# The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

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### Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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



### New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

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

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

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

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

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

Gettysburg, April 7, 1863.

### Town Property

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

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

### Fresh Groceries,

NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &C.—The undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest stock of new goods he has yet had in, which, having bought for cash, he is prepared to sell as low as anybody here or elsewhere. He will enumerate a portion of his stock: COFFEES, SUGARS, Molasses, Cheese, Bacon, Potatoes, Salt, Vinegar, Spices, Candles, Soaps, Brooms, Brushes, Halters, Bed Cords, Cedar and Willow Ware, SEGARS and TOBACCOS, large lots of best and common brands; with all sorts of NOTIONS.

He has a finer stock of LIQUORS than is usually found outside of the cities, viz: Imported and Domestic Brandies, four kinds, the best for medicinal uses: Old Rye, very superior, for the same purpose: Imported Wines, also Domestic Wine; Schiedam Schnapps, Rums, Whiskies, &c. Every article is warranted to be what it is sold for.

Recollect, this is the place to buy cheap.—Let such as doubt it call, and they will be convinced. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

Jan. 19, 1863.

### Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

*BOOK BINDER*

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

*Plain and Ornamental Binding*, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES:

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., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq. Prothy of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

### Ready-made Clothing.

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

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

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

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

### Piano Tuning.

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

### Coopering.

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

Dec. 29, 1862. 6m.

### New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Coburgs, Delaines, Traveling Dixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3 1862.

### Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞ They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

### John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

### 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. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
Keeper of the Cemetery.

March 12, '60.

### Wahted.

THE highest price paid for HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, at

Mar. 9, 1863. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

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

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.

April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

TRUNKS, Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c., very cheap at HAGER'S.


## The Muse.

### IS THERE AN UNBELIEVER?

BY THOMAS HAYNES DAILY.

Is there an unbeliever?
One man who walks the earth,
And madly doubts that Providence
Watched o'er him at his birth?
He robs mankind for ever
Of hope beyond the tomb—
What gives he as a recompense?
The brute's unhallowed doom.

In manhood's loftiest hour,
In health, and strength, and pride,
Of lead his steps through alleys green,
Where rills 'mid cowslips glide?
Climb Nature's granite tower,
Where man hath rarely trod;
And will he then, in such a scene,
Deny there is a God?

Yes! the proud heart will ever
Prompt the false tongue's reply!
An Omnipresent Providence
Still madly he'll deny;
But see the Unbeliever
Sinking in death's decay
And hear the cry of penitence!
He never learned to pray.

## Miscellaneous.

☞ The following is a sketch of an excellent Sermon preached, on Fast Day, by Rev. Dr. Bomberger, in the First German Reformed Church of Philadelphia. We copy from the *Age*:

### OUR COUNTRY'S TROUBLE AND ONLY HELP.

"Give us help from trouble, for vain is the help of man."—Psalm 60, 11.

(Read 2 Chron., 20: 1-18. Psalm 46.)

We meet to day, my friends, at an extraordinary call, for a solemn purpose and under most calamitous circumstances. By the highest civil authorities of the land, the confessions, prayers, and intercessions of the Christian Church and its members are earnestly invoked on behalf of a nation afflicted with a sanguinary rebellion and a desolating civil war. From marts and manufactories, from shops and offices, from secular pursuits and secluded studies we are summoned to the house of prayer, that we may here bow penitently down before the King of kings, in contrite humiliation confess our personal and national sins, and fervently implore His mighty and merciful help from the great and sore trouble which is overwhelming the land.

I do not wonder at the appointment of this day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, and at the earnest request for its devout observance. If ever civil rulers had reason to make such an appeal to their subjects, our rulers have good reason to do so in this season of desolating calamity. And if ever a people needed to comply devoutly with such a request, we are that people to-day. I do not wonder that, although the Senate and President of the United States knew they had in the field an army of six hundred thousand men, they have felt the insufficiency of these instrumentalities in themselves, and shrink from trusting in them unless the Lord of Hosts be with us. Statesmen, as commanders of armies, have never been more plainly taught that even the most just and righteous cause may suffer temporary disasters, if its defenders place too much trust in human wit and valor, and impiously discard Divine help and succor. If, therefore, we have learned this important lesson, there is hope that we may yet escape the utter ruin which threatens our nation.

