Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE-\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with nestness and dispatch.

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

New Goods !-- Largo MERCHANT TAILORING. JACOBS & BRO. baye just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Tany other good

Cassinets, Jeans, Ac., with many other goods

for spring and summer wear. They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best man-trer. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They al-ways make neat fits, whilst their sewing-is sure

to be substantial. They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate

charges to earn it. Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Town Property T PRIVATE SALE .- The undersigned of-A T PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned of-fers at Private Sale the Property in which be now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McEiroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such wa and the nears. Deaches, surjoots, cherries, and apples, pears, pearches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice. ZACHARIAH MYERS. Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Fresh Groceries, NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &C.-NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &C.-The undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest stock of new goods he has yet haid in, which, having bought for cash, he is prepared to self as low as anybody here or elsewhere. He will enumerate a portion of his stock: COFFEES, SUGARS, Molasses, Observed Set Ways and Set Ways and Set Ways and Set Ways and Set Observed Set Ways and Set Ways and Set Ways and Set New York and Set Ways and Set Ways and Set Ways and Set New York and Set Ways and Set Ways and Set Ways and Set Ways and Set New York and Set Ways Cheese, Bicon, Potatoes, Solt, Vin-gar, Spices, Candles, Soaps, Bronnis, Brushes, Halters, Bed-Cords, Cedar and Willow Ware, SEGARS and TOBACUOS, large lots of best and common brands; with all sorts of NOTIONS. He has a finer stock of LIQUORS than is us-

ually found outside of the cities, viz : Import-e- and Domestic Brandies, four kinds, the best for medicinal uses; Old Ryc, very superior, for the same purpose; Imported Wines, also ho-mestic Wine; Schiedam Schnapp-, Rumy, Whiskies &c. Every article is warranted to

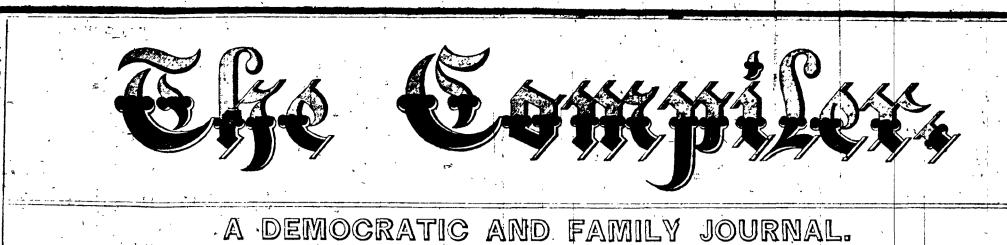
be what it is sold for. Recollect, this is the place to bry cheap.— Let such as doubt it call, and they will be convinced. GEU. F. KALBFLUISCH. convinced. Jan. 19; 1863.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

Lancaster Louis GEORGE WIANT, BOQK BINDER AND BLANK BUOK MANUPACTURER, LANCASTER, PA. LANCASTER, PA.

REFREESCER. E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster. W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank. Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank. William Wagner, Esq., Jork Co.ntv Bank, T. D. Carson, Esq., Jank of Gettysonrg, Peter Martin, Esq., Proth y of Lane aster co., Pa. Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register 47, 4 Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder

Aprii 15, 1861. Ready-made Clothing. GEORGE ARNULD has now sot up his fall South Carolina rebelled against the tariff, bonciliation have, indeed and winter stock off tothing, consisting of and General Jackson accompanied his take - New York World. Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap, Dress Coats, Business Coats,



er is now getting similar massages and a periencing similar interferences from Ma Lincoln, he will probably soon learn what the testimony before the War Committee might earlier have taught him--that there is now left for him the choice between a strict adherence to his own judgment and a consequent deprivation of command and of opportunity for public service like that which General McClellan now undergoes and suffers in noble and subordinate wilence, or a compliance with the blundering . and vacillating decisions and dodges of an inferior superior and a consequent transfer to some other command, like that which General Burnside enjoys. In the latter case we look to see General Fremont placed in command of the Army of the Potoman and General Lee in pessession of our capital.-N. Y. World.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS HOPE TO NO. 80. DO WHEN THEY GET INTO POWER.

