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!

J. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Central Committee, the Convention of Delegates, chosen by the Democrats throughout the State, will assemble at HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate Candidates for GOVERNOR, and JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, to be supported by the friends of the CONSTITUTION and UNION, at the ensuing election.

The Convention will also give expression to the sentiments of the Democrats of the State, who, while *their* policy would have averted present disasters, will, nevertheless, devote the historic patriotism of our great Party to rescue the Constitution and the Union, the one from usurpation, the other from final disruption.

F. W. HUGHES,
Chairman Democratic State Cen. Com.

Pottsville, May 26, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT REVERSES BURNSIDE.

On Tuesday last, Gen. Burnside issued an order to suppress the Chicago *Times*, which caused intense excitement in that city. The *Times* proprietors at once appealed to judicial authority, asking an injunction to prevent the execution of the order by the military. On the same day a handbill was circulated, calling upon all in the city in favor of the freedom of speech and of the press, to assemble in front of the *Times* Office, on Wednesday evening, "to take counsel together in regard to the recent infamous and tyrannical order of General Ambrose E. Burnside in suppressing newspapers always Democratic and consequently always loyal."

On Wednesday morning, the *Times's* counsel made a motion in the U. S. Circuit Court, to defer the injunction until notice of the application could be given to the commandant at Camp Douglas. Judge Drummond, in granting the motion, said:

"I may be pardoned for saying that personally and officially, I desire to give every aid and assistance in my power to the government and to the administration in restoring the Union; but I have always wished to treat the government as a government of law and a government of the constitution, and not as a government of mere physical force. I personally have contended, and shall always contend, for the right of free discussion, and the right of commenting, under the law and under the constitution, upon the acts of the officers of the government."

During the day the *Times* office seemed the centre of attraction, and was visited by a large number of people.

In accordance with the call issued, an immense meeting assembled at eight o'clock, in front of the *Times* office. The crowd (15,000) soon filled the street, rendering it impassable. The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned to the Court-house square, and was there addressed by gentlemen of *both* parties. The speakers counselled the observance of the laws, but denounced the recent order of Gen. Burnside as arbitrary and despotic.

Whilst the meeting was in progress, Senator Trumbull, Representative Arnold, and several other leading Republicans, held a private meeting, and a number of Democrats were sent for, including the mayor, who was chairman. Mr. Ogden, a Republican, proposed that the President be at once requested to rescind the order of Gen. Burnside suppressing the *Times*. The suggestion was adopted, and telegraphed to the President—and on Thursday the city was delighted with a telegram received by the proprietors from Gen. Burnside saying that his order suppressing their circulation *having been revoked by the President*, they were at liberty to continue its publication. Thus ended this tyrannical attempt to wipe out of existence a loyal (but not Abolition) newspaper in the free city of Chicago. For the sake of the peace of the North we hope it will be the last.

PRINCE JOHN.

We remarked some time ago that we didn't think the Loyal Leaguers would make much out of John Van Buren, and we now repeat the observation. The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Monday contains the following characteristic note from the Prince to the Vice President of the Loyal League of Union citizens:

DEAR MR. JEROME: I inclose you $50 towards defraying the expenses of the volunteers to the Utica convention. My first intention was to contribute twenty-five, but as I see they were permitted to cheer for M'Clellan, I raise it to fifty. Pray see that nothing is done to prevent them *voting* for him also when the proper time arrives. Common sense is not so common as is generally supposed, but I should think there was enough left to put a stop to the blind and blundering assaults upon a retired patriot, whom the mass of the people respect and admire, and whom the soldiers love.

Truly yours, J. VAN BUREN.

L. W. Jerome, Esq., Vice President Loyal League of Union citizens.
New York, May 29, 1863.

☞ A report reached this on Friday that the Confederates were advancing upon Harper's Ferry. It turned out to be all "moonshine." From the army of the Potomac we hear that "everything is quiet along the lines."

☞ The pamphlet of George Wilkes attacking General McClellan has been extensively given away in the Army of the Potomac. The soldiers have burned it abundantly. The One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania made a grand bonfire of all the copies they could collect.

☞ Information was received in Washington on Friday that Gen. Lee was massing his forces at United States Ford, on the Rappahannock, apparently either to attempt a crossing there or to make a feint [illegible] crossing elsewhere.

The Voice of the People!

MONSTER MASS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE AGAIN CONSECRATED TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, AND TRIAL BY JURY.—THIRTY THOUSAND FREEMEN PROTEST AGAINST THE ARBITRARY ARREST OF C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.—GRAND RALLY OF THE FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER.—THE DEMOCRACY NOT YET ENSLAVED, NOR DO THEY MEAN TO BE!