Christian ministers, with their respective congregations, are asked and expected to meet on this day in their respective places of worship, to fast, to deplore and confess our sins, and to intercede with Jehovah for the nation. Let us hope that our President and Congressmen, our Governors and Legislators, and Judges, the Generals of our army, and Commanders of our navy, are setting a proper example in this solemn act, and may themselves be heard in their sanctuaries, and in their closets, mourning over their personal sins against Almighty God, as well as those of the nation at large, imploring His merciful pardon and intercposition, and vowing henceforth to serve Him with wholeness of heart.

Let this be done truly and sincerely to-day, and, as the Lord liveth, the time of our deliverance from existing troubles will speedily come, and we shall again sing our national anthems of praise in joy and peace. But if the appointment of this day has been prompted only by political policy,—if the thought in the hearts of our civil rulers has been by this means to secure a degree of moral influence not otherwise to be gained,—if mere carnal motives have led to the request, then, though God will hear the fervent prayers of His sincere people, no blessing can be expected to descend upon the country or its government, in their civil capacity. God will not be mocked.—If He sees in the hearts of our rulers and civil authorities an unchanged determination to trample His laws and ordinances under foot, to despise His Sabbaths, to profane His name, and spurn His supreme authority, then, though Moses and Daniel should pray for the land, God would not hear their prayer. The Lord will not permit the church or His mercy-seat to be made the tool and auxiliary of perplexed politicians.

But we cheerfully yield to more charitable thoughts in the present case, and believing that our prayers are honestly and sincerely sought, hope for the happiest results from the services of this day. Two years have passed since the eruption of the civil war now desolating the land. Of the antecedent social and political causes of it, you need not be reminded in detail. Who is not familiar with the exasperating agitations of phrenzied fanatics on the one extreme, and with the eager, angry resentments of those on the other, who seemed only too glad to find a screen for their rebellion? It may appear easy now for us to say how the dreadful evil might have been averted.—But even if our judgment of the case were correct, it would hardly benefit our bleeding country any more than a post-mortem discovery of disease would help the dead. All such views of our existing national troubles are superficial. They mistake the symptoms and sores for the real causes of the evils. Those causes are more vital and radical. They have their seat in the deepest spiritual and moral life of the nation.—Until we feel and acknowledge this, and act accordingly, we may rest assured that one stunning blow after another will be inflicted until we are utterly destroyed.—The radical evil, of which I have spoken, is very plainly and frankly indicated in the proclamation, which has called for the services of this day. It is nothing less than *the practical repudiation of God in the affairs of the Nation; it is apostacy to political Atheism.*—Because of this great and prevailing sin, fearful trouble is upon us, filling the land with lamentation and woe. Some of its fairest portions have been drenched with the blood of thousands of our noblest and bravest sons. Of 800,000 who have successively gone forth to do battle for the Government, nearly the half have either perished in their blood or have come back incurable invalids or so maimed as to be miserably helpless for life. Desolation and anguish fill thousands of homes, and are breaking myriads of hearts. What if the fields have continued fertile, and if money is abundant; these smiling meadows, and fertile fields, and prosperous, lucrative enterprises, but mock the misery of bereaved sorrowing myriads among us, who cry out in bitter anguish: "Give me my son, give me my husband, and you may keep your gold!"