The Abolitionists, who are now the leading radical faction, are constantly telling the people, that the great object of the Democratic party is to make an ignominious peace with the Confederates. We have more than once denied the aspersion, and have charged back upon the Abolitionists that, as they have by their fagaticism and obstinacy brought the country to its present lamentable condition, so they now prevent, by the introduction of new issues, an honorable settlement, which should restore the sibility of becoming my enemy before the Union as it was, and maintain the Consti-public, at any rate, thereby enabling a certution as it is, and was intended for posterity by its framers. Their sole object is the abolition of slavery; and if they cannot succeed in that, they are now, as before the war, prepared "to let the Union slide."-war, prepared "to let the Union slide."-Not one of the Abolition organs, which to have dismissed the service. - I told this staff officer that I had no desire to place perheads," has yet answered Mr. Vallandigham's statement, made in his Obio speech, in as clear and positive a manner as it was possible, to proveke an answer from his calumniators.

. Here it is N

On the 12th of last December, when from the city of Richmond information came to the city of New York that there was a digposition to compromise and return delegater to the national Congress, and be obedient to the Constitution and Laws, and thus re-store 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-but there is an obligation of socresy at present, and the letter has not yet been given to the

Now, why has this distinct and positive charge, both in regard to facts and persons, way, nor to do anything to the new say to never been answered ? (What is the mean-government. I said he could now say to never been answered ? (What is the mean-me: "You may take the responsibility of ing of the incessant cry of "was for the purissuing this order, and F will approve it;" ing of the incessant cry of "way for the put and I would take that responsibility if he pose of subjugation and extermination, would say that it would be sustained after when peace was offered on condition of restitution? And why, if a speedy conquest is intended, have our best generals been could not be approved by him, there was interfered with by the Jacobins, and recal-ny resignation, which he could accept, and led from their commands? Why are these that would end the matter forever, so far Jacobins laboring so hard to destroy the reputation of men like McClellan, Fitz John. that he could be sure that my wish was to Porter, Buell, Franklin, &c., and build up have that done which was best for the pub- the shoddy renown of Pone. Fremont and lic service, and that was the only way in which I could command the Army of the others! Why has the War Committee exposed the President to the imputation of Potomad. The President replied to me, "I think you are right. * * * [The suppressions here, in the body of General having divulged the secrets of the camp?---Why did it reveal the fact that the Com-Burnside's report, of the President's unswer net the committee's, not ours. J But I must consult with some of my advisers about this." I said to him, "If you consult with," All the full confidence of the President? general of volunteers and brigadier-general anybody you will not do it, is my opinion." All these things can have no other tenden-of the United States army having been discussed in the said, "I cannot help that; I must con-guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms is sult with them." I replied that he was the of the actions of his superior efficiers and of judge, and I would not question his right is at the common of the authorities, and having, by the general We will now tell the people what the Democrats mean to do when they shall have possession of the Government . .

Che Muse. men's souls?" Have not her ancestors fought alongside our ancestors? Have we If we had to go into a civil war with such a state how would it terminate? Whenever OLD FOLKS. it should have terminated what would be her condition ? If she should ever return Ab, don't be sorrowful, darling, to the Union what would be the condition Ah, don't be sorrowful, pray; Taking the year together, my dear, There isn't more night than day. 'Tis rainy weather, my darling, hope our posterity will mingle with hers for . Time's waves, they heevily run. But taking the year together, my dear, -

confederacy.

Ŧ

There isn't more cloud than sun ! We are old folks now, my darling, -Our heads are growing gray, But taking the year-all round, my dear,

Br H. J. STAHLE.

------45th Year.

> You will always find the May ! We have had our May, my darling,

And our roses long ago, And the time of the year is coming, my dea For the silent night and the snow!

And God is God, my darling. Of night as well as of day; We feel and know that we can go

Whenever He leads the way. Ah. God of the night, my darling, Of the night of death so grim; The gate that leads out of life, good wife, Is the gate the t leads to Him.

Miscellaucons.

