The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863. No. 37.

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.

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY BEITLER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. — GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

Having been informed of a report in circulation to the effect that I intend to run as an Independent candidate should I not be nominated by the Democratic County Convention, this is to myself that I am over-brand the said report as utterly false. I have never entertained such a thought, and feel myself honored by and bound by the decision of the Convention, as announced in my card above.

June 2, 1863. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

GEO. I. LEMMONDE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

TO FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ADAMS CO.:—Having been informed for sometime to be a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, I now announce myself a candidate for said office, (subject to the Democratic Nomination Convention,) and if so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of said office promptly and with fidelity. Your obedient servant,

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

A. ORENDORFF.

Mannsing tp., April 27, 1863 tc

Sheriffalty.

TO FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends to all parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the next election, of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

ADAM LEBERT.

Franklin tp., April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

JOHN M. MASTER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863 tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

EDWARD McINTIRE.

Liberty tp., May 11, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with promptness.

A. P. BAUGHER.

April 20, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends in the County and in our Regiment, 165th, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

SAMUEL ZILLY.

165th P. M., May 25, 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WM. K. GALLAGHER.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—At the urgent solicitation of *nobody* I offer myself as a candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Conscious of my ability to discharge the duties of the office, and needy of the profits of the same, I pledge myself to faithfully discharge the duties and pocket the profits if the people are kind enough to elect me.

R. FITZGERALD.

Middletown, June 1, 1863. tc

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of Lewis P. Weaver and Nancy, his Wife, of Oxford township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH J. SMITH, Assignee.

May 11, 1863. 6t

PICKING HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

GO to PICKING'S for your spring and Summer Clothing.

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

ADAM MINTER.

Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. CARR will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for CLERK OF THE COURTS. Should he be successful, he pledges himself to use every proper exertion for election. [May 4, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. WOLF will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHRIVER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JAMES J. PINE.

Oxford tp., April 20, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I ask for myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB SHEADS.

Gettysburg, May 4, 1863. tc*

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

ROBERT D. ARMOR.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

BEING frequently solicited, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB TROXEL.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

Director of the Poor.

WE are requested to announce ANDREW SHULTZ, of Latimore township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 1, 1863. tc

The Great Secret

FOUND OUT.—I can tell you all now where they meet. It is in York street, No. 113, right opposite the Bank, and the reason is this: the undersigned has just received from the city a very fine assortment of SPRING GOODS, for both ladies and gentlemen, as follows: For the ladies, Shakers, Gloves, Stockings, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Fans, Perfumery, of all kinds, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Hats, and in fact almost anything else in the toilet way; Combs, Hair Pins, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and numerous other articles.

Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, at the following prices: first rate Linen Pants at $2, good Summer Vests at 75 cts., and other clothing at the same rates. Summer Hats cheaper than any other house in the town, both for boys and men. Having purchased a lot at auction, he can sell them at prices which will make almost any one buy: and also many other goods, such as Forks, Fork Handles, Shovels and Handles, Ropes, Twines, Brushes, Brooms, Queensware and Glassware, GROCERIES, and Spices of all kinds, Soaps of all kinds, Essences of all kinds, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, and in fact almost anything you would calculate to find in a Notion Stores all very cheap for cash. Don't forget the place. You that have been there bring those that have not been initiated yet. There is room for all of them, at No. 113, opposite the Bank, in York street.

H. G. CARR, Agent.

May 4, 1863.

New Goods.

JUST received, from New York and Philadelphia, the largest stock in town of

Broad Cloths,
Summer Cloths,
Cassimeres, Tweeds,
Drillings and Vestings.

Beautiful styles, well assorted; bought for cash and will be sold cheap for the same.—Please call and see them.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

May 11, 1863. tf

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1863.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD-STONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at reduced rates, at FAHNESTOCK BROS' Sign of the Red Front.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

The Muse.

WHAT IS THE USE?

What is the use of trimming a lamp,
If you never intend to light it?
What is the use of grappling a wrong,
If you never intend to right it?