Softly, softly, says the cautious politician; "you will dishearten the people by such exhibitions of the woes of our civil war."—But no, I will not speak softly—I will not cry peace when there is no peace. The first step towards a full remedy of our pressing troubles is to feel their weight. We have been making too light a matter of this war. At the outset it was thought fine sport, and in its progress we have been more concerned for our national honor than for any great moral benefits to result from the trial. And if the services of this solemn fast shall lead to any desirable issue, we must be willing to realize the extent and bitterness of the woes which are upon us. Not by closing our ears to the wail of lamentation which is resounding over the land, and listening only to shouts of victory; can we gain that contrition of spirit with which we should stand before the altars of the Lord to day; for He is punishing the nation with a most terrible judgment for the sins of its rulers and people, for its legalized and official contempt of God's authority and rebellion against His sovereignty. The sooner we realize and deplore this, the sooner may we hope for relief and salvation. To this state of mind, God is most plainly striving to lead us.—Think of the failures which have thwarted so many of our schemes, of the frequency with which we have been foiled, even after the most extensive preparations; of mistaken policy and unwise measures; of dissensions and distractions among ourselves; of partisan animosities, intolerance and crimination; of the malicious eagerness with which censure is sometimes passed, and the angry impatience with which just and candid criticisms of the occasional errors committed are repelled. Surely this is a time of trouble, such as our nation knew nothing of until now.

But bad as present evils are, they are but the beginning of sorrows, unless we and our rulers repent in sackcloth and ashes, and implore the mercy of the Lord. Every month of the past two years has testified to us how vain is the help of man.

Then let us cry mightily and fervently to the Lord. Let us confess our sins and forsake them. Let us also record our vows upon His altar, that we will not only call on Him now in the time of our distress, but that henceforth we, as a nation, will own and serve Him as our God. Then He, who alone is able, will give us help in our trouble. We shall once more be a peaceful, a prosperous, and a happy people, and, with "Holiness to the Lord" inscribed upon our banners, we shall abide in safety beneath His protecting omnipotence.

### "NO PARTY" WITH A VENGEANCE!

"Actions speak louder than professions," is an old adage, of which we are reminded by reading the proceedings of a "Union League" meeting at Lancaster, Pa. These Leagues, be it remembered, profess to ignore party and to support the Constitution, and yet at the meeting referred to, a report was passed, upon motion, the thanks of the meeting were "tendered to Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS for his *manly and patriotic course in the late Congress.*" Here we have one of these "no party" leagues endorsing and praising one of the most violent Abolitionists in the country.

Mr. Stevens, when he was not the author, was one of the loudest advocates of every Abolition scheme passed by the last Congress. In one of the debates during the session he said:

"This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was.—There are many things which render such a thing impossible. *The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution, as it was.*"

It is the author of this declaration, an avowed enemy of the Constitution, a disunionist except upon condition, and one of the most rabid and extreme partisans in the country, that is endorsed by one of these leagues. This is no partyism with a vengeance!—*Trenton True American.*

☞ We are informed that there has been considerable excitement in Lewisburg over the attempt of a lot of bigoted fanatics to proscribe Democrats in that borough. The matter originated in the Abolition League by an onslaught of a couple of Abolition Reverends upon the *Argus*. To this the *Argus* very properly made a reply, giving these ministerial medlers an overhauling, not very complimentary to their assumed dignity. This was right; when Abolition parsons pick up the gauntlet to do the dirty work of the bribing, bigoted and usurping party in power, let them be reminded that other men can talk as well as themselves.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

*The Copperhead Badge.*—The copper head badge, as it is called, which disturbs the Abolitionists so much, is simply the old "Goddess of liberty" taken from the old copper coin.

How the goddess seems to frighten the despots of the day. It seems to come up like the ghost of Washington against them.

☞ The aim of the Butternuts is to divide the Union vote.—*Ex.*

The aim of the Black Republicans is to divide the Union itself.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

They have already succeeded in *that* and are now endeavoring to *divide the spoils.*

### ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

WINCHESTER, May 3, 1863.

*Dear Compiler*:—My promise to you and your readers, to keep you advised of our movements and to note down our travels through this desolate and ruined State, impels me once again to take up the quill to fulfil my obligation.

To appreciate the vast amount of damage entailed by the war on this beautiful valley, one must have seen it ere the curse of rebellion had passed over it. Still with all the ruin to be seen on every hand, it is a beautiful country.