GEN. JACKSON AND SOUTH CARO4

to the South for the sake of the Channel American blood shed by American armsi Their motto is, "No compromise." They insist that the last spark of rebellion shall reast this bill, tranquilize the country, re-store confidence and affection in the Union, store confidence and affection in the Union. These being our real sentiments, we herebe trodden out, beneath the heel of power, store confidence and allection in the Union, should be followed; and we think it op . If Horace Greeley and John W. Forney portune to recall the history of that mem. are more enlightened statesmen than were orable transaction, and show that the rebel- Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, those

South Carolina rebelled against the tariff, conciliation have, indeed, made a great mis-

The following are the stirring gress of a bill for reducing the duties of

The following letter, from the Clearfield Republican, signed by private soldiers who went from Clearfield county, will suffice of her feelings and affections; what the tion resolutions were for state of the heart of her people? She has without their consent:

ages and centuries to come, in the united defense of liberty, and for the honor and glory of the Union, I do not wish to see her

The following passages from his second

The Copperheads have, at least, the satisfaction of going astray in good company :

party, so far as it finds expression in their mercy. * * * We want no newspaper is advorse to any order war; above all, no civil war, no family strife. We want no Government. party, so far as it finds expression in their mercy. newspapers, is adverse to any concessions. We want to see no sacked cities, no desolation in the North and South, for a General Con-in the North and South, for a General Con-

LANC 45TEB, PA.Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every de-
scription, executed in the most substantial and
approved styles.be trodden out, beneath the heel of power,
and they point to General Jackson's mode
and they point to General Jackson's mode
and renounce public service forever.These being our real-
and renounce public service forever.and they point to General Jackson's mode
approved styles.and they point to General Jackson's mode
and renounce public service forever."BEFERENCES.as an example to be now followed.Their
the ambition of being the humble instru-
concile a divided people, once more to re-
dealing with South Carolina nullification
as an example to be now followed.Their
the ambition of being the humble instru-
dealing to that noted event im-
plas a good deal of popular misapprehen-
vive concord and hagmony in a distracted John R. Ball,
the all of the newsit way then douel.We too.
land-the plasing ambition of contemplat.These being our real-
and renounce public service forever. sion as to what was then done. We, too, land-the pleasing ambition of contemplat-. William Pierce desire that the precedent set by the gov- ing the glorious spectacle of a free, united, Edward Goss, ennment in the South Carolina nulification prosperous and fraternal people! William II. Ike James H. Bush Wm. L. Taylor, John H. Ogden, Oliver Smith, lious state was pacified by a compromise .- who are in favor of restoring the Union by B. B. McPherson Jas. A. Rhinchart

> strong measure by a vigorous use of his in-fluence to secure the passage through Con-Wm. II. Philips

been with us before when her ancestors RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING THE REAL SENTI mingled in the throng of battle, and as I MENTS OF COMPANY E, 1 19th REG'T. F. V. MENTS OF COMPANY E, 149th REG'T. P. V. Camp Near Bell Plain; Va., March 22, 1863. Whereas, An effort has been made by

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

A FIRE IN THE REAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY; MAY 4, 1863.

glory of the Union, I do not wish to see her certain party in the North to obtain the stances attending the removal of General degraded or defaced as a member of this moral influence of the army in the field in Burnside from the command of the Army support of a political principle which should and can only be decided by the

speech in support of his compromise are, in bonception, tone, spirit, and mode of reason-And whereas. The commanding officer of ing, exactly like what is now denounced the 149th P. V. has, without due notice Potomac, while under General Burn-ides without measure as "copperhead treason." and process, imposed a set of resolutions upon us, the principles of which we cannot endorse and sustain;

tion of going astray in good company: This, or some other measure of concilia-tion, is now more than ever necessary, since the passage through the Senate of the end of the union, the Constitution, been begun, came up to Washington to see the passage through the Senate of the end of the end of the union, the Constitution, been begun, came up to Washington to see the passage through the Senate of the end of the end of the end of the formation of the Poloniac. the passage through the Senate of the en- and the authority of the laws-and for no