What is the use of removing your hat,
When you never intend to tarry?
What is the use of wooing a maid,
If you never intend to marry?

What is the use of buying a coat,
If you never intend to wear it?
What is the use of a house for two,
If you never intend to share it?

What is the use of gathering gold,
If you don't intend to keep it?
What is the use of planting a field,
If you never intend to reap it?

What is the use of buying a book,
If you don't intend to read it?
What is the use of a cradle to you,
If you never intend to need it?

Miscellaneous.

A MAJOR GENERAL THRASHED.

We find in the Boston Courier of yesterday the particulars of an encounter which took place at Lowell, Massachusetts, a few days since, between a hard-fisted mechanic and Gen. Butler. The principal facts as they were detailed to the Courier, are these: "Mr. Russell, who is a mason in Lowell, was employed by a Mr. Eastman, the agent of Gen. Butler, to lay the pipes in a drain which Eastman had dug on the General's premises. The laying of the pipes was nearly completed, one only of the sections lying by the side of the trench. At this time General B. came towards Mr Russell and ordered him to remove a large stone within the side of the drain, and some distance beneath the surface of the ground, saying it would interfere with the laying. To this Mr. Russell objected, stating that it was his business to lay the pipes, and not to dig the drain, which had been prepared for his work by Eastman. Thereupon, General B., with violent and profane language, ordered him to leave his premises. Mr. Russell told him he was employed by another person, and did not look to him for his pay, and should finish the drain." General B. then kicked the section of the pipe into the drain, which Mr. Russell picked up and placed again in its former position. Repeating the offensive language, General B. kicked the pipe over again, and as Mr. Russell was attempting to replace it, he received a violent blow in the face. We understand that, subsequently, Gen. B. alleged this to have been an accident; but the statements upon the other side do not correspond with that view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumped from the ditch and as quickly Gen. B. was flat upon the ground and Mr. Russell had him by the throat. Gen. B. is alleged to have made no resistance; but after holding him as long as he thought necessary, Mr. Russell allowed him to rise, and accompanied him a hundred or two hundred rods out of the field.

We learn that Mr. Russell told the General that he was an old man, over sixty years of age, and had never before been assailed in this way; that the General must remember he was in Massachusetts, not New Orleans; and that such conduct as his would not be tolerated on New England soil. He also told him it was no wonder we were beaten by the Confederates, when such officers led our men: that, for his own part, he was the grandson of a revolutionary patriot, who was killed by the British in his own house, (at Lexington,) and he himself and the other descendents of that man had been true to their Democratic principles. Reminding the General of his action at the Charleston Convention and of his political tergiversations in general, Mr. Russell then left him.

DID MR. SEWARD SAY IT OR NOT?

The following has been and is in circulation undenied. We believe it, therefore, to be a correct quotation, but we can not lay our finger upon the place when nor the time where. Who can give us light?

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand, and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio; I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York and no power on earth, except that of the President, can release them. Can the Queen of England do as much?"

The bell is broken, in New York; it seems, however, as yet to be good in Ohio; but where did Seward say or write it?—*New York Express.*

Our cotemporary, by referring to Lord Lyons' dispatch to Earl Russell, detailing a conversation with Mr. Seward, dated November 14, 1861, published in the Parliamentary Blue Book, and copied into the New York *Times* of March 1, 1862, will find the extract above alluded to.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

This Union or another Government.—The conservative party throughout the country is pledged firmly to the Union cause. The radical party is everywhere engaged in sowing the seeds of disunion by teaching the people that the Union as it was is not to be desired, and that we are fighting for some new government, which is to be hereafter constructed. The only rule of faith ought to be the constitution, the sole object of the war ought to be the old Union. That is worth fighting for. But as for a new, vague, undefined government to suit radicals, that is not worth fighting for. Let us keep the war on its true purpose.—*Erie Observer.*

Freedom of the Ballot-Box.—Referring to the recent triumph of the Radical party in St. Louis, the *Republican* says:

"Some eighteen thousand voters did not feel interest enough in the election to go and vote."