On Monday evening last, one of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in Philadelphia, made old Independence Square ring with its cheers for that Constitution and Union which were first planned and formed upon the very spot upon which stood the swaying multitude. The crowd is estimated at from THIRTY TO FORTY THOUSAND! The *Age* says: "It was emphatically *the* Great Meeting—great in numbers unprecedented—great in its object—great in the enthusiasm of its tens of thousands of Freemen, determined not to be made Slaves—great in its moderation, combined with inflexible determination—magnificent as a political demonstration, and invaluable in its heart-cheering effects. We take especial pride, not only in the astounding numbers of those who literally crowded the vast Independence Square, but in the character of the men who participated in the meeting. It was presided over by Hon. Ellis Lewis, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, eminent as one of the first jurists of the country, and widely known as a gentleman of the most exalted character. It was addressed by gentlemen who have enjoyed the highest honors that can be bestowed by the people of the city and the State. Its officers comprised many of Philadelphia's worthiest and most esteemed citizens, eminent in their various walks of life."

The following resolutions were adopted, with shouts of applause:

Resolved, 1. That the arrest and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham is a violence to which the people of the United States will not and ought not to submit.

2. That the remedy for it is in the ballot-box, at the coming and now rapidly approaching election, when, by the votes of an outraged people, State authority will be restored to the hands of the Democratic party, who will use their power, thus quietly and constitutionally obtained, to protect State rights, to rebuke and check Federal usurpation, to secure the personal immunity of individuals and commence the reconstruction of the Union.

3. That as it is, if not our firm belief, at least our strong suspicion, that the design of the authorities at Washington, is, by military aggression, to provoke a popular outbreak, and thus to furnish to themselves an apology for further invasion of our liberties, and, if possible, to enable them to encumber us in the exercise of our elective franchise, exhort our fellow-citizens everywhere to patience and to that forbearance and noble calmness which becomes a people who, knowing their rights, know, also, the means for their peaceful vindication.

4. That, there being no such punishment known to the laws of the United States as that of exile, it is the right of Mr. Vallandigham, and it will be the like right of any other citizen upon whom there should be attempted to be inflicted by like tyranny a like unlawful and infamous punishment, to return forthwith, notwithstanding his mock sentence, to the State of which he is a citizen, and there resume his place among those who are laboring for the regeneration of the Constitution and the reconstruction of the Union.

5. That in the letter of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, to the late public meeting of the Democratic citizens of Albany, condemning the proceedings of the Administration against Mr. Vallandigham, we recognize the tone and language of a statesman, and the spirit of a man worthy to be, at a great crisis, the Chief Magistrate of a great State.

6. That as it is only to the ballot-box we can look for permanent relief, and as we deem it to be altogether incredible and impossible that when called to cast their votes, the citizens of Pennsylvania, of whatever party, should not find themselves, by such monstrous events as have been passing before their eyes, moved in patriotic and just indignation to drive from power all Pennsylvania politicians who stand in the way of our asserting the freedom of our persons and the rights of our State, we will, therefore, wait with confidence the October election to give to the Democratic party—the party of conservatism as well as freedom—a Governor and both houses of the Legislature; and whom we expect to bring in by such overwhelming majorities as may be reasonably reckoned on, when the question comes fairly up between liberty and the Constitution on the one side, and on the other the most ignominous oppression.

Speeches were made by Judge Lewis, Ex-Gov. Bigler, Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Hon. Peter McCall, and others. We subjoin a sketch of Gov. Bigler's remarks:

Gentlemen: It is not my intention to discuss the primary causes, the present aspect or the probable results of the bloody strife now raging between the Government and the revolted States, nor to notice the measures and policy of the Administration in the management of this fearful conflict. These things, as I am informed, do not come within the objects of this meeting.—The sole purpose of our assembling to-night is to express, in most emphatic terms, our condemnation of the late outrage upon personal liberty and the freedom of speech, in the arrest, conviction and banishment of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and to enter our solemn protest against the repetition of such wrongs by those in authority.

In this we shall, in my opinion, reflect the sentiments of three-fourths of the people of the Northern States. Not that that proportion approve all that Mr. Vallandigham has said, or think it was necessary and proper for him to say all he did; but that proportion believe he had a clear Constitutional right to do so; and they are, besides, utterly opposed to any and all attempts, on the part of the Administration, to regulate or restrain free discussions or meetings of the people to consider public questions.

The Constitution declares that "no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble to petition the Government for a redress of grievances," and it must not be presumed that the people will quietly submit to laws or pretended laws in derogation of these sacred guarantees, much less to be stripped of their rights without even the pretence of law.