LINA. tions; but we are in favor of the law execu-astrous to our cause, as well as subversive The tone of sentiment in the Republican ated in milduess, and power tempered with of the principles of a republican form of

to the South for the sake of the Union. del fields, no smoking ruins, no streams of vention, are conclustory in their influence; Their motto is, "No compromise." They American blood shed by American arms! and are destined to produce beneficial re-

George W. Ardew,

George W. Luzier, Henry Hummel, D. Breen Bernard, Hiram II. Hawk, Frank Fiel. Christian Lunich, John W. DeHaas, David Cranmer, William F. Krise, John M. Mason, Peter Curley, Nathan Waring. James Lucas, Chas. H. Garrison, Daniel S. Kephart, James W. Goss, Milton S: Lawhead,

GEN. BURNSIDE AND ORDER NO. 8. | them, who is a very cool, sensible man, and a firm friend, told me that, in his opinion, The report of the Committee on the Conthe order was a just one, and ought to be issued ; but he said that he knew my views duct of the War we published in full some weeks ago. The testimony which accomwith reference to endeavoring to make mysoff useful to the government of the United to show and substantiate what we have al- panies that portion of it relating to General States, instead of placing myself in opposi-tion to it; that all of these things had to be ready said concerning the way these Aboli- McClellan is incomplete and inaccurate.tion resolutions were forced upon the army, The testimony relating to General Burnapproved by the President of the United States, at any rate, before they could be side appears to be printed in full, but whether it is complete and ungarbled or not, put in force ; that he did not think I intended to place the President in a position where he other had to assume the responthe testimony of Generals Burnside, Newton, and Cochrane at least helps to explain some hitherto mysterious circumstances attending the removal of General ain portion of my friends to make a mar-

> of the Potomac and its transfer to General Hooker. All their testimony concurs in showing that the only movement of the Army of the

command, which had any chance of success, was incorcepted and prevented by the Presi-

for following it up with the main altack.-General Burnside came to Washington; the 'President then for the first time inment. General Halleck expressed the opinion, which does him oredit, that officers guilty of insubordination like that of as I was concerned; that nothing more Cochrane and Newton shorid be arrested would be said in reference to it. Itsidhim Cochrane and Newton shorta be arrested or dismissed from the screes at once.-

General Burnside went back to the army and issued a general order, which is alleged to be as follows : General Orders No. 8.

of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, 1 January 23, 1863.

First General Joseph E. Hooker, majorequilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of the actions of his superior efficers and of

tyr of me to some extent, or he had to take he responsibility of carrying out the order, which would be against the views of a great myself in opposition to the President of the United States in any way; that I thought Ine passage through the Senate of the en- and the authority of the laws—and for no forging bill. * * * It appears other purpose. To me, then, Mr. President, that we ought to me, then, Mr. President, that we ought to content ourselves with passing the to accomplish any thing further by force of arms a dungerbus precedent, subversive good of our country. * * Thie difference between the friends and the fors of the test and spirit of the Constitution; of the consideration is an along erous the to the be the spirit of the Constitution; of the consideration is and that we consider the attempt is and that we consider the attempt to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; of the the test and spirit of the constitution; of the constitution; of the constitution; of the the test and spirit of the constitution; of the constit I could command the Army of the Potomac. difference between the friends and the forse of the compromise under consideration is that they would, in the enforcing act, send forth alone a flaming sword. We would send out that but along with it the olive branch, as a messenger of peace. They cry out, the law! the law! the law! the law! the law! Power! Fower! Power! We, too, reverence the law and bow to the supremacy of its obliga-tions; but we are in favor of the law excen-ted in mildites, and power tempered with At the same time I said that I desired not public. formed his advisers, Secretary Stanton and, it was issued, because he would have to ap- storing the Union as it was, under the Con-General Halleck, of the mission and state prove it for I had no right to dismiss a ments of Cochrane and Newton, and they man or condemn a man to death without debated the question of a continuous move this approval. In case that order, (No. 8)

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

Monkey Jack Pantaloons, Vesta, Shifts, Diawers, &c., &c.