On Sunday evening, with a warm young friend, I walked to the outer battery and seated myself upon a high point, looking towards Harper's Ferry. From here the finest view is obtained of the surrounding country. The sun was just setting behind North Mountain, casting its golden rays upon the sombre summits of the Blue Ridge, in the distance, the peaks of which seem to mingle with the white fleecy clouds that are floating in the air. With the glass you observe the Shenandoah and Opecon meandering through the landscape of these counties until almost lost in the distance you can barely see where these waters mingle with the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The fields are fast putting on their coat of rich luxuriant clover, while wild flowers of every description are blooming upon all sides, ready to be plucked by the gay and the sad, by the rich and the poor. Behind us walks the sturdy sentinel upon his beat, thinking perhaps of his little ones at home and of her who is his all in this world, little heeding the beautiful scene that is open to his view. Behind him are monster cannon, ever ready to belch forth death and destruction on our enemies, should they make their appearance. And now to make the scene more impressive, our band has just struck up and are playing our national anthem, the "Star Spangled Banner;" and oh! as the sweet sounds come floating so softly upon the evening air, how the soul pants and sighs to be once again among the dear old hills and valleys of our own good old Pennsylvania.

No pen can describe this beautiful and majestic region, but it leaves an impression on the beholder that can never be forgotten.

That welcome guest, the Paymaster, has been here and made light the hearts of our brave boys, who, during rain and storm, while they felt that their country was neglecting them, and although they knew their children and wives were suffering for the common necessaries of life, gallantly stood to their work, watching night after night for a foe who seems never to sleep. Surely men must be disciplined and be good and brave soldiers who remain at their posts of duty, amid this seeming neglect on the part of their superiors.

An expedition left here under Gen. Elliott, on Saturday, the 25th of April, to march into Western Virginia, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of Gen. Jones. About 300 men of our Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Schall, accompanied it, and certainly made some of the best marching time on record. They made Wardensville the same day, a distance of 30 miles, and early on Sunday morning they marched as far as East River, when they found the river too high to cross. In December, on our celebrated march to this place, we crossed at the same point on high and dry ground, (the river here losing itself under the earth.) On Monday, after several hours work, a bridge was built across and the Brigade moved on several miles towards Moorefield, but returned to Wardensville again the same night. On the return it fell to the lot of our boys to build the bridge, which they did under the direction of Lieut. Hersh in a half hour. On Tuesday they marched to Strasburg, when a few hours after their arrival the 12th and 13th Penna. Cavalry were sent sent up towards Woodstock on a scout. They had gone about a mile outside of the town, when they fell into an ambuscade, at a high point of the mountain. The Rebels were posted on the top and opened a deadly fire on the cavalry, with a loss of six killed and five wounded. Our cavalry made some gallant charges, but were finally compelled to leave their dead and wounded remaining in the hands of our enemies. A section of the 5th regular battery, Lieut. Randolph, supported by the 9th Va., then moved up a short distance and shelled the mountains, which made the grey backs leave for the time being. All this time our boys were compelled to be silent spectators of the scene. About an hour after the other forces withdrew Lieut. Col. Schall received an order to take his men to the ground of the cavalry skirmish and bring in the dead. It was not long before the boys were in line, ready to execute the order under any circumstances. When nearing the point of the fight an officer appeared and told us if we wanted our dead we should send a flag of truce. This was indignantly refused by our men, who returned the answer that we came to fight for our dead and we would have them, or every man perish on the field. Co. I and K, under Capt. Albright, were deployed on the left, to move up a ravine which seemed to be the only point where skirmishers could get up the mountain, so steep and rocky was the ground over which they had to go. As soon as this part of the line was started heavy firing commenced, both from the rebels and from our skirmishers, but their shots were all too high and none of our men were hurt in any way. While this movement was proceeding successfully the balance of the Regiment was deployed on the right, to go straight up against the face of the mountain. Not one man out of a thousand but what would say it was utterly impossible for men to get up that mountain in the face of the enemy's fire; but our boys were mad. They had marched thousands of miles after their foes and never had much of an opportunity to test their strength with them, and now they seemed determined, every man of them, to do or die. In a few moments the whole line was in motion, getting up as best they could, by brushes, by trees and rocks, some crawling, others upright, firing as they went, every man doing his work quietly, no talking, no confusion, but right straight up the mountain these gallant three hundred charged; and now as they neared the summit the excitement became intense, as all knew that here the rebels must fight, or leave in double quick. They chose the latter alternative, and soon our boys were in possession of our own dead and wounded, and had cleared the ground of every thing that looked like a rebel. When our boys come back to camp with the dead of the 13th cavalry, they were congratulated on all sides for their bravery and perseverance, and to-day all the talk in the camps is the gallant charge of the Penna boys up the mountain, under Lieut. Col. Schall.—Not one of our men was injured in any way, while the enemy's loss was 13 killed and 23 wounded. On the return to camp at this place an escort was sent out to meet our boys, consisting of the band and drum corps of the Regiment and the balance of the men not on duty.

