those moderate Republicans who began to be disgusted with their rule, and of making proselytes among those who are apt to be led astray by words and promises, which correspond to their own feelings.

We warn the Democracy of the wolves in sheep's clothing. The loyal men of the country are those who stand by the Constitution and the constitutional acts of the President; not those who call the Constitution "a compact with hell," and who make the trampling upon that sacred instrument the condition of their support of the Government.—*Phil. Age.*

EXACTLY ALIKE.

White men are to pay $300 per head to set the niggers free, and then $300 more to free themselves from the draft. Thus the value of a white man and nigger is placed at the same figure, only the former has the privilege of paying for both.—*Allentown Democrat.*

☞ Forney advocates stump speaking in the army to cheer the soldiers. Good food and prompt pay would be more acceptable.

WHY IS THE NORTH "DISLOYAL?"

Does it not strike those Republican journalists who are constantly crying out that the Democratic majorities of the North are "disloyal," that the question must arise in every mind that accepts the charge, Why are they disloyal? The people of the North were never accused of indifference to their obligations to their country; and of all the Northern people, the Democrats were supposed to be the most intense in their feelings of nationality, and so zealous in patriotism as to be accused of disdain of interests that stood in the way of their country's rights and progress.

It is admitted (remarks the N. Y. *Argus*) that in the beginning of the war, the masses were united, with little regard to party, in the purpose of standing by the government and upholding the Union, at all hazards.—Now we see the strange spectacle of the minority arraigning the majority on the charge of disloyalty? Disloyalty to what, and to whom? To the Constitution? No, the majority are only too true to that; it is the minority, holding possession of the government, that has ostentatiously thrown off its allegiance.

Disloyalty to the Union? No, for the Democrats of the North to a man, seek for the restoration of the old Union, and it is the leaders of the minority who proclaim their willingness to witness its destruction! All that can be true, then, in the charge, is that the majority of the North is disloyal to the minority—is recusant to the dictation of the minority when it bids it depart from its allegiance to the Constitution and the Union.

If it were indeed true that the people of the North—for it is no longer to be denied that the great mass who are defined under the word "People," are now rallying under the Democratic banner—if it were true that they had become disloyal, then a terrible responsibility would fall somewhere. The question would be, who and what have made them disloyal?

A terrible responsibility must rest upon the rulers of a country who, after having suffered, from mere want of statesmanship, one great section of the country to lapse into rebellion, has so alienated the masses of the people, in the other half, that its own organs proclaim them disloyal also!

THE VIGOROUS PROCRASTINATION OF THE WAR.

It is worth while for the people to consider why such a long *succession of disasters* have come upon us since the Peninsula and Maryland victories. It would not be a waste of time for President Lincoln to consider whether, with every material and moral advantage, something more and better might not justly have been expected from our armies; whether the inadequate return for our immense expenditure of life and treasure, against an inferior foe, does not betoken some lack in those who are guiding our military operations, some fault of organization, some incapacity in the organizing minds. What prior advantage is there that we did not possess? Where are there braver soldiers or better generals in the field? The experience once lacking has been supplied; our soldiers are now, for the most part, trained and disciplined soldiers. Where has there been any stint of money granted for expenditure? Has not the administration received all, absolutely all, and more than all, that it has asked?

What have we to show for this? Failure everywhere.

The advantages which exclusively "loyal" journals count up (those, namely, which we did not possess a year or two years ago) are monstrous, let it be admitted; but has it yet occurred to President Lincoln, or to his friends, to make an arithmetical computation, by the rule of three, how long a time it will take for enough of these immense victories and monstrous advantages to accumulate in order to amount to a final success—to the overthrow of the rebellion? If it turns out that no man of this generation, at the present rate of progress, will live long enough to see the South conquered, or that nine-tenths of its fighting force will be used up in the undertaking as at present conducted, we trust it will not be deemed unpatriotic or treasonable to suggest that President Lincoln would be justified in questioning the omnipotence or omniscience of General Halleck and Secretary Stanton, respectively, and looking for men capable of doing within a somewhat shorter period and at the expense of a few million less lives and a few billions less of money, what they must take so long to accomplish. We do not for an instant dream of suggesting that the American people will not submit forever to this millenium of imbecility, but we merely ask, and ask very humbly, if they positively must pay quite such a price for its enjoyment. And if the questions we have asked are disloyal, we hereby retract them before they are fairly uttered. Far be it from us to give aid and comfort to the enemy by suggesting that they may be thrashed better in "short" than in this "Long Particular Metre," to which the administration in its infinite wisdom has attuned its equally infinite powers.—*World.*

☞ A few days since an exciting discussion took place in the Ohio Legislature upon a bill to prevent negroes from becoming citizens of that State. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Hill, a Black Republican Abolition member, from Median county, remarked:

"I would as lief be an African as some Dutchman I have seen."