Piano Tuning.

musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He worth the careful consideration of the coun-promit sentire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders worth the careful consideration of the coun-all the venom of malignity, which load the received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861. office are but the breader time. General Jackson's air of this fleeting day, are but the breadds

O Yes-O Yes-O Yes. FINIE undersigned would most respectfully anounce'to the people of Gettysburg and most intimate friends and confidential ad-its vicinity, that he latends to continue SALE visers both then and afterwards: CRVING, in its various branches, having taken of the second sec can be expected. H. G. CAR York st., Gettysburg, Dec 29, '62. 3m

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Cooper-ing husiness, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRES, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short no-tice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all

tion to customers. e e Dec, 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter G OOBS.-A. SCOTT & SON have in store cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, con-sisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Cobergs, "Delames, Travelling Mix-blocente to Allow Cheb Case tures, Alpaccas, &c. Also-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings,

Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c. to which we invite the attention of huyers.-All whask is an examination before purchasing A. SCOTT & SON. elsewhere. Nov. 3, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal. SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quagity desired. Terms, Cash. Cons One! Coms All!

Cons One 1 Course and by all the interaction of the problem of the first to call? Office, peer from 7 to 7. Feb, 24, 1862. John W. Tipton, John W. Tipton, The problem of the probl They also request those indebted to

I ner of the Diamond, (next door to Mc-Ciellan's Hotel',) Gettysburg, Pa., where he and for the relief of the South, must have can at all times be found ready to attend to all had the effect of satisfying every honest dis business in his line. He has also excellent as-ontent, and of exposing and estopping business in his line. He has also excellent as loontent, and of exposing and estopping sistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give that which was not. - Thurty Years View, p. [Dec. 3, 1860. him's call.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person , to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Bemovals made with promptness -terms low, and no effort spared to please. PETER THORN. March 12, '60, Keeper of the Cemetery.

Wanted. THE highest price paid for HAMS, SHOUL DERS and SIDES, at Mar. 9, 1863. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

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

DUBE GHUURD BFICES, selected and which constitutes our political system: ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HOR still less do I wish to see it blotted out and NER'S New Drug Store. TURE GROUND SPICES, selected and

Has not the Hooker" State of South Carolina been one of the McILHENY'S. "I members of this Union in the the "MCILHENY'S, of members of this Union in "days that tried | can't even hold their own party.

which she complained. The settlement words of the Louisville Journal, one of the actually made was a compromise, under the ablest papers in the country, and as robly the so called compromise tariff of 18:3.— States:— The fire enters in the south

otic statesmen in that memorable crisis, hyenas sooner than Yarkees. The North-DROF BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical each the acknowledged head of one of the ern extremists may declaim as they will Plane Tuner, informs his triends and the great political parties of the time, and each against a restoration of the Union as it was a man of extraordinary nerve and vigor of -whom Gort has united man cannot put Repairing Planos, at moderate prices. The character, is so instructive as to make it study I. All the cries of discord, all

> course in the nullification controversy is of that sublime unity to which we shall be thus stated by Senator Benton, one of his forced by the Providence of God, and from

CRTING, in its various branches, naving taken.] Such was the message which Tresident The darkpess of our night nears the dawn, out dicense for that purples. Goods taken on Jackson sent to the two houses in relation (and hope sits smiling behind its folds,... commission and sold at as moderate charges as Jackson sent to the two houses in relation (and hope sits smiling behind its folds,... H. G. CAIN. to the South Carolina proceedings, and his Upon the mation, upon an early and over-The darkpess of our night nears the dawn, whelming triumph of our arms, and not own to counteract them: and it was worthy to follow the proclamation and conceived upon the men in power, let us fix our eyes in the same spirit of justice and patriotism.] and hearts—there let our energies gentre, and therefore wise and moderate, * * With these let our inspiration begin. Be His proclamation, his message, and all his our watchword—Ho! for the salvation of With these let our inspiration begin. Be

proceedings, therefore, there a two-fold as the Republic by our own acts and example pect-one of relief and justice in reducing The convulsions of the North will end in the revenue to the wants of the government unity ;- in unity of which, unlike the disin the economical administration of its aftraction sown by the imbecility and perfidy fairs: the other of firm and mild authority of the faction in hower, neither Christianity in enforcing the laws against offenders. * * Bills for the reduction of the nor civilization shall be ashamed."