That is to say, such is the military government of Missouri, that about 17,000 voters thought it safer to stay at home than to risk voting.

Prentice says: "Some of the Abolition editors think that they cannot be loyal unless they render slavish obedience to the administration. They should have been born niggers."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF OHIO.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, which nominated Mr. Vallandigham for Governor:

1. That the will of the people is the foundation of all free government. That to give effect to this will, free thought, free speech and a free press are absolutely indispensable. Without free discussion, there is no certainty of sound judgment; without sound judgment there can be no wise government.

2. That it is an inherent, and constitutional right of the people to discuss all measures of their government, and to approve or disapprove, as to their best judgment seems right. That they have a like right to propose and advocate that policy which in their judgment is best, and to argue and vote against whatever policy seems to them to violate the constitution, to impair their liberties, or to be detrimental to their welfare.

3. That these and all other rights guaranteed to them by their constitutions, are their rights in time of war as well as in time of peace; and of far more value and necessity in war than in peace. For in peace, liberty, security and property are seldom endangered; in war, they are ever in peril.

4. That we now say to all whom it may concern, not by way of threat, but calmly and firmly, that we will not surrender these rights, nor submit to their forcible violation. We will obey the laws ourselves, and all others must obey them.

5. That there is a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself. The government consists of the civil and political institutions created by the constitution, and to it the people owe allegiance. The administration are but the agents of the people, subject to their approval or condemnation, according to the merit or demerit of their acts.

6. That in the exercise of the right to differ with the Federal Executive, we enter our solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

7. That we denounce our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the constitution.

8. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby plunder the guise of military necessity he has proclaimed and executed—he asserts the right to proclaim or suspend—in civil law over States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* is unwarranted by the constitution, and is a tendency to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government.

9. That we deem it proper further to declare that we, together with the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestations of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union, and in such event we would cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

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

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

12. That we hail with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and the constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the republic.

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

14. That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the Union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have—none desire it more; there are none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish that end. We are, as we ever have been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union, and we have *no sympathy with the enemies* of either.

15. That the arrest, imprisonment, pretended trial and actual banishment of Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, not belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, nor to the militia in actual service, by alleged military authority, for no other pretended crime than that of uttering words of legitimate criticism upon the conduct of the administration in power, and of appealing to the ballot-box for a change of policy—(said arrest and military trial taking place where the courts of law are open and unobstructed, and for no act done within the sphere of active military operations in carrying on the war)—we regard as a palpable violation of the provisions of the constitution of the United States. And we furthermore denounce said arrest, trial and banishment, as a direct insult offered to the sovereignty of the people of Ohio, by whose organic law it is declared that "no person shall be transported out of the State for any offence committed within the same."

16. That Clement L. Vallandigham was, at the time of his arrest, a prominent candidate for nomination by the Democratic party of Ohio for the office of Governor of the State; that the Democratic party was fully competent to decide whether he was a fit man for that nomination; and that the attempt to deprive them of that right by his arrest and banishment was an unmerited imputation upon their intelligence and loyalty, as well as a violation of the constitution.

17. That we respectfully but most earnestly call upon the President of the United States to restore Clement L. Vallandigham to his home in Ohio; and that a committee of one from each congressional district of the State, to be selected by the presiding officer of this convention, is hereby appointed to present this application to the President.

18. That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, for his noble letter in relation to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; and the president of the convention is hereby directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to Governor Seymour.

19. That the establishment of a military government over loyal States, where war does not exist, to supersede the civil authorities and suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and to interfere with the elective franchise, is not only subversive of the constitution, and the sovereignty of the States, but the actual inauguration of revolution.

20. That it is the sworn duty of the Governor of the State to protect her citizens in the enjoyment and exercise of all their constitutional rights, and we have beheld with deep humiliation and regret, not only the failure of David Tod, Governor of Ohio, to perform that duty, but what is still worse, his *active* participations in the violation of those rights.