When this fellow's term expires in the Ohio Legislature, he should make application to the National Administration for a bigger office.

Sauce for the Goose, But Not Any for the Gander.—Intelligence comes from Port Royal that Lieut. Col. Gardiner, of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, has been ordered into arrest for obtaining the signatures of a number of men in his regiment to peace resolutions, "in order to affect the election at home."

This, better than anything else that could have been done, shows the farcical character of the so much paraded resolutions sent home from regiments in the field in favor of the administration policy. It appears that the men are allowed to express only just such sentiments as please the administration; if they attempt to adopt Democratic resolutions they are ordered into arrest.

☞ See Ashmun's view on first page.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1863.

Ed. Compiler:—Both branches of the Legislature determined this morning to adjourn finally on the 15th of April. The House wanted a recess from the 27th inst. until the 27th of May. Many of our Democratic friends thought that it would act as a wholesome restraint on the lawlessness of the party in power, if the Legislature would meet again in the course of the summer.—The moment this Legislature adjourns, our rulers at Washington may put into execution some scheme of despotism, and there will be no organized representative body to protest against it. This was the view taken by many members of the House, but the Senate would not hear to the recess, so the time of adjournment was fixed upon the day designated.

As far as the business immediately before the Legislature is concerned, there is ample time to dispose of it between this and the 15th of April. If we had a Governor who could be relied upon to protect the rights of the citizens of this State from Executive usurpation, there would be no cause for apprehension. But unfortunately, Gov. Curtin is timid and pliant—the authorities at Washington can wind him about their fingers as they please. They take pleasure in snubbing him upon all occasions, and the people of this good State suffer the evil consequences of having a Governor without sufficient moral courage to resist any burden which the Lincolns and Stantons choose to impose upon them.

As an evidence of Gov. Curtin's weakness I refer to the execution of the draft in this State last fall, *when New York and other States which furnished a less number of volunteers in proportion, have to this day escaped entirely from the execution of that draft.* Why was this?—Why was Pennsylvania chosen as the victim? The answer is plain—because the authorities at Washington knew the base metal of her Executive, and knew that he would submit quietly to any imposition. I do not mean to say that Gov. Curtin or any other Governor of a State should resist the execution of a constitutional act of Congress; but if he had been a man of sense he would have insisted upon the execution of the draft simultaneously in all the States, and that no favoritism should be shown.

It would be easy to point out other weak points in Gov. Curtin's career, but the limits of a letter prevent. He is a candidate for re-nomination. Hope he may be nominated. We can beat him—well, I was going to say 30,000, but this is too small a figure. 60,000 will be nearer the mark. Cameron is fighting him with all his might, and it is said will continue to fight him after his nomination. John Covode, the illustrious "sneller," is after him also. In this contest it makes little difference who is hindmost, for the Devil is bound to take the foremost as well as the fated individual who brings up the rear.

You will of course publish the whole letter of Col. William Hopkins, of Washington county, withdrawing from the contest as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. Col. Hopkins has in one sense never been a candidate—I mean in the sense of intriguing and using personal exertions to procure the nomination. He has never thrust himself forward as a candidate for popular favor, and would not do a mean action, or cast a vote that his honest conscience did not approve, for the highest place in the nation. But he had many friends who admired his candid, straightforward manners, his sterling integrity and the undaunted courage with which he arrayed himself against the plundering schemes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and endeavored to procure the restoration of the tonnage tax, which would put $500,000 annually into the Treasury of the State—his friends who admired and loved these properties, wished to have them and their possessor transferred to a position of more usefulness. But it is not to be, unless the people demand the nomination of Col. Hopkins in spite of his declination.

On every occasion when the bill for the restoration of the Tonnage Tax has been before the House, Col. Hopkins has not hesitated to denounce the corruption by which the Act of 1861, repealing this Tax, was passed, and to warn members as they respected their oaths and as they valued the good opinion of the people not to sustain this monstrous iniquity. He has done this in the face of intimidation, of sophisticated arguments, of contemptuous sneers and derisive laughter, which would have made a less couragous man hesitate or cower—and by his honest intrepidity he has earned the gratitude of every honest citizen and over burdened tax-payer in this Commonwealth.