As I am closing I have just been handed the report of Gen. Elliott to Maj. Gen. Milroy, in which I find the following extracts:

"The 87th Pa. Vol. Infantry was ordered to take and hold the ground upon which the cavalry skirmish occurred, which was done, and the killed and wounded from the 13th Pa. Cavalry were brought from the field.

"I cannot speak too highly of the cheerfulness with which the march was made by the infantry over a rugged mountainous country—a difficult stream bridged and ammunition for artillery carried over—and of the attentiveness to duty by the officers."

I have more to write, that is of interest, but my letter is already too long.

Good bye, Zoo-Zoo.

### THE INCOME TAX.

The first of May is the time designated by the tax law for the assessment of the tax on incomes, the present assessment being for the year ending December 31, 1862.—Every person, whether in business or not, including those acting in a fiduciary character as guardians, trustees, and administrators, must return to the assistant assessors a statement of all the receipts of their business or property of every kind and description, and the assessors will decide what deductions are to be made. This tax is annual, and the assessment will be submitted to examination, and appeals may be taken. If persons refuse to make a statement of their income, or the statement is not deemed to be true, a list will be made on the best information the assessors can obtain, subject to the oath or affirmation of the persons assessed, as prescribed by law. In taxing trust funds the exemption of $600 will not be made, unless oath is made that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the $600 exemption can be made. The following succinct abstract of the law relating to this annual tax will be found useful in guiding persons in making out a statement of their incomes, and also gives the deduction, to be made by the assessors.

Mechanics, merchants, and manufacturers will return the whole amount of the *avails* or *revenue* of their business, and a statement of the expense of the same, for labor, material, &c. Co-partners will return *their* share or interest in the co partnership income. Corporators the amount of profits, whether in the form of dividends or otherwise. Evidences of debt, for adjusted accounts, will be *valued* as the person was making an inventory of the same on settlement of estate.

Farmers will return the value of the produce of the farm. If a portion of the same has been "fed out" to stock for sale, the value of the stock fattened &c., will be returned; also all sales of such stock. (This will avoid the payment of double tax, viz: both for the product of the farm—grain, hay, &c., and the income from the stock fattened from the same.) No deduction will be made for the labor or service of himself or family. Expenses of hired help will be deducted; also all payments for rent, insurance, ordinary repairs, interest on mortgages, &c., No deduction will be made for any portion of the products of the farm consumed in the family. Produce on hand December 31, 1862, must be valued at the then market price.

Salaried men will return the full amount of the salaries they receive, whether fixed by statutes or agreement, or derived from fees, &c., Previous to September 1, 1862, no deduction of thirteen per cent. was made from salaries of persons in the employ of the United States. It follows that the gross amount received between January 1, 1862, and August 31, 1863, inclusive, must be returned.

A return must be made of the income or dividends derived from stock in any bank, insurance company, saving institution, trust company, railroad, railroad bonds, steamboat, ferryboat, or bridge between January 1, 1862, and August 31, 1862, inclusive.

The net gains or profits of manufacturers are to be taxed under section ninety of the law, without regard to the fact that they have already paid a tax. The exemption contained in the original statutes was removed by the amendment of "March 3, 1863."

All income received from bonds, mortgages, notes, stock in gas companies or manufacturing companies during the whole of the year 1862, is to be returned and taxed.