tariff-one commenced in the Finance Com-VOTING BY PROXY. mittee of the Senate, and one reported from

The Senate of Pennsylvania having an the Committee of Ways and Means of the Abolition majority, recently passed a bill House of Representatives-and both moved in the first days of the session and by comproviding for soldiers to vate by praxy. The mittees politically and personally favorable unconstitutionality and absurdity of the to the President, went hand in hand with to the result in the proclamation and thing makes it ridiculous. Think of one the steady preparations for enforcing the man at home claiming to vote himself and laws, if the extension of justice and the ap- for a half dozen other men represented to eali the attention of our soldiers from this

would make. to relax in his civil measures for allaying The Abolition Senators evidently think liscontent, while South Caroling held the military attitude of armed hostility to the that they have played off a very clover pol-United States, and among them Mr; Quincy itical trick upon the Democrats, but they Adams. But he adhered steadily to his pur-

have overshot the mark. In their anxiety pose of going on with what justice required for the relief of the South, and promoted to catch the Democrats in a trap they have placed their names on record' in favor of a bill which will be pointed at in all coming time as ovidence of the extent to which the Republican party were willing to corrupt the ballot-box, to secure a political viotory.

A correspondent of the Boston Couri**writing from Manchester**, N. Y. relates several instances of workman having been discharged from the mills in that place for

having voted the Democratic ticket, and It will be seen, therefore, that those whose families are now dependent upon who cry out so vociferously, "No compropublic charity to save them from destitu mise ! no concessions to rebels in arms!" tion. One of them, an old man named Foare wholly wrong in pleading the example ley, has sent three sons, the support of his and authority of General Jackson. The old age, into the army, and all of them manly and patriotic sentiments of Mr. Clay have died in the service. This was his reon the same subject will be apparent in a ward for a patriotism that had made desofew extracts from his speeches in support late his own hearthstone to defend the Govof the compromise by which the contro-

ernment. versy was settled. In his speech introducing the compromise tariff, he said : Sir, I repeat that I think South Carolina has been rash, intemperate, and greatly in

the wrong; but I do not want to disgrace her nor any other member of this Union. No I do not desire to see the luster of one single star dimmed of that glorious confederacy

ocrats,"-Middletonon Democrat.

John Macumber. GEN. MCCLELLAN A TRAITOR. Many of our readers may not be aware,

B. F. Carr,

ays the Easton Argus, that there is a rank Abolition paper published in this place called The Free Press. We are not in the habit of reading it, and had not seen a copy for speaking in disparaging terms of other offisome months until a friend handed us one cers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States, as a man unfit to hold an the other day and called our attention to an article denouncing Gen. McClellan as a the present, when so much patience; charitraitor. The following is an extract :

"Gen. McClellan Used Up .- The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the conduct of the war made a report, and the canduct of the war made a report, and the facts they spread before the public have nev-er been equalled in the military history of the world. The incompatincy and TREA-SON of Gen. McClellan, are established beyond the possibility of a doubt. A man with the guilt upon him that now overwhelms Gen. McClellan, should not receive one cent from the Government, nor should be be tolerated for a day in its employ."

tolerated for a day in its employ." This is the first newspaper so far as our knowledge extends, that has dated to make rane, commanding First Brigade, Third Diso foul a charge against one of the ablest Generals in the service-the idol of the army-the devoted friend of the Soldierand it remains for this vile Abolition sheet President, dismissed from the military serto introduce the glorious "little Mac," vice of the United States. Gen McCilellan is a traitet i. The here when Fourth. It being evident that the follow-

Gen. McClellan, as a traitor ! The hero who fought at Antietam, who saved Washington;

who conquered at Yorktown and Williamsburg and saved our entire army in the seven days battles before Richmond-a traitor, who should be discussed from the service ing Left Grand Division. without a cent of pay. To what low depths without a cent of pay. To what then? We Sixth Army Corps. will not party spirit lead some men? We Sixth Army Corps. Brigadier General Sam. D. Sturgis, compeals of reason and patriotism should prove be in the army! What a nice election this county to the above article. Read it and insufficient. Many thought that he ought mathematic army! What a nice election this county to the above article. Read it and remember the source from whence it comes.