I do not know for whom Col. H. will throw his influence, but be assured not for any man whose *public and private record* is not pure—for no man whose *honesty* as well as his Democracy will not bear the most rigid scrutiny. I might, from instinct, indicate candidates who will not receive his support—but this would be personal and I would not be publicly personal for the world.

If time permitted I might extend this epistle until you and your readers would vote me a bore, so I will conclude by stating that the Democrats of the Legislature have agreed upon a series of admirable resolutions upon national affairs, from the pen of Senator Buckalew, which you will no doubt publish as soon as they pass the House.

OBSERVER.

500,000 MEN TO BE DRAFTED.

The *Tribune* indicates the plan and calculations of the Government when it says:

Suppose the Goverment should require Three Hundred Thousand Men to fill up the thinned ranks of the Union army for this year's campaigns. Let it draft Half a Million, which would be perhaps one in five of those subject to duty. Of these, Three Hundred Thousand would probably serve, while the commutation of the remainder would furnish Sixty Millions of Dollars wherewith to clothe, arm, and equip the remainder. Would not this be better than to have this money go elsewhere than into the Treasury?

The share of New York in such a draft would be 100,000, and if two-fifths commuted they would pay $12,000,000 into the military fund, while 60,000 would serve.—Connecticut would be called on for 8,000 men, and one million and a half dollars in commutation.—*N. Y. Argus.*

☞ We print to-day a telling Speech, delivered in the State Senate, by Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Berks county. All should read it.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following joint resolutions upon the state of the country, have passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. They have the ring of true metal, and are creditable to the Democratic members who voted for them. Of course these resolutions will be defeated in the Senate, where the Abolition Blacksnakes are in the majority:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpation of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot box, policy as well as principle requires that our people shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, whilst they invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the evils that threaten our free institutions.

2d. That this General Assembly declares this State has ever been, is now, and will remain in future devotedly true to the Constitution of the United States and to the Federal Government established by it, and is determined to maintain them with her utmost power against both domestic and foreign foes.

3d. That this General Assembly recognizes a manifest difference between the administration of the Government and the Government itself. The one is transitory, limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

4th. That this General Assembly, in the exercise of its right to differ with the Federal Executive, enters its solemn protest against the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 1st day of January, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

5th. That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government.

6th. That this General Assembly on behalf of the people of this Commonwealth declares its determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the Treasury of the United States as burthensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

7th. That this General Assembly deems it proper further to declare that it, together with all the truly loyal people of this State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union, and would, in such an event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace, and the procurement of such proper guaranties as would give security to all their interests and rights.

8th. That Pennsylvania will adhere to the Constitution and Union as the last, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free people.

9th. That this General Assembly hails with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their late elections, and regards the same as the earnest of a good purpose on their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

10th. That in the judgment of this General Assembly, whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a convention of all or three fourths of the States, such body should be convened, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain the instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

11th. That while this General Assembly condems and denounces the faults of the Administration, and the encroachments of the Abolitionists, it does also most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of government, and of the peace and liberty of the people, and it does hereby most solemnly declare that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, and will persistently exert their whole influence and power, under the Constitution, to maintain and defend it.

12th. That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see that, by all constitutional means, this end shall be obtained.

13th. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives upon their country's altar. Their widows and orphan's shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

14th. That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Governors of the several States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

A Great Democratic Gain.—While the Republicans call the result of the recent election in Rhode Island a "great Union victory," (meaning thereby Abolition,) if we glance over the record of the past we will find that it is like the victory of Pyrrhus over the Romans, a few more of which would utterly overwhelm them.

In 1855	their majority was		8,337
1856	"	"	4,788
1857	"	"	4,498
1858	"	"	4,352
1860	Lincoln's "	"	4,537
1863	their "	is	2,800

These figures show a clear Democratic gain of about 2,000, and indicate, unmistakably, that in Rhode Island, as elsewhere, the power of the destructives is waning, that the Democratic standard is being advanced at every successive charge, and gives the fullest assurance that at an early day the Abolition cohorts will be routed throughout the entire North—horse, foot, and dragoons. However they may crow over the result in Rhode Island to keep their courage up, they no doubt, in their saddened hearts exclaim, with Pyrrhus, "another such a victory would ruin me."—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ John Van Buren is already disgusted with the "Loyal Leagues." He has published a note disclaiming all connection with any "league of which Mr. Charles King is chairman." The Republicans had better not crow too loud over their new convert.