The relations between the Government and the citizen are easily understood. The Government owes the citizen protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and the citizen, in turn, owes the Government obedience, implicit obedience to all laws enacted in pursuance of the Constitution, and to all rules, regulations and orders adopted in accordance with such laws. Obedience to law is the plain duty of all.—No matter how unwise laws may be, they must be obeyed until they can be changed. It is even necessary to acquiesce in the operation of laws which we believe to be unconstitutional until they can be so declared by the judiciary. The Government, on its part, is bound in good faith to see that the opportunity for such test is always at hand, and that the judiciary is left free and unrestrained in its decisions.

The agents of the people, directing the affairs of government for the time being, including the President, derive their authority to govern from the Constitution and laws, and are as much bound to obey law as the humblest citizen. They should remember, therefore, that the moment they transcend the limits of the law, they are themselves in the commission of crime, and thereby invite and warrant resistance to their authority.

Our doctrine is that all questions of law should be tested through the judiciary, and all questions of policy and politics decided through the ballot. But all questions relating to the future, to the policy and measures of the Government—the manner of dealing with revolted States—whether this mode of settlement or that would be wise or unwise, must be as open to discussion by the citizen as by the President himself. These are as much my questions as Mr. Lincoln's, and I have all the right that he has to discuss them, whether I agree with him or not, and at the proper time, I intend to discuss them. It is not only the right of the people to consider these questions, and express their views about them, but I maintain that it is our duty to do so—that they cannot otherwise intelligently exercise the privileges conferred upon them by the *Constitution*. Indeed, without free speech and a free press, our elective system would be wholly impracticable, and our scheme of self-government become a delusion and a fraud. It is a distinguishing feature of our Republican Government that confers upon the humblest citizen, equal with the most elevated, the right to reflect his sentiments through the ballot, and thus leave the impress of his will on the policy of the Government. But how can the people do these things properly, if the right of free discussion be denied them? How are they to weigh grave questions of national policy, except by free interchange of opinion and open discussion? How can they convince the Administration of the disastrous tendencies of many of its measures, if they be not allowed to speak on the subject? How can they show the mischievous effects of bad laws and bad proclamations, if they be not allowed to discuss and condemn them? If ever there was a time in our [illegible] when free speech was necessary, it is the present, for never, had the American people such grave and momentous questions to discuss. Before our country can be extricated from its present sad condition and be secured in the enjoyment of permanent peace, it will be necessary, I have no doubt, for the people of the several States to act on the subject through the ballot-box, and who will contend that they should be required to deal with such vital considerations without discussion—unrestrained discussion—in the press and on the rostrum. Many of the poor men of the country regard that clause of the Conscription act which presents a ready escape for the rich from the carnage of the field, whilst it dooms them, because of their poverty, as exceedingly unequal and unjust, and think it should be repealed or changed.—Will it be maintained that these men have no right to express that opinion, and to ask their fellow-citizens, when they come to the polls, to displace those who adopted the offensive measures? I trust not.

This right of free speech is the very essence of our system of government, and hence the clear and emphatic protection thrown about it by the Constitution. Its freedom must be maintained and vindicated in this crisis, or the country be abandoned to desperation. The Democratic party are for free speech and a free press; for law, for order, for free elections, and for the Union as it was, and, with the blessing of God, they will maintain these to the last.

Governor Bigler spoke with much earnestness, and his bold and vigorous enunciations elicited the hearty plaudits of the assemblage.

Letters were read from Hons. Charles Ingersoll, Fernando Wood, James Brooks, A. Oakey Hall, George M. Wharton, S. E. Ancona, C. W. Carrigan, Richard Vaux, and others, all heartily approving of the meeting and wishing it "God speed."

GREAT VALLANDIGHAM MEETING AT NEWARK, N. J.

NOBLE LETTER FROM GOV. PARKER.

On Saturday week, pursuant to a call issued by the General Democratic Association of Newark, a vast multitude came together in the spacious Park of that city, to express the sentiment of Jersey freemen in defence of constitutional liberty, assailed by the military commandants of the West in the case of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and others. The park at 3 o'clock offered every agreeable and inviting circumstance for the success of a meeting the announcement of which had been received throughout the adjacent counties with enthusiasm.