21. That we denounce as traitors to the country the abolition Jacobins who are seeking to bring about civil war in the loyal States, with the view of turning, if possible, the bayonets of the army against the breasts of the fathers, brothers and friends of the soldiers, and subjecting those States to a military surveillance and dominion.

22. That we denounce as libelers of the Democratic party and enemies of their country, the men who are engaged in representing the Democratic party as wanting in sympathy with our soldiers in the field. It is a base slander upon human nature to assert that Democrats who have hundreds of thousands of brothers and sons in the army, do not sympathize with them—and it is an outrage upon the Democratic party, that has always stood by the country, to assert that it is not the friend of its gallant defenders.

LOSS OF 2,500 MEN IN HALF AN HOUR.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* (Administration organ) writes from Vicksburg:

It is needless to give particulars—it was in the main like the other, only on a larger scale, and it ill fits with a repulse as defined as old that of Tuesday. The usual character of assaults prevailed in this—some gallant heroes went up the hill into the very ditches, others failed when half way up, others never started, but sought safety from the deadly storm behind logs and trees; many started and went forward bravely, but never returned. Steele was repulsed, Blair was repulsed, Ranson, Logan, M'Clernand, everybody—we gained nothing of ground, we lost in killed and wounded no less than half an hour, twenty-five hundred men.

It was everywhere the same, down a broken hill, under showers of grape, canister, fragments of shells and musket balls; up a long ascent covered with almost impenetrable abattis, broken into hollows nearly inaccessible to a pedestrian in the most peaceful times, and scarcened in every corner by the deadly messengers from the crest. Once up there, a wide ditch the opposite side rising near perpendicularly twelve feet, then a high stockade, from whose double loop-holes death was flashing forth unceasingly, upon heights beyond a fort, mounted with guns, upon the right and left works with cannon pouring a murderous enfilading fire along the very ditch into which our advance were crowding, vainly looking for some place in front of them accessible. It was in vain—they could not get over if there was no enemy beyond, unless they should fill up the ditch, batter down the stockades, or mount them with long ladders. And so the gallant men who had gained the direct line, regained the hill beyond, and the second assault is ended.

General Carr is reported mortally wounded. Col. Dollings is killed. Col. Stone, of Iowa, has an arm shot off. Lieut. Colonels, Captains, an I Lieutenants without number have gone down, killed or wounded, in this charge, which Gen. Sherman pronounces more deadly than that which took Sebastopol.

We have now sent for spades, and hereafter the work of reducing Vicksburg will be done more by digging than charging.

Upon which the Boston *Post* remarks:

Twenty five hundred men cut down in half an hour! But strategy—military science—cool judgment—could have determined that this would follow just as well before this fatal result as afterwards. And yet because Gen. M'Clellan did not rush on similar bloody business, a host of Abolition scribblers and orators let loose all manner of stuff to poison the public mind against him. After the Vicksburg repulses, spades have been sent for! Would that the brave Gen. Grant had exercised his own good judgment and refrained from this murderous work. But it was not possible. In his rear is the Secretary of War, with his anti-strategetic letter unrecalled.—In his rear is also the same reckless, heartless faction that is absolutely murderous in its demands and commands on our noble soldiery. But they are not worse in military affairs than they are in civil affairs.—The counsel of this faction, if completely followed, would render this country a mass of ruins. God give the people the wisdom and the firmness to turn from them with loathing.

Colored Troops in Pennsylvania.—Governor Curtin has issued a general order stating that colored troops will be mustered into the service of the United States by the authority of the War Department, and forbidding colored men from leaving the State to join organizations in other States.

In Chicago, a milliner was poisoned by frequently biting off threads that had been saturated with arsenic as a portion of the coloring matter.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 100,000 SIX-MONTHS MILITIA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President has to-day issued the following proclamation, calling on Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and Virginia, for 100,000 six months militia:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States 100,000 militia, from the States following viz:

From the State of Maryland 10,000; from the State of Pennsylvania 50,000; from the State of Ohio 30,000; from the State of West Virginia 10,000; to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportion which will be made through the War Department, which Department will designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States co-operating will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia services rendered under this Proclamation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

General Orders from the Governor—The Organization of Troops.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The following order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, JUNE 15, '63.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 43.