All income received from telegraph or express companies, or profits made by expressmen, are to be taxed, if received between the first of January, 1862, and September 30, 1862, inclusive.

Persons whose income does not exceed $10,000, and who reside in the United States, are liable to a tax of three per cent. Providing, however, that income derived from United States securities shall be subject to a duty of one and half per cent. only. Citizens of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employment of the United States, are subject to a duty of five per cent. upon their property, stock, or securities owned in the United States, except Government securities, and upon those one and a half per cent.

The following deductions will also be made from the aggregate income of any person, and the tax levied upon the remainder, viz:

State and local taxes of the calender year January 1, 1862, to December 31.

Salaries of United States officials from which has been already deducted by disbursing officers the three per cent. tax of the statute.

Interest, dividends, &c., of stock in banks and other moneyed corporations from which the statute tax of three per cent. has already been deducted or retained (*i. e.*) since August 31, 1862.

Receipts derived from "advertisements" on which a duty shall already have been paid.

The sum of $600, except in those cases in which the $600 has already been deducted from salaries or pay of government officers as aforesaid.

The rent actually paid for rent of dwelling-house of estate, the resideuce of person assessed. (The value of rent of house, occupied by the owner, is not deducted.)

The amount of hired labor, and value of the board of such labor.

Persons receiving rent are entitled to deduct the cost of repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrance upon rented property. The cost of extraordinary repairs, new structures, &c., will in no case be deducted.

### THE "LOYAL UNION LEAGUERS" OF NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* expresses a hope that the Union Leaguers" have taken a vow of loyalty for good. It will not do to take a vow to be honest for a week, a month or a year, or several years; for that would imply a resolution to be a rogue for the rest of the time. In the same way the Union Leaguers ought to take a vow to be loyal to the Administration, even if, two years hence, a "Copperhead" Administration should succeed to the reign of the Abolitionists of the present day. If the past is an index to the future, the loyalty of some of the leaders of the Leagues at least may be doubted. Here are some of their loyal vows of former days:

Speaking for ourselves, we can honestly say that for the old Union, which was kept in existence by Southern menaces and Northern concessions, we have no regrets, and no wish for its reconstruction.

Who wants a Union which is nothing but a sentiment to lacker Fourth of July orations with a?

If, by chance, in ancient times, the criminal felt the loathsome corpse which injustice had tied upon his shoulders, slipping off—he did not, we fancy, cry out, "O wretched man that I am—who will fasten me again to the body of this death?" If we are, in the Providence of God, to be delivered from unnatural alliances—if the January of slavery is no longer to chill by unnatural embraces the May of human hope, who is there weak or wicked enough to forbid the righteous divorce?—*Tribune.*

Another:—

The Fremont party is moulding public sentiment in the right direction for the specific work the Abolitionists are striving to accomplish—the dissolution of the Union; and the abolition of slavery throughout the land. —*Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in 1856.*

Another:—

I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding.

This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it was, with slavery protected by it.—*Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.*

Again:—

Who, in the name of God, wants the Cotton States or any other State this side of perdition to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue?—*Hon. Mr. Bingham.*

Finally:—

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.—*Tribune.*

Such are the recorded sentiments of the men who would now mislead *honest* Union men into joining their newly formed Leagues for counterfeiting patriotism.

### THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Much interest exists in the public mind relative to the political complexion of the next House of Representatives. It is clearly manifest that a very large majority of the people of the loyal section of the Union are carefully watching and anxiously hoping that the body may be so politically constituted as to be enabled to thwart the purpose, emanating from many high in authority, to trample down all constitutional rights, and disregard the privileges and liberties of the people.