Just as the meeting was proceeding to organize and a country delegation, seated in a wagon, and bearing with them a large white banner inscribed with the name of C. L. Vallandigham, encircled in a wreath of roses, and surmounting an escutcheon emblazoned with the national emblems and colors, were rapidly approaching the inclosure, a huddle of rough characters, among them several men in uniform, gathered about the main entrance, and when the delegation alighted, refused it admission to the public park. The countrymen turned peaceably away and hastened to another entrance, where they were again confronted by a similar gang of unauthorized idlers, in this instance quite largely made up of persons in military garb. As the delegation pressed onward, with quiet determination, one of the soldiers, who carried a cane, made a rush to seize the banner amid the yells of his comrades. The man who held it, a sober, quiet farmer lad in appearance, relinquishing the staff to one of his party, confronted the aggressor and wresting his stick from his grasp in a single motion, gave him the weight of it across the skull, leveling him to the ground in a twinkling, and opening the scalp some two or three inches in length. The melee became for an instant only general, but the country boys were too vigorous for their opponents, and in far less time than it has taken to describe the affray, three or four of the soldiers were helpless at their feet, and the banner was borne onward triumphantly to the platform, while the wounded men were cared for by their friends—the one who had received most injury being conveyed away in an open wagon, and another, whose fingers were badly mashed, retiring to an adjacent upholsterer's on Broad street, where his hand was bound up for him. The rest were only pretty well thumped and bruised.

It is but justice to say that there were other soldiers—a vast majority of them, too—in the city who, when they learned the circumstances, agreed that men in uniform who so far forgot their country as to assail peaceable citizens had received only their just deserts.

Fortunately this difficulty, which had probably been intended to prevent the success of the meeting by breaking it up in a row at the outset, did not retard it for a moment, and between 3 and 4 o'clock the vast concourse, now numbering some 10,000 persons, was called to order by Charles Merchant, Esq., who nominated for chairman Jerome B. Ward, Esq., who was received with enthusiasm amid a succession of cheers for Vallandigham.

Strong and decided resolutions were then passed, amidst enthusiastic cheers, in which a goodly number of the soldiers joined.

One of the resolutions declares that in the illegal seizure and banishment of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, the laws of our country have been outraged, the name of the United States disgraced, and the rights of every citizen menaced, and that it is now the duty of a law-respecting people to demand of the administration that it at once and forever desist from such deeds of despotism and crime.

Another, that "we renew our declaration of attachment to the Union, pledging to its friends, wherever found, our unwavering support, and to its enemies, in whatever guise, our undying hostility, and that, God willing, we will stand by the Constitution and laws of our country, and under their sacred shield will maintain and defend our liberty and rights, 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.'"

Letters were read from Hon. Joel Parker, present Governor of New Jersey, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Hon. T. H. Seymour, of Connecticut, and others. We give Gov. Parker's letter entire:

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR PARKER.

FREEHOLD, N. J., May 29.

GENTLEMEN: Official engagements will not permit me to be at Newark to-morrow.

My views upon the subject of arbitrary and illegal arrests have heretofore been fully and emphatically expressed. Subsequent events have confirmed and strengthened them.

The recent arrest of a citizen of Ohio by military authority, and his trial and sentence by a military court, were arbitrary and illegal acts. The whole proceeding was wrong in principle and dangerous in its tendency.

The question is not whether the sentiments expressed by Mr. Vallandigham, in reference to the war and its prosecution, were right or wrong, or whether by the expression of those sentiments he became amenable to the law. The great question is, whether the tribunal that assumed to arraign him and dispose of his personal liberty was a lawful tribunal, having jurisdiction of the alleged offense; or, in other words, whether, in a state not occupied by hostile armies, where martial law does not exist, and where the courts are in undisturbed operation, a citizen not connected with the military or naval service can lawfully be spirited away at night by the strong arm of military power, subjected to the summary proceedings of a secret military court, and exiled from his home.

They who differ from the opinions expressed by Mr. Vallandigham and they who agree with him are equally interested in the question. If the right of trial by a jury of his peers in open court, in the presence of his accusers, shall be taken from the citizen, and for it shall be substituted the *ex parte* examination of a secret court-martial, then, indeed, we live under military despotism, and our boasted liberty be but a name.

The people have a right to assemble and discuss questions of public policy. Without free discussion a republican government cannot long exist. They who are in authority are the servants of the people, and should encourage rather than repress the free expression of opinion. Otherwise, the government cannot truly represent the people. The language of Mr. Webster expresses my sentiments upon the right of free discussion better than any form of words of my own, and I therefore shall adopt his language: "It is the ancient and indubitable prerogative of the people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty, and it is the last duty I shall abandon. This high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise at all times."

This is the crisis of the nation's life. Let no one seek to bend this question to serve mere personal or partisan ends. Candid men of all parties must condemn the acts to which allusion has been made.

This is the time for the exercise of a lofty patriotism. It is our duty to transmit to posterity the free institutions bequeathed by our fathers. While maintaining the right, let us be calm and dispassionate.—Let no wrong drive us from the path of duty. Let us observe every requirement of law.