WAR NEWS.

A dispatch from Somerset, Ky., says, that on Monday last, Gen. Gilman attacked the rebels in a strong position of their own seeking, and who had a force twice as great as his own. After fighting five hours, he drove them from their position. In one dispatch he estimates the Confederate loss at three hundred, and in another at five hundred, including prisoners. The Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing, does not exceed thirty.

A body of one hundred Federal troops attacked the Confederate guerillas near Moscow, Tennessee, on Monday last, and dispersed them. Subsequently five hundred Confederates attacked the Federal troops, but were repulsed with a loss of thirty-five killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. The Federal loss was six killed and thirty-four wounded.

The intelligence from the vicinity of Vicksburg corroborates the reports previously received of the failure of the expedition intended to flank Haines's Bluff by way of the Sunflower. Admiral Porter succeeded in getting through Steel's and Black Bayous, and proceeded twenty or thirty miles further in Deer and Rolling Forks, when he encountered a small force of Confederates who compelled him to await the arrival of infantry. Meanwhile the Confederates obstructed the channel, and otherwise annoyed the gunboats, and when the infantry arrived the Confederates had accumulated such a force as to render further progress extremely hazardous. The Federal loss in the skirmishing which took place before the retreat was ten or twelve killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is not known, but it is supposed to be small.

CHICAGO, March 31.

A Cairo special says: Last Wednesday evening the rams Lancaster and Switzerland undertook to run the batteries at Vicksburg. As soon as they came within range, the rebels opened a tremendous fire. The Lancaster was struck thirty times.—Her entire bow was shot away, causing her to sink immediately, turning a complete somerset as she went down. All the crew except two escaped. The Switzerland was disabled by a 64-pound ball penetrating the steam drum. She floated down the batteries still firing and striking her repeatedly, until finally the Albatross ran alongside and towed her to the lower mouth of the canal. The loss of life on her is not ascertained.

On the way up the Hartford and Albatross encountered a battery at Grand Gulf more formidable than those at Port Hudson.—The Hartford was struck fourteen times, and had three men killed. Both vessels returned the fire vigorously, and both were more or less injured.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Dispatches from the Mississippi squadron embrace reports from the commanders of the several vessels which attempted to pass Port Hudson on the night of the 14th of March, from which it appears that they had reached the last and most formidable batteries, and were congratulating themselves upon having gained the turn in the river, when the Mississippi grounded. Fearful that this vessel, under the galling fire of the enemy, would fall into their hands, she was deliberately destroyed by her commander, after the removal of all on board. No private effects were saved.

This mishap to the Mississippi caused a derangement of the well-contrived programme of Admiral Farragut for the passage of all the vessels of the fleet. The fighting on the part of our men is described as in the highest degree creditable to them, all striving to exhibit superior prowess.

MOBILE, March 27.

A Confederate dispatch from Vicksburg says: At 5 o'clock this morning four boats were seen advancing toward the upper batteries. A vigorous fire was opened upon them, driving back two, when the other two passed under a raking fire almost every shot taking effect. One received a shot in her steam-chest, compelling her crew to desert her, and in fifteen minutes she filled and sunk. Part of her crew escaped to the opposite shore. The boat that escaped is supposed to be the Benton, badly disabled. One shot penetrated her steam drum, disabling her so badly that the Albatross towed her off out of danger from our gunboats.

ANARCHY.

The Abolition oligarchy at Washington is organizing two movements in the army and among the people which are crammed full of anarchy. Among the soldiers the movement consists in suspicion and distrust, and the introduction of politics and political meetings, the forced passage of resolutions against the "copperhead traitors" in the loyal States; at home it takes the shape of Union Leagues, which assume the solitary virtue of "loyalty" to the Government and proscribe everybody who does not and cannot swallow *negro emancipation*, a war of extermination, the usurpations of the Executive, and the despotic and unconstitutional enactments of Congress. It is not hard to foresee the tendency of such a policy. It is part and parcel of the iniquitous legislation of the mad fanatics who now govern the country—the attempt to substitute force for the free will of the people.