Elections having been held in nearly all the States which will be represented in the body, we annex a carefully prepared table, which will go far towards elucidating the political aspect of Congress:

| | Ab. & Rep. | Dem. & Op. | In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut | 2 | 1 | |
| Delaware | 0 | 1 | |
| Illinois | 5 | 9 | |
| Indiana | 4 | 7 | |
| Iowa | 6 | 0 | |
| Kansas | 1 | 0 | |
| Maine | 4 | 1 | |
| Massachusetts | 10 | 0 | |
| Michigan | 5 | 1 | |
| Minnesota | 2 | 0 | |
| Missouri | 5 | 3* | |
| New Hampshire | 2 | 1 | |
| New Jersey | 1 | 4 | |
| New York | 12 | 18 | 2 |
| Ohio | 5 | 14 | |
| Oregon | 1 | 0 | |
| Pennsylvania | 10 | 10 | 2 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | 0 | |
| Wisconsin | 3 | 3 | |
| Already chosen | 80 | 73 | 4 |
| The vacancy in Missouri will be filled by a Democrat, according to all advices | 0 | 1 | |
| There are yet to be chosen 23 members, in Kentucky, Maryland, Vermont, West Virginia, and California. We estimate that the result will be as follows: | | | |
| Kentucky | 1 | 8 | |
| Vermont | 3 | 0 | |
| Maryland | 2 | 2 | |
| West Virginia | 1 | 2 | |
| California | 1 | 2 | |
| | 88 | 89 | 4 |

This would divide the House as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Abolition and Republican | 88 |
| All others | 93 |
| Democratic and Conservative majority | 5 |

* Vacant, 1.

☞ Should Maryland and Kentucky, in accordance with the known sentiments of their people, send an undivided anti-Abolition representation, then the majority against the Republican-Abolition party would be increased to eight. Mr. Marvin, war-Democrat, from the Saratoga district of New York, was elected as an Independent, in opposition to the Republican nominee, and will co-operate with his party in opposition to Abolitionism.

We have made a very liberal allowance of Republican strength from the State of Missouri. Whilst we concede five to that party, Missourians, acquainted with the parties, are satisfied that two of those five may be relied upon to co-operate against the general principles of the Abolition party.—*Constitutional Union, Washington.*

☞ The Loyal League originated in Philadelphia, and is an invention of Forney, an administration office-holder and toady. This person, in a controversy with The World concerning the League, admitted that it was a Presidential movement. He said, in an "Occasional" letter in the Philadelphia *Press* of 20th of March last, "the campaign for the presidency in 1864 has been opened by the Union party. They do not wait for the opposition to assume the initiative."

### A PROMISE.

The Administration papers say:

"It is the duty of every person to support the Government, and when all do so the rebellion will be speedily crushed out."

We agree that it is the duty of every man to support the Government, and to sustain the Administration in all its Constitutional and lawful acts, and with hearty good will. It is equally their duty to raise their voices against such of its acts as are unconstitutional and illegal, corrupt, or of tyrannical character. It is also their right and duty freely to canvass whatever they do, but candidly and fairly, with the view of enlightening the public mind, and pointing the Administration to the path which duty and wisdom require them to pursue.—With the exception of such men as Wendell Phillips, Parson Beecher, and their followers, there are few, indeed, in the Loyal States who do not support the Government with earnest zeal. All have responded to the call for men and means, and have cheered our soldiers on to victory. It is not the fault of the loyal North that the men and money so promptly and lavishly furnished have not been so used and applied as to put down the rebellion.—The Administration has controlled and managed the men and means according to its own views, or in conformity with the dictation of the cliques which, from time to time, control it. They have all they have asked for, and have had for two years; why is it that they have failed to crush out the enemy?—What assurance has the country that they will conduct the war for the next two years more successfully than during the two last? What is the exact thing they want? They have made the laws to suit themselves, and have heretofore made appropriations in conformity with their own judgments, and have provided them for the next year and two months as they desired, and have clothed the Secretary of the Treasury with such powers as he desired to raise means for the next two years, and they passed a conscription law to fill the army and keep it so, exactly to suit themselves, and have enacted laws in relation to everything in conformity with their own plans for success.—What more do they want to secure success and put down the rebellion? They have had everything their own way, from the suspension of the *habeas corpus* to the proclamation, and down to their call upon Southern slaves to restore and protect the Union. Why have they not fulfilled their past promises? What has been omitted in the catalogue of their wants? The true answer is at hand; they claim that in addition to what they have asked and obtained, all voters must join their political party, and help perpetuate the power of the Federal Government in Abolition hands. This is what they mean and really ask. But they fail to show how this is to crush out the rebellion, or increase the ability of the Administration to do what it has heretofore failed to do, with all the men and means under the control of the Government.—*Constitutional Union.*