> سعه حصر احسار THE INDEMNITY ACT UNCONSTITU-TIONAL.

An important decision has recently been made by Judge Van Trump, of the Fairfield county, Ohio State court. Edson B. Olds. who had been kidnapped by Bliss (a U. S. Marshal, we believe,) and others in Ohio, abducted from the State and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, med Bliss for the outrage.

He was brought into court where he pleaded the Indemnity Act, and asked a certificate to transfer the case from the Ohio State Court to the U.S. Court, as provided in that act. Judge Van Trump ruled the act of Congress, in so far as it provided for a transfer, to be unconstitutional, and refused the petition. This is the first decision under the act, and the case will undoubtedly be carried to a higher court. If the decision should be sustained by the State Court of ultimate resort, it will bring the State and Federal authorities in direct conflictfor we cannot suppose otherwise than that of the President, and relieved others from the President will endeavor to protect his duty with the Army of the Potomac. I subordinates. He is in the same boat with vates for desertion, which I had reviewed and them as a violator of the Constitution, and if he cannot save them from harm neither of the President, as I had no right to do have, a further experience which may teach can he save himself .- Harrisburg Patriot.

The Western Star says very truly, that a large number of deserters. I had organ in Jersey they call the flats' Greenback Dem, and strengthened by frequent doses of the in session down there trying some two hunt

oath of allegiance and the Union League, dred and fifty deserters. I told my adjutant general to issue that Hurnside were ordered not to more where . Up this way they don't get any. They must be in a very feeble and sickly condition.

the authorities, and having, by the general to do what he pleased. tone of his conversation, endeavored to

The President asked me to remain all create distrust in the minds of officers who day. I replied that I could not remain have associated with him, and having, by away from my command; that he knew my omissions and otherwise, made reports and views, and I was fixed and determined in estatements which were calculated to create them. He then asked me to come up that incorrect impressions, and for habitually pight again. I returned to my command and came up again that night, and got here at six c'clock in the morning. I went to the President's, but did not see him. I important commission during a crisis like went again after breakfast, and the President told me that he had concluded to re-. As corres. ty, confidence, consideration, and patriotism are due from every soldier in the field.lieve me from the command of the Army

The order is issued subject to the approval of the President of the United States, Scend, Brigadier-Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, problem and that neither he nor General Hooker would be a happier man than' I commanding First Division, Sixth Army Corps, for complaining of the policy of the would be if General Hooker could gain a government and for using language tending to demoralize his command, is, subject to victory there. The President also said that he intended to relieve General Sumner and General Franklin. I said that I thought the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed from the military service

it would be wise to do so if he made the change he proposed to make. General Third. Brigadier-General John Newton. Summer was a much older officer than Gen. Hooker, and ought not to be asked to serve

under him. We do not propose to discuss the wisdom vision, Sixth Army Corps, for going to the President of the United States with critiof order No. 8, nor to show how far the isms upon the plans of his commanding publication of these shameful facts by the officer, are, subject to the approval of the War Committee agrees with their own doctrine of the duty of giving "an unquestionng support to the administration in all its ing named officers can be of no further sermeasures and in all its selections of agents in brown stone houses. vice to this army, they are hereby relieved to carry on the war." The committee is from duty, and will report in person withtoo low for public contempt; and General out delay to the Adjutant-General of the United States Army : Major-General W. B. Franklin, commandquired his just place in the opinion of

sensible men. Ner do we propose to dis-Major-General W. F. Smith, commanding cuss the conduct of General Hooker. The revelations the committee are not full manding Second Division, Ninth Army or trustworthy enough to form the basis of ties. And, finally, ". an intelligent judgment as to his past con-

him for the purpose of having skilled ad-

vice; with what care he cultivates subordi-

follows the advice of the most incompetent

Corps. Brigadier-General Edward Ferrero, com duct, while the success of his future entermanding Second Brigade, Second Division, prises will determine the wisdom of assigning him to his present command.