The protests of the people now being made in every loyal state should not be mistaken for efforts to embarrass those who administer the government. They proceed from no such motive. The people are loyal to the government. They have sacrificed much, and are prepared to make still greater sacrifices to suppress the rebellion and maintain the unity and integrity of the government. They love the Union, and will not consent to its dissolution. They are not fault-finders. They make no factious opposition. With hope long deferred they still do not complain in regard to matters comparatively immaterial; but the question now engrossing the public mind is a vital one, lying at the foundation of government, and they would be degenerated and unworthy their lineage did they not protest. The Union would be of little value if in restoring it we lose our liberties.

Yours, respectfully,
JOEL PARKER.

Whilst the letters were being read and receiving the plaudits of the assembled thousands, a company of soldiers with fixed bayonets entered the Park and took position in the rear of the crowd. Presently, after the speaking had commenced, another company appeared on the ground, as though with the intention of breaking up the meeting.

The indignation aroused by this procedure was universal and profound, but the concourse maintained to the last a dignified bearing, venting their feelings in tremendous and sustained cheering at every allusion made to the circumstance by their orators, who openly denounced the military menace.

At length Mayor Bigelow, of Newark, and Sheriff A. M. Reynolds appeared on the ground, and distinctly informed the commanding officer of the troops that the civil authorities were amply able to maintain the peace of the city, and the sheriff added that unless the force was at once withdrawn he should call out the 1st Regiment of the National Guard, a fine new corps in thorough discipline. Shortly afterward the troops, after patroling to and fro, withdrew, not, however, before the civil magistrates had been affronted by the jeering of certain "respectable" rowdies who had come to see the soldiers "pitch in."

In the meantime eloquent addresses were delivered by the Hon. A. J. Rogers, M. C. elect of the Sussex district; Hon. E. P. Norton, of this city; Judge A. R. Speer, J. C. Fitzgerald, and F. R. Teese, Esqrs., and the venerable Judge Crane, of Boonton, who all commented upon the military display, rebuked the usurpations of military power by Burnside, and the action of the administration in the Vallandigham case, and were cheered to the echo.

The New York World, in alluding to this meeting, says:

The scenes attending the Vallandigham sympathy meeting at Newark on Saturday last will arrest the attention of the whole country. It will be seen that the military authorities did what they could to provoke a riot, and that a scene of blood did not ensue is due entirely to the wisdom and firmness of the mayor and the forbearance of the attending thousands. It would seem from what has recently taken place in various parts of the country, that the authorities are doing what they can to provoke a collision between the soldiers and the Democrats with a view to setting the army against the conservative party. So far the Democrats have not fallen into the trap.—It is an entirely new thing in this country to place armed soldiers on guard over public meetings to overawe the speakers, and it would naturally be expected that when first attempted, especially when attended by cruel insults to unarmed civilians, it would provoke an outbreak. Thanks to the political training of our people this has not yet occurred, and we hope that no provocation, however great, will tempt Democrats into the fatal mistake of committing any, even the slightest, breach of the peace. Nine-tenths of the army, as we now find by the returning soldiers, are with the conservative party of the North, and nothing must be done to create any antagonism between them. Patience, forbearance, and a strict regard for the law must mark the conduct of all conservative men in this trying crisis.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CHAMBERSBURG.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Club was held in Franklin Hall, on Saturday evening last. The attendance was larger than on any previous occasion, and the Hall was much better filled than we have seen at any of the "League" meetings. The meeting seemed to be composed of many of the best and most reliable men in and around Chambersburg. Truly there seems to be a spirit abroad among the Democracy which looks very encouraging for the future.

Captain Samuel R. McKesson, and John R. Orr, Esq., acted as President and Secretary. B. F. Nead, Esq., from the committee appointed to secure a permanent place of meeting, reported that arrangements had been made to procure the Franklin Hall on the nights of our regular meetings. H. C. Keyser, Chairman of the committee on Constitution and By-laws, reported a series of articles for the government of the Club, which were unanimously adopted.

Wm. Kennedy, Esq., then introduced to the audience the Hon. William H. Miller, of Harrisburg, who proceeded to deliver a bold and masterly address. He appeared there to speak because he had been invited, also because it was a duty and a pleasure, but mainly because he had a *right* to be there and address his fellow citizens. This great inalienable right of freedom of speech, once held inviolate, was tampered with. It had been struck down in the case of Vallandigham. His illegal arrest, trial, conviction and banishment, brought the danger of the hour home to every man. The speaker or any of his audience might be arrested at any hour of the day or night, and carried away from friends and home, and never know the cause of his arrest or be confronted with his accusers.

Whatever might be his opinion of Vallandigham, he felt it to be his duty to denounce his persecutors in the strongest language.