First. To repel the threatened and imminent invasion of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the country, the President of the United States has this day issued his Proclamation for fifty thousand volunteers to serve for a period of six months, if not sooner discharged, to be subsisted, equipped and paid by the United States as promptly as other troops in the service.

Second. All organizations or companies of men responding to this call will at once report by telegraph the place of their rendezvous, so that orders may be issued from the Departmental headquarters of Major General Couch, at this city, for transportation to Harrisburg, and of Major General Brooks, at Pittsburgh, for transportation to Pittsburgh, or such other points as may be deemed expedient.

Third. Troops rendezvoused at Harrisburg and Pittsburgh will be mustered into the United States service at those points, and those ordered to rendezvous elsewhere will be mustered in *at the place of their* respective rendezvous by mustering officers detailed for that duty.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

Fifty Thousand Pennsylvanians Called For.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The following proclamation has just been issued and should be widely spread as early as possible:

Pennsylvania, ss.:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion, and an army of rebels is approaching our border. The President of the United States has issued his proclamation calling upon the State for fifty thousand men.

I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania who love liberty and are mindful of the history and traditions of their Revolutionary fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and firesides, and do invoke them to rise in their might and rush to the rescue in the hour of imminent peril. The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency; and all questions of local interest, all ties social and political, all impulses of a personal and partisan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us.

That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command is now apparent. Our only dependence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free commonwealth.

I now therefore call upon the people of Pennsylvania, capable of bearing arms, to enroll themselves in military organizations, and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

By the Governor,
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

At Cleckneryille, Crawford county, last week, we are informed, the enrolling officer was assaulted by a gang of infuriated women, who drove him out of the vicinity with rotten eggs and pitch forks. It is said that action has been brought against the excited females, and some of them will probably be punished.

The Boston people are buying peaches grown in a hot house at $30 a dozen.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a soldier who has followed the fortunes of the "Grand Army" from its first victory at Yorktown to its late fearful defeat near Fredricksburg. He was wounded in the resent battles under Hooker, and now lies in a Hospital on the banks of the Rappahannock, the General commanding sternly refusing to allow him to be taken in charge by his friends:

"I know you wonder why we are here and not sent to the North. I have an idea why it is. The North knows but little how much the loss of our army was across the river, and we are kept here so that they will never know the truth. The Government does not wish the people to know how badly "*Fighting Joe*" was defeated, and if we got North it is likely we would express our opinions. Just of our Corps there are here something near two thousand wounded and a large number were sent away before I was able to go. Now (for the last few weeks) no one dare be sent away from here—by orders of Gen. Hooker; and what is equally as bad, our friends have an extraordinary job to get from Washington to us. What glorious news, too, we have from Vicksburg! When we receive the truth, it is likely to be the same "glorious news" as you received from Hooker. There are great stories through the papers that the army likes Hooker so well and would willingly follow—to slaughter. They are lies. We wish no leader but McClellan.—We never lost a battle under him; we never gained one led by any other officer!

"There is great excitement up North in regard to Vallandigham. I do not concur in his sentiments altogether; but he has been unlawfully arrested by a would-be military dictator. Cannot those who are at home uphold the Constitution and the Laws while we are trying to suppress the rebellion? Cannot the "Copperheads" as the true Democracy are termed by the Administration traitors, hold fast to the doctrine of years ago, of "Free Speech, Free Press and Free Territory," against those black-hearted Abolitionists who now persecute others for carrying out the very doctrine they once upheld—who ousted the army idol and seeked to disgrace him for the only cause that he was Democrat?"