Such a policy carried out developes anarchy at once—the only refuge and safety the infamous bigots who are instituting it can hope for in the future. Such things go on from bad to worse. The effort to proscribe and stifle public opinion and the free expression of it among the sovereign people of this nation, is one which if proceeded with will inevitably recoil upon the tyrannous agitators who are making it. The people are not so ignorant as not to know who owns the country—and the surrender of their inalienable right of free speech, the direction and government of the country to suit themselves, is not a sacrifice which they are likely to make willingly and without resistance. Let them then take warning in time. If riot and disorder and intestine violence begin, retribution will fall upon the fool hardy attempts they are making surely and speedily; and if come it does, and come it must, their blood be upon their own heads!—*Patriot & Union.*

White Men, Read.—A correspondent of the Phila. Journal of the 18th says:—Last evening, about a quarter past six o'clock, whilst passing up Callowhill street above Third, I witnessed one of the most brutal scenes, and one which should make the men who stood looking on hang their heads with shame. A negro, who was driving a horse and wagon, came in collision with two wounded soldiers; one of the soldiers happened to get over the crossing in front of the negro's wagon, the other poor fellow, who was badly wounded and unable to get out of the way of the horse, came near being trampled under foot—this poor soldier caught the horse by the head. The negro leaped down from his wagon and a scuffle ensued; both these soldiers being so weak as to be unable to stand on their feet. By this time a crowd of men and women had gathered; one big brute, for it would be disgracing humanity to call him a *man*, struck those two cripples and knocked them down; immediately four more of the crowd fell on the soldiers, and beat them in a most brutal manner. The Police then stepped in and arrested the two soldiers, and took them before Alderman Williams, whilst the negro and the other brutes who beat the soldiers, were allowed to depart in peace. When Mr. Williams heard the case he discharged the soldiers.

FREMONT.—General Fremont has been in Washington two or three weeks soliciting another command, but the Republican papers say it has been refused him at the instigation of Gen. Halleck. If this is so, Gen. Halleck is entitled to praise. Among the host of military charlatans and humbugs of the day, Fremont is the greatest.

☞ The election for County Superintendent of Common Schools will take place on the 2d of May. Adv. next week.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

POSTAGE.—On and after the first of July all letters deposited in the Post-office for mailing, on which the postage is short, instead of being sent forward as now, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamp on them.—This is an important fact, which the public will do well to impress on their minds. After that time the postage on drop letters will be two cents, instead of one as now.

☞ During the first three or four days of last week our town was more than usually lively, occasioned by "First of April" business. A large amount of money changed hands. Such as may have any left and owe the printer, could get rid of some of it at this establishment. We have use for all due us.

☞ It is stated that the 165th Regiment has been paid. The boys, we have no doubt, were much pleased. They should have had their money long ago.

☞ Rev. Wm. McElwee, for several years pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in this place, has resigned his charge, and left on Wednesday last for Philadelphia.

☞ J. S. Gitt, Esq., of New Oxford, has been appointed Civil Engineer on a Railroad to be made from Towanda to the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, in Bradford county, this State.

☞ Drs. Cress and Taylor have removed their office to the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, in Baltimore street, where they will be found at all times ready to attend to professional calls.

☞ Dr. O'Neal has removed his office to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, (formerly Dr. Gilbert's,) where he will always be found ready to attend to calls from town or country, night or day.

☞ During the thunder storm a few Sundays ago, the lightning struck a house between Taneytown and Emmitsburg, killing one colored man, and severely stunning another.—This is a very rare occurrence for this season.

☞ Carpetings, etc., embracing all the new styles, best makes, for spring trade, now opening at Jos. Blackwood's, 832 Arch st., Phila.—Read adv.

☞ WE WANT WOOD! Dry preferred, but green hickory will answer.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Township Elections throughout the State, as we learn from our exchanges, have gone largely in favor of the Democrats. These are all healthy indications of public opinion, and render it certain that Pennsylvania, in October next, will be overwhelmingly Democratic. The day of Black Republican rule will soon be over in our Commonwealth. Would that it were so in the nation. But we must patiently wait and bear the infliction for nearly two years more, and then the country will be relieved of the Abolition incubus which is pressing it to the earth. This is the silver lining which is beginning to show itself on the dark cloud which has brooded over the Nation for the last two years.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

LOYAL LEAGUES.

