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The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL. "TRUTH IS RIGHT AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR. 45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 19, 1863. NO. 39.

olution a necessity and a duty. (Applause.) Again: there is another equally good reason, which shows that no popular tumults and no forcible resistance are either legally or morally justifiable while the ballot-box remains untouched.

Sheriffalty. The solicitation of numerous friends...

One Muse.

She tied the new cravat. Which she so kindly made me. Then smoothed with care my hair...

THE TRUE CONDITIONS OF AMERICAN LOYALTY.

ADDRESS BY HON. GEORGE T. CURTIS.

Meeting of the Democratic Union Association. Hon. George Ticknor Curtis, formerly of Boston, but now a resident of New York, addressed the Democratic Union Association...

find grounds of expediency, in one or another supposed necessity, for destroying their constitution; but it would be extremely absurd to say that this expediency could be made the object of their "loyalty."

primarily, or ultimately to the function which it is appointed to perform. The rights of the government, the rights of the States, and the rights of individuals...

strument the people came forward and annexed to it the prohibition of Magna Charta, making that provision part of the supreme law...

Sheriffalty. FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ADAMS COUNTY. Having been importuned for some time to become a candidate for the office of SHERIFF...

Sheriffalty. ENCOURAGED by my numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF...

Sheriffalty. FELLOW-CITIZENS. At the earnest solicitation of many friends in all parts of the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF...

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Register & Recorder. The solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER...

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Miscellaneous.

A Hunt that was not for another. Given and begged for. Mary, my wife, the sum of £100 a year, said the old farmer...

Nothing but a sense of the duty which every man owes to society, according to the measure of his ability to serve it, would have induced me to address you in a time like this.

What, then, does this supreme law embrace? The text on which I am commenting itself furnishes the answer. "This Constitution," it says—what this Constitution contains and the laws that shall be made in conformity with it—these shall be the supreme law...

Now, when we look into the Constitution of our country to discover the full scope of the obligations which are embraced in the supreme law of the land, we find that it grants certain political powers and rights to the central or national government, and reserves all other political powers and rights to the States or the people.

My friends, these false theories of loyalty—for false I must deem them—are infusing into our national character a fatal poison. They are leading those who cherish them to impite factions and interested motives to all pure and manly efforts in defence of the principles of civil liberty.

Well, there, seech! "No, my liquor in Vicksburg?" "Plenty." "Well, we'll come in to night and take a hum."

Meaning to utter nothing but words of truth and sobriety—the truth, as I hold it, in the soberness that becomes me—I accept all the responsibility to public opinion which may justly fall thereon.

When we know what are the rights and powers reserved to the States or the people—and we know that they are the whole residue of all possible political rights and powers—they are equally the objects of our "loyalty," for the self-same reason, namely, they are parts of the supreme law of the land.

Let me return to this now doctrine of "loyalty," which requires us to acquiesce in the judgment of public servants as to what the public necessities require, even to the extent of overlooking great fractions of the Constitution.

I have endeavored to state with due precision and fairness one very important part of the conditions of a true loyalty. But should leave the subject in an imperfect state if I omitted on the other hand to give equal prominence to certain principles of our political system which limit the mode in which States and individuals are to exercise their constitutional rights of opposition to the measures of the Federal government.

One of the young upstarts in a Washington hospital approached a wounded soldier, felt his leg, and said, in a tone that implied an end of the matter—"That ball can't be extracted, we must cut off the leg." "No, sir," said a bystander, "don't cut off that leg. He is my friend."

The true conditions of American loyalty are not to be found in the passionate exactions of partisan leaders, or in the frantic declamations of the pulpit, the rostrum, or the press. (Cheers.) People who do not like my political opinions may hurt at me the epithet "disloyal," but when they have thrown this missile they have not taken a single step towards defining, to me or others, what the true conditions of loyalty are.

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An Epitaph.—The following is a genuine transcript of an epitaph: "Here lies the remains of Thomas Woodcock—the most amiable of husbands, and most excellent of men. B. The name is Woodcock, but it would not rhyme."

To know the height and depth of those great virtues which are comprehended in the term "patriotism"—to feel as once that they are seated in our affections and enthroned in our reason—it is to get "wisdom and to get understanding," in the largest of earthly conceptions. (Applause.)

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A lady who edits a newspaper in one of the Western States, says "that the popularity of her journal is due to the fact that people are always expecting, she will say something the ought not to."

The text of our fundamental law is the guide, and the sole guide, in all ethical inquiries into the duties of the citizen. To that source all must come; rulers and people alike; to that foundation all must resort. The vague and shifting standards that are drawn from supposed dangers to what is called "the national life," or which spring from the conflicting judgments of men respecting public necessities, can determine nothing.

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These principles no one, I presume, will be inclined to dispute. But there is a present, to intercept their application to the present crisis in our affairs, a doctrine which I for one distinctly repudiate. That doctrine is, in substance, that all questioning of the measures of the administration should be postponed while we are in a civil war; that there should be but one party, and that should rally in an "unconventional support of the constituted authorities."

It is in vain to say that the acts of the administration of which you complain are necessary measures. It is true that there are political considerations which must qualify the military action, or that action can result only in disaster. A government that undertakes to suppress a great revolt of powerful and organized communities, at the same time that it is engaged in a civil war, is in the same situation as he who fights his enemy with one hand and supplies him through the other with the munitions of war.

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