NOMINATION OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, late member of Congress, but now in exile, and, it is reported, a prisoner in the rebel states, has been *by a unanimous vote*, nominated by the State Convention, at Columbus, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Mr. Vallandigham will undoubtedly be elected—and what then? This is a grave and weighty question, on which it concerns the administration more than it concerns the people to reflect maturely. The determination of the people is already formed and fixed. If Mr. Vallandigham were a criminal he would have to be surrendered, like any other criminal, into the hands of justice. His station, even as governor of a sovereign state, would not shield him from the just severity of the law. But Mr. Vallandigham is no criminal; he has violated no law; he is in all respects eligible to the office for which he has been nominated. *If legally elected, he will be duly installed in office, or we shall have a revolution.* We trust the administration may be guided by a spirit of justice. Certain it is, that in the pass to which matters have now come, this question of free speech and free elections is to be definitely decided;—by a peaceful ordeal if the administration is wise; but at all events, and at whatever cost, *decided.*

The issue is fairly made up: it matters not at what particular stage the administration may interpose to thwart the right of the people to freely elect their rulers, the interference *will be resolutely resisted.* If the free canvassing is not allowed without which permission to vote is a sham and a cheat, *that* will be the point at which resistance will begin. If free canvassing is allowed, but the ballot-boxes are hedged up by bayonets, or any kind of intimidation is practiced to keep voters away from the polls, *that* will be the point of resistance.—If a free canvass and a free vote are not obstructed, and the governor elect is prevented from entering on the duties of his office, the outrage upon the voters will be greater than if they had not been allowed to go to the polls. The elective franchise, in that case, would not be nullified in detail, but nullified in the gross. It would realize the wish of the inhuman CALIGULA, that all the people of Rome had but a single neck, that he might hang them all with one rope. If Mr. Vallandigham, being elected, is not permitted to be inaugurated, the elective franchise, which is the right of each individual citizen of Ohio, will be strangled all at once, by a single tightening of the military noose. The administration may as well understand, at the outset, that neither the people of Ohio nor the people of the other states will submit to this. The freedom of the elective franchise is their last refuge against despotism, and they will never peaceably surrender it.—*New York World.*

[From the Age.]

June 12, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: In the order from the War Department, respecting the draft, it is said referring to section 2, "No persons but such as are therein excepted shall be exempt." Is this intended to be understood as ignoring or nullifying section 13? and if so, are the people prepared for such a direct infringement of their legal rights? That section (13) can admit of but one interpretation. The plain, common-sense of it is clear enough. The use of what is called the *permissory* word "may," does not lessen its force. It provides that any person drafted "may pay" the sum mentioned as a commutation for service—that is, he shall have the right and privilege, without doubt to make such commutation—and he is to pay said money "to such persons as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it"—which *surely* does not give the Secretary authority to appoint or not to appoint, as he may please, but only leaves it optional with him as to the individual he will select for such office. Upon paying the sum specified, the person drafted "*shall* be discharged," which is positive, and *certainly* implies that an opportunity *must* be afforded him to pay said sum if he is disposed. When the bill passed Congress, nobody ever dreamed of but one meaning to section 13—that meaning was evident from the course of debate in Congress at the time, and it is rather a bad state of things if two or three men anywhere can put their heads together and nullify an act of the Federal Legislature, or give it an interpretation to suit their own purposes, and an interpretation which it was evidently never meant to have. It was said, the other day, that Senator Wilson (who was the author of the act, and ought to know what was meant) was about to publish a statement on the subject. If said Senator is an honest man, he will not allow the act to be misinterpreted without speaking out. If Congress made a mistake in passing the act, that is another question; but while it is a law, its plain provisions should not be violated or set aside. Nobody but Congress has any right to alter them. I have thrown the foregoing suggestion together hastily; if you think it a proper time to notice the subject, please do so, and oblige yours, X. Y. Z.

Mean Swindler.—The Lawrence *Courier* says an army Contractor who has been employing females in that city to make shirts, drawers, &c., at *sixty cents* a week, has run away, leaving a large number of employees unpaid. It is bad enough to employ women on government work at such miserly wages, but a fellow that would cheat them out of even such pay for their hard work is too mean even for a government Contractor