He came there to speak of the condition of the country—the topic uppermost in the mind of every good citizen—and he must consequently criticise the administration of Mr. Lincoln. The new doctrine that "the administration is the government" was never heard of during the administrations of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, or the whole line of Presidents down to Mr. Lincoln. The parties who upheld it were the same who were most bitter in denunciations of Mr. Buchanan. They never dreamed, then, that it was "treason" to criticise the policy of that administration. The doctrine was false, and he for one would not respect it.

The speaker then took the position, that the people had the same right to require their servants, the rulers, to abide by the fundamental laws of the land, as the rulers had to expect them to obey the laws. He then showed in what instances the party in power had transgressed the plain provisions of the constitution. He then took up Mr. Lincoln's inaugural, alluded to the pledges he had made to the people, and showed in how many cases those pledges had been violated. He believed Mr. Lincoln was honest when he took the solemn oath to support the constitution, and when he made those pledges, but, as he himself admits, he was driven from his conservative position by the "pressure" of the radicals. The speaker next took up the declarations of Stevens, Bingham, Lovejoy and other leading Republicans, and demonstrated that the policy of the party in power does not look to a restoration of the Union, and yet these men assumed to call Democrats "traitors" and "sympathizers with treason." He would point to the history of the country. The record proved the Democratic party to be the best and the only Union party in the country. Were they restored to power they would soon unravel the tangled woof.

We regret to announce that during a portion of Mr. Miller's speech, several "Union Leaguers" and a dozen boys, whom they seemed to have in charge, endeavored to interrupt the meeting by hissing. They were rather summarily dealt with, however, and left the hall on a double quick. The hissing was most effectually stopped for one evening at least.

Hon. George W. Brewer, next addressed the meeting, in a few brief but telling remarks, which brought forth round after round of applause from the audience. Our limited space forbids a synopsis of his speech, at present; but we hope to hear from Mr. Brewer more at length, at an early day.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brewer's speech he proposed the name of Major General Wm. B. Franklin, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the announcement was received with shouts of approbation. After which, with three cheers for McClellan and Franklin, the meeting adjourned until that night two weeks, the next meeting to be held at the same place.—*Chambersburg Spirit of Times.*

AN ABOLITION LOYALIST.

The Ohio *State Journal*, the Abolition central organ, and the recipient of all the Federal advertising patronage, in publishing the telegram announcing the capture of Vicksburg, claimed it, in a large head line, as an "*Abolition victory!*"

Commenting upon this announcement, the *Ohio Statesman* remarks:

"What will our brave and gallant soldiers say, when they read this announcement?—The noble men who went into this war to fight for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, will learn with regret and astonishment, that the central organ of the Republican party of Ohio claims a noble achievement of their heroism and valor as an 'Abolition victory.' The wives, the fathers, the mothers, the brothers, the sisters, and the other loved friends of the immortal dead, will weep again, and weep bitterer tears, when they read the *Journal's* announcement that the victory is only for the 'Abolitionists.'"

☞ The Democratic State Committee of Illinois have called a mass meeting of "the Democracy and other conservative and law-abiding people of Illinois" on the 17th of this month.

"It is called," says the Chicago *Times*, "with especial reference to the alarming usurpations of power by the Administration at Washington, by which neither life, liberty nor property is secure, in the protection of the law."

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE DRAFT.—The following list exhibits the names of the persons appointed by the Provost Marshal of this district, George Eyster, Esq., Dr. Seiss, Surgeon, and J. T. M'Ilhenny, as the enrolling officers of the Draft for Adams county. James McCreary, of this Borough, is the Special Agent of the Board.

1. Berwick township—Joseph Kepner.
2. Butler—F. Hartzel.
3. Conowago—Francis Krichten.
4. Cumberland—Henry Lott, Jr.
5. Franklin—James Mickley.
6. Freedom—Paxton H. Bigham.
7. Germany—Joseph Barker.
8. Gettysburg Borough—James McCreary.
9. Hamilton—Henry B. Raber.
10. Hamiltonban—J. S. Witherow.
11. Huntington—James Davis.
12. Latimore—Jonathan Breneman.
13. Liberty—Wm. C. Seabrooks.
14. Menallen—Benjamin Mumma.
15. Mountjoy—Newton Horner.
16. Mountpleasant—George Hagerman.
17. Oxford—Howard N. Detrick.
18. Reading—I. R. Shipley.
19. Straban—Hugh McIlhenny.
20. Tyrone—Geo. Walter.
21. Union—John Spangler, Jr.

The enrolling officers in some of the districts have commenced operations, and probably in all of them. Their instructions require them to enroll all persons subject to military duty, whether white or black, and to note their ages, residences, color, and occupations.—They must include, first, all able-bodied males between the ages of twenty and forty-five, not exempt by law; and, second, all persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens.