Resolved, That we denounce the meetings recently gotten up in this and neighboring cities, with the money and by the agency of office holders, or would-be office holders, under Republican patronage, together with contractors, jobbers, and agents for government plunder, for the purpose of organizing "loyal leagues;" that in our judgment these leagues bear a marvelous and striking similarity to the Wide Awake clubs of 1860, and appear to be controlled and officered by the very same class of men; that we adjure all Democrats, if any there be, who have been seduced into the leagues under false pretenses, to reflect whether the old Democratic party of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson is not a sufficiently "loyal" league to live and die in, that we point proudly to the historical evidence of the loyalty of the Democracy to the Constitution to be found in the fact that during their sixty years' ascendancy and control in the Federal government, not one malcontent was convicted of treason, not one arbitrary arrest was made, not a single court or magistrate was impeded in legitimate powers, not one newspaper was suppressed, and not one drop of American blood was spilled for any political offence. We ask all men to contrast these sixty years with the two past years of Abolition ascendency, and to remember that "by their fruits ye shall know them."

The above is one of a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Mozart Hall, New York, on Tuesday evening last, and contains truths which it would be well for the Democrats of this State to keep in mind. Let Democrats have nothing to do with these dark lantern, midnight conspirators against the liberties of our country—let them organize everywhere Democratic clubs, and let their action be open as noonday—let them cling to the principles of our Democratic fathers as the last hope of our distracted Union—let them show to the world that their purposes are pure, and their aim the unqualified support of the Constitution founded by Washington, and the restoration of the Union—and we can feel assured that from every watch-tower around the temple of liberty will come up the cheering cry, "All is well."—*Patriot & Union.*

NEW SCEME TO ROB THE PEOPLE.

Here is the last scheme devised for the benefit of such of the faithful in the Abolition ranks who, notwithstanding the immense host now feeding at the public crib, still remain unprovided for. Says a letter written from Hilton Head, S. C.:

"A memorial to the President is being prepared by the soldiers, asking the appointment of *Union orators to visit the army occasionally, and also that an Administration journal may be furnished gratuitously* to the troops in the field."

It is hardly needless to assure the reader that the memorial referred to, though it may receive some soldiers' signatures, did not emanate from them. The fact is, it is a nice little scheme by which it is hoped to put money in the pockets of the many Abolition orators, who, though they are not willing to shoulder the musket and go into the ranks, would be agreed to an arrangement by which they could spout their eloquence at so much per diem. What device will next be resorted to to defraud the public treasury?

☞ The Republican papers falsely charge the Democracy with opposing a "vigorous prosecution of the war." What the Democrats oppose is just that which prevents a vigorous prosecution of the war—that which has paralyzed all our own efforts, and given energy and strength to the enemy—that which has divided the North and united the South. This is what Democrats oppose, and what they will ever oppose. And they are unalterably opposed to the real purpose and aim to which the war is now directed, which can result only in ruin to the country. But to the preservation of the Government, the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, every true Democrat is ready to devote himself and all he has, now and forever.

☞ We have Vera Cruz dates to the 4th ult. which state that Puebla has not been taken by the French, nor did they appear to progress very rapidly.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The latest advices from Europe show that the revolution in Poland is still gaining ground. The insurgents, so far from yielding, seem more determined to achieve their purpose; and a formal remonstrance of France has finally been addressed to Russia, while Prussian interference is not only censured by an overwhelming vote of the Chamber of Deputies in Berlin, but rebuked by the public sentiment of Europe. As a consequence of this universal hostility, it is reported that the Prussian government already begins to give indications of a desire to yield to the pressure, and that Russia has proposed to end the war by offering the Poles concessions and reforms. Sympathy with the Poles seems to prevail all over Europe.

First Negro Regiment.—The first New England regiment, under command of a white man from Vermont, Colonel Potter, left Boston on Tuesday and arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, where they will be quartered for a short time.—The regiment is not full, but it is supposed the complement will be made up in Philadelphia. The arrival of the sable sons of Mars will no doubt create a "strong" sensation in that city. If rumor be true this nigger regiment, instead of going to the seat of war, will be kept at the North to hunt up and arrest white deserters, and aid in enforcing the conscription. They get fifty dollars bounty for enlisting, whereas white soldiers now in service, whose terms have nearly expired, are offered only twenty-five dollars for re-enlisting. It would seem from this that the Abolitionists consider niggers better than white men.—*Easton Sentinel.*

Mercer County.—After footing up the returns of the recent township elections, the Mercer *Register* says:

Taking the vote for Judge as a test, we are beaten about one hundred and fifty in the county; but the average vote shows a majority in our favor! In 1860 we carried six or seven townships, and Lincoln's majority was about thirteen hundred. Now we carry nineteen townships—half of the whole number—and elect nineteen Judges and nineteen Assessors! In addition to this, we elect part of our ticket in Coolspring!—"We see it"—the reaction to which the Abolitionists have been inviting our attention.