### MINDING OUR OWN BUSINESS.

Stephen Girard offered a man—we disclose no secret—fifty thousand dollars to mind his own business; and the man wouldn't do it. The man was not singular. And nations are like men. From necessity, if not from choice, nations do constantly interfere in each other's governments and politics. We speak of the "family of nations," and they imitate some families in jealous quarrels.—*Evening Press, April 25, 1863.*

Not a bad text. "Mind your own business." It is an excellent rule. But the Abolitionists wouldn't. They meddled with slavery—stirred up the question—made political issues upon it—got into an irrepressible conflict—nominated a candidate for President, and elected him on the idea of hostility to slavery. Though largely in a minority, through the Electoral Colleges they secured their man. Northern Abolitionists who have no business with slavery beyond the limits of the States in which they are electors, have kept the issue alive, till our country is divided by one of the greatest and most disastrous wars known in history. It comes from a departure of that good saying, "Mind your own happiness."

Had the slavery agitators at the North minded their own business, and been content with abolishing slavery in the States where alone they had any right to meddle with it, we should have been at peace to-day, as we were for three quarters of a century—and the happiest nation on earth as well as the most prosperous. Now we are at war, and overburdened with debt, and a million of gallant men from the free States have been made cripples for life, or brought to the graves of battle-fields. All over the country there is morning. And there is anxiety for the future. What a calamity! What a blow upon the prosperity of our people, and upon the progress of civil and religious liberty!

How different the result had the Abolitionists "minded their own business."—*Hartford Times.*

*Every One to His Taste.*—At a meeting of the Freedmen's relief association, held in Washington, D. C., on the evening of the 10th ult., Rev. Dr. Channing addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks he said: "In a few years we shall live together, black and white, without any distinction of color." * * "I believe that the colored Regiments of the South, if properly handled, would take rank with white Regiments. It is unjust to demand that they shall have white officers. If the war continues a year we shall see regiments commanded by colored officers. I would like to see the precedent set a few days ago of appointing a colored surgeon followed, and would like to see a colored judge upon the bench."

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas was the next speaker. He declared that he had identified himself with the negro. He did not believe in the inferiority of races.

*Army Resolutions.*—An educated soldier in the army, from Northumberland county, writing to a friend, sends an explanation of the army resolutions, over which the Republicans have been boasting, as follows:

"The soldiers did not understand the resolutions nor their object and hated to vote against the loyal part of them, by voting no. He (they despised the Republican part of them. Major P. asked all in favor of the resolutions to shoulder arms. Not more than one-third or one-fourth voted for them. Many of these resolutions were loyal enough, but how despicable thus to try to force upon us a platform, opposed to the honest belief and convictions of our fathers. Is this the 'No party' platform to soldiers, who have gone to fight for a country common to all parties?"

From every part of the country such testimony is coming home.

*A Good Suggestion.*—The Abolition "loyal" leagues fully endorse the administration, bribery, stealing and all. They endorse the emancipation and entire negro programme of the President. They say they are pledged to support the President in his policy. Now the President wants men to carry it out. Why don't these leaguers assist the President by going into the army instead of the abolition league, and thus save their neighbors who do not want to go, from conscription. Since these men are so strongly in favor of forcing such a policy upon the country, they should be willing to fight it through, instead of forming leagues to force their neighbors into it.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

*Lincoln's Tour North.*—It is announced that President Lincoln is to make a tour North, during the coming summer, stopping a short time at Boston. A correspondent of the *Courier* of that city, proposes that he be received at the expense of the contractors made rich by the war and met by the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have been slain.

*Conceded.*—It is now generally conceded that the fellow who goes in for "the last man and the last dollar," doesn't intend to go himself, and calculates to steal seventy five cents out of the dollar.