The enrollment of the two classes (between twenty and thirty-five, with unmarried persons, and, second, all others) must be kept on separate sheets, but made at the same time. Students in colleges or schools, teachers, apprentices, sailors, travellers, travelling merchants, and the like, are to be enrolled at their legal residence, their temporary absence from which *forms no cause for exemption*. Enrolling officers are to judge of age by the best evidence they can obtain; but appeals for exemption on account of age may always be made to the board.

Whenever any part of the forces thus enrolled are to be called out, the Provost Marshal General shall notify each district Provost Marshal of his proportion, with specific instructions as to the sub-divisions. The board shall then make the apportionment to the sub-districts, and shall add fifty per cent. thereto.

Certificates of exemption from the draft by reason of having provided a substitute, or having paid commutation money, shall be furnished by the board of enrollment according to form 31. A discharge from one draft furnishes no exemption from any subsequent draft, except that when the person drafted has furnished an acceptable substitute, and has received a certificate of discharge from a preceding draft, he shall be held exempt from military duty during the time for which he had been drafted, and for which such substitute *was furnished*.

The headquarters for this district have been established at Chambersburg, where the draft will be made, and where all the conscripts will be required to report themselves. All claiming exemption *must meet the Board* at the same place, and no appeals will be held until after the draft.

Capt. Eyster, the Provost Marshal, is pushing the work forward with all possible vigor.

TER-CENTENARY.—Yesterday week, the Jubilee services connected with the TERCENTENARY ANNIVERSARY of the adoption of the Heidelberg Catechism were held in the German Reformed Church in this place. The occasion was one of much interest, and drew together a large concourse of people, entirely filling the spacious edifice. The Church was very tastefully decorated with evergreens, the graceful festoons extending around the walls and meeting at the entablature back of the pulpit, at which point they were appropriately heavy; whilst above the windows facing the audience were the significant dates, 1563 and 1863, in beautiful wreaths. The reading desk was also wreathed, and a pyramid of stock orange, in full bloom, graced the baptismal font. The effect was most happy.

The morning services were commenced by the choir singing the anthem, "Jerusalem, my happy home," and after the Scripture readings, the choir performed a most beautiful chant. The discourse by the Pastor, Rev. T. P. Bucher, related to the occasion for and the origin of the Heidelberg Catechism, how sustained and and when brought to this country. It was highly interesting, and proved that this symbolic book of the Church has an exalted history.

The exercises of the Sabbath School, in the afternoon, were of a character to deeply impress the minds of the children with the importance of the celebration. Brief but excellent addresses were delivered by Rev. T. P. Bucher, R. A. Lyttle and Mr. Kerr.

The evening services were also largely attended. The Pastor preached upon the words, "Contend earnestly for the faith that was once delivered to the saints," which the speaker used, as implying, first, our regard for the Bible as the only rule of faith, second, for the Apostles' creed, as containing the doctrinal sense of the Bible, and third, for the Heidelberg Catechism, as mainly an expression of the creed, and the symbol of faith upon which *the German Reformed Church was founded.*

The jubilee was calculated to please the many in attendance, and was throughout creditable to all concerned. The ladies of the congregation deserve to be specially congratulated upon the taste and industry displayed by them in getting up the decorations. May they all live to participate in forming the wreath for "1963"—"a hundred years hence."

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.—On Monday last the following persons were re-elected officers of Ever Green Cemetery: President, D. McConaughy; Managers, S. S. Schmucker, C. P. Krauth, J. B. Danner, H. J. Stable, David McCreary, R. McCurdy and George Arnold.

WATER COMPANY.—Geo. W. McClellan, George Swope, S. R. Russell, E. B. Buehler and Andrew Polley, were elected Managers of the Gettysburg Water Company on Monday week.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday week, Mr. Adam Marshall, a very respectable citizen of Mountpleasant township, died of Apoplexy, while engaged at work in his field. He was seen at work by some of his neighbors about twenty minutes before he was found a corpse. His age was about 65 years.

☞ David Gilmore was found, very ill, at the stack yard below the engine house on Wednesday, and removed to the Alms House, where he died on Saturday morning. He is supposed to have been from York county, having inquired for Judge Fisher. He was 35 or 40 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather slim, and dark complected, probably from sunburn; had on soldier clothes and a slouch hat. We make this notice that his friends may know what has become of him.