Democrats, the skies are brightening!—The clouds are breaking away, and if you do your duty, *and don't forget to turn out at the election*, next Fall, you will again tread a green earth, breathe a pure atmosphere and gaze upon a blue sky. One more fire along the whole line! Forward!

☞ Let Democrats everywhere maintain that the only true friends of the Union are those who stand by the Constitution and Government of the Fathers. To set up, as tests of loyalty to the country, approval of the Abolition acts of this administration and of the last Congress, is to insult the common sense and patriotism of the mass of the people; and proves of itself that the very men who prescribe these tests, are themselves "bogus" Unionists. They talk loudly about "Union" and "loyalty," but all the time they mean their party, the success of their pet schemes, and the perpetuation of their power. Let no man be deceived by these specious pleas. But let all stand by the sacred principles of constitutional government, as they value their lives, their liberty, and the rights of property.

"*What are John Van Buren and Brady About?*"—The above question is so often asked us in our correspondence that we reply through these columns, that really we do not know what these gentlemen are about. In fact we are not clear that they could answer the question themselves.

There is one consolation—the next election is sufficiently distant to allow a bold and romantic politician to make an extensive exploration of the Abolition camp and return safely to Democratic headquarters in time to do good service. Care should be exercised by such venturesome spirits that they do not fall into the hands of the enemy.—*N. Y. Argus.*

A Republican Volunteered.—The Government enlisted a couple of soldiers at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, a few nights since, under peculiar circumstances. A prominent Republican named Dutton Massey, an ex-legislator and Deacon, was orating to a select circle and expressing his views upon copperheads with extraordinary vociferousness. Thomas Quinn, Esq., an old soldier and a staunch Democrat, heard the tirade, and stamped the Deacon to enlist, and under the pressure he did so. Subsequently the Deacon tried to back out on the plea that he was United States Draft Commissioner, &c., and he tried to hire a substitute, but Mr. Quinn and the authorities held the Deacon to the term of his contract.

The Sincerity of their Friendship for the Soldiers.—The Democratic majority of the Indiana Legislature killed bills before them appropriating $2,000,000 as advance pay to Indiana troops; $100,000 for the relief of the sick and wounded of that State, and joint resolutions asking the United States to advance the pay of non commissioned officers and privates of the army 25 per cent., and to make that pay equal to gold! These bills for the relief of the soldiers all failed, and were defeated by the secession from the Legislature of the Republican minority.—The latter had rather cause the soldiers to suffer than be beaten in some of their cherished party schemes. They would use the soldiers as they do the negro, merely to make party capital. They are his worst enemies.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞ When Danton, on his way to the guillotine, passed the residence of Robespierre, he cried out, in a voice of thunder, "Robespierre! Robespierre! I summon thee to appear within three months upon the scaffold;" and when the executioner tied his hands, he admonished him to save part of the rope for Robespierre, who would soon come after him. It is needless to add that Danton proved a true prophet. So much for the evanescent rule of faction.

☞ Not a few of the "Letters from the Army" which appear in Abolition papers, denouncing Democrats as "copperheads" and "traitors," are written by unprincipled and cowardly politicians at home.

Gov. Tod Indicted.—The grand jury of Fairfield county, Ohio, have indicted Governor Tod for advising the arrest of Dr. Olds, who was for a time confined in Fort Lafayette.

☞ A new style of ladies' veil has been imported, which envelops the face like a mask and fastens under the chin.

☞ The Paris "Patrie" contains a description of a process of taking portraits by telegraph.

☞ Six inches of snow fell at Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday.

Communicated.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—Gettysburg, March 31st, 1863.—As the time is near at hand when the present Superintendent of the County Schools is to vacate his position, it may not, perhaps, be out of place to mention the names of those willing and fit to fill the post. As an old and experienced teacher, a scholar and a gentlemen, Dr. DAVID CARN, of York Sulphur Springs, is eminently fitted to fill the position; and I beg leave to present his name for the consideration of the public in general and the different Directors in particular of

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