Ninth Army Corps. Brigadier-General John Cochrane, com-manding First Brigade, Third Division, But we print these documents to show Sixth Army Corps. Licutenant Colonel J. H. Taylor, Acting the people of this country how the Com-

djutant-General, Right Grand Division. By command of

Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE. Lewis Richmond, Assist. Adj.-Gen. General Burnside did not publish this order. but. accompanying it with his own resignation of his commission as major-general, sent a staff officer; with both to the President. The deceit which the President and the Secretary of War attempted to practice upon the country in regard to the resignation it is not necessary now to show forth again. The material facts in the matter of the transfer of the command are recited by General Burnside as follows : I went to my adjutant-general's office and

issued an order, which I termed General Order No. 8. That order dismissed some officers from service, subject to the approval approved, subject, of course, to the approval any of these things without that approval. the country similar lessons. General Mc-

at times where to his responsible and skillthe loyalty that needs to be bolstered 'up ized a court martial, the one which is now ed judgment movement seemed unwise. At other times and places he and General

1. They will restore the liberty of the press.

 They will restore freedom of speech.
They will restore personal liberty, by restoring the privilege of the writ of mana-

4. They will re-establish the supremacy of the Potomac and place General Hooker in command. I told him that I was willing to accept that as the best solution of the 5. They will dismiss the arms of

5. They will dismiss the army of prevost marshals in the loval States.

6. They will not allow the military to be drawn up in line at the polls, during a popular election.

7. They will not allow the voters to be bribed or intimidated by Government officials.

8. They will call shoddy contractors. rascally Government sgents, and middle men to a strict account, and perhaps make them disgorge some of their profils.

9. They will dismiss certain New York Custom House officers who, on a salary of a thousand or twelve hundred dollars per annum, keep horses and onrriages, and live

10. They will stop all arbitrary arrests, and hold the party who have caused them Burnside has by his own acts and words ac- to be made, answerable for their orimes, notwithstanding the unconstitutional bill of indemnity.

11. They will endeavor by these and all other lawful means to restore the Constitu-

12. They will use all their power, and all the statesmanship which they can muster to their sid, to restore the Union as it was before an insane, fanstical party endeavored to carry out the unconstitutional Chicago platform.

mander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of Now we call do the Abolitionists to give the United States performs the duties asus their platform. ; Let us see whether they signed to him; with what wisdom he sehave any thing else in view than to prolong the war beyond the next Presidential elsolects his principal generals; what degree of support to generals learned in the art of tion, and use the military-to defeat the Dewar he, an unlearned civilian, gives; how mocrats at the ballot-box. Will the people far he relies upon the opinions of the mili- submit to it !- Are. tary advisers whom he has called about

WASHINGTON A "COPPERHEAD."

George Washington was a "Copperhead," nation in his subordinates, and how far he according to the Republican definition of that word. If the following extracts from of those subordinates and encourages them his Farewell Address are not "Copperhead in military offenses against their superiors, sentiments," we know not what are. As to whom he has assigned the highest trusts. any rate they are Democratic sentiments ;

"Indignantly frown upon the first dawa-Generals McClellan and Burnside have ing of every atlempt to alieniste any portion some other experience on this point which some other experience on this point which of our country from the rest, or to enfectule would be valuable in the formation of such the sacred tee which now link together the a judgment. It will be made public one

various parts. The Constitution which at any time exists day or janother. We venture to predict The Constitution which as any sume anthentic till changed by an explicit and anthentic that General Hooker, if he has not already act of the people, is sacuedly obligatory uphad, will within the next week or month on all.

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the Clellan was ordered to move in places and pretexts.

The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus ore i.e, whatever the form of Government, a real despatism.

Let there be no change by vew pation; for though this in one instance may be the in-

"Will you come into my parlor, said the Spider to the Fly." "Will you come into the Union League," say the Abolitionists to the Democrats. Once in a while the dodge is successful and the Abolitionists "catch a flat." Down