☞ Don't fail to read the advertisement of Col. John L. Tate, U. S. Tax Collector.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Tuesday last a fire broke out in the wash-house attached to the residence of Mr. Henry Sherman, well known as the "Cherry Grove Hotel," in West Manheim. By a high wind the flames spread so rapidly that in a short time the entire buildings with all their contents were consumed.—There were on the premises a large brick dwelling house, a brick bank barn, a log barn, granaries, stabling, sheds, and other outbuildings, and among the contents were about one thousand dollars in gold, about fifty bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of corn, two hundred bushels of oats, a large quantity of hay, farming implements, a large quantity of liquors, together with everything belonging to a well-stocked household, all of which were destroyed. All the live stock were saved, with the exception of three fat hogs, which perished in the flames. The destroyed property is insured to the amount of about four thousand and five hundred dollars in the Paradise insurance company of York. Mr. Sherman's loss is about twelve thousand dollars.—*Hanover Citizen.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A destructive fire broke out in the old brick steam mill building, situated on the corner of King and Penn Streets, in this borough, on Tuesday morning last, about 2 o'clock. The building was lately used for packing hay and storing away grain. At the time the fire broke out there were some two or three thousand bushels of grain in the building, consisting of wheat, rye, oats, corn and cloverseed, a small lot of flour, some sixty or seventy tons of hay, and a hay press, all of which was consumed. The grain belonged to Capt. John Myers, of this borough, and Mr. Andrew Myers, who resides near the York Springs, Adams county, and the hay to Mr. James Eppley. The loss of the Messrs. Myers is estimated at from two to three thousand dollars, and that of Mr. Eppley at about one thousand. The building was owned by Messrs. David Smyser and G. Edward Hersh, which was also destroyed.

There was an insurance of one thousand dollars on the building and three thousand on the grain, in the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and four hundred dollars on the hay, in the Lycoming Insurance Company.

The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*York Star.*

☞ The exercises at Conowago Chapel, on Thursday last, "Corpus Christi," were most impressive. The procession was large, and its various symbolic representations strikingly rich. The four altars, north, south, east and west, displayed a combination of piety and taste honored by all. The whole was under the supervision of Rev. Mr. Catanas, the respected Superior of the Chapel, whose excellent management throughout was worthy of the many commendations bestowed upon it. The attendance was very large.

☞ Justices of the Peace are required to affix (and cancel) five cent Government stamps upon all transcripts of judgments from their dockets—the person ordering the transcript to pay for the stamp.

☞ We regret to learn that Davidson S. Camp, who was wounded in the late battle near Chancellorville, has since died of his wounds. He died within the Rebel lines, but his body was decently buried.

FROM SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK, May 28, 1863.

FRIEND STABLE:—Time does not permit me at this time, to furnish details of our late expedition to the Black Water. I will only send a list of casualties, and if time permits will forward the particulars for your next issue:

Elias Green, Co. C, wounded, in the thigh; Solomon Smith, Co. C, slightly in knee; Joseph Mackley, Co. C, slightly in face; Charles Coe, Co. F, slightly in ankle; Henry Osborne, Co. F, slightly in face; Isaac Chum, Co. I, slightly in leg; George Kale, Co. K, slightly in hand.

A ball passed through Capt. Warren's hat, another through the canteen of John Powell, Co. D, and Jacob Weybright had a ball lodged in his bible in his side pocket.

Your friends, BRIGGS.

☞ We have on hand a later letter from our correspondent at Suffolk, but must defer it until next week, for want of space in this issue. Communications go over for the same reason.

WILL THE ADMINISTRATION HEAR NONE BUT FANATICS?

We refer the reader to an article, on our first page, from the *National Intelligencer*, an old, but always dignified, opponent of the Democracy, entitled "Respect for Law." It proves that the Administration is violating LAWS *of its own making.*

The following letter from Ex-Governor Hunt, of New York, read at the great Vallandigham meeting at Albany on the 16th ult., is authority of the same sort, because Gov. H. never belonged to the Democratic party, but was a leading member of the old Whig party. The letter proves him a true patriot:

LOCKPORT, May 16.

Gentlemen—I have received your letter inviting me to attend the proposed meeting at Union Square. It is out of my power to come, but I wish to avail myself of the occasion to declare my emphatic condemnation of the recent attempts to subject the people of the loyal States to an irresponsible and arbitrary system of military domination.

While we are willing to submit to the greatest sacrifices in a patriotic spirit for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, it may as well be understood that we will not consent to be bereft of any of our constitutional rights. We have lost none of these rights in consequence of the Southern rebellion.

The administration ought to comprehend that it is amenable to public opinion, and that its conduct and policy are a legitimate subject of popular discussion and criticism. It is for the perpetuation of free constitutional government, and for this only, that the country has been so willing to exhaust its best blood and place its vast resources at the disposal of the national authority. God forbid that the American people should allow the strength thus imparted to be turned against themselves, and a military despotism erected on the ruins of public liberty! So far as New York is concerned, let it be proclaimed from the housetops, that no man within her borders "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

With great regard, yours truly,
WASHINGTON HUNT.

Messrs. G