The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

15th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 3, 1863. No. 12.

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

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 MENTER.

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.

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 he 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. FINK.

Oxford tp., April 20, 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 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 faithfully.

NICHOLAS BLASER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again 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 and promptly.

JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.

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.

JACOB SHEADS.

Gettysburg, May 4, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

BEING frequently solicited by my friends, I am 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

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 to the best of my ability.

ROBERT H. ARMOR.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I 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 faithfully.

NICHOLAS BLASER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—At the urgent solicitation of many friends, 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 plead in my behalf to be entrusted with the duties of the office, and pocket the profits if the people think enough to elect me.

R. FITZGERALD.

Middletown, June 1, 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 faithfully and promptly.

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 LILLY.

165th P. M., May 25, 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

PICKING HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

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

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

BALMORAL BOOTS.—"Kate, where did you get those nice Balmoral Boots?" "At McILHENY'S."

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, at the next election, 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.

ADAM REBERT.

Franklin tp., 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 with promptness and impartiality.

SAMUEL EICHER.

Freedom tp., May 18, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN McMASTER.

Mountpleasant 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., Mar. 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, it is due to myself that I give the said report as utterly false. I have never entertained such a thought, and feel myself in honor bound to abide by the decision of the Convention, as announced in my card above.

June 8, 1863. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

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 promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY BUTTLER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

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.

M. B. MILLER.

Mountpleasant tp., June 22, 1863.

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. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ADAMS CO.—Having been importuned for some time to become a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, I now announce myself a candidate for said office, subject to the Democratic Nominating Convention. Should I be 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.

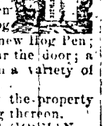
ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

JOSEPH A. OKENDORFF.

Mountjoy tp., April 27, 1863. tc

A Small Farm

AND STORE STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, His FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Rimbaugh, and others, containing 43 Acres, more or less, of excellent farming land—about 10 acres are first-rate meadow land. The improvements are a large One-story Frame House, with Kitchen attached, part frame and part log Barn, Wagon Shed and a large new Hog Pen; a never failing well of water near the door; a good young Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.



☞ Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber, living thereon.

JACOB GOSMAN.

April 6, 1863. 3m

Millinery in New Oxford.

MISS E. WOODS, formerly of Baltimore having located in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., in the house occupied by Dr. Hall, in Hanover street, will carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its branches—will keep on hand BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, &c., and solicits a share of public patronage. [April 27, 1863. 3m

Removals.

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

PETER THORN,

March 12, 1860. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations Loan day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf

Picking

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

May 18, 1863.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', sign of the RED FRONT.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

The Muse.

OLD FRIENDS.

The old, old friends!
Some changed; some buried; some gone out of sight;
Some enemies, and in the world's swift fight
No time to make amends.

The old, old friends—
Where are they? Three are lying in one grave;
And one from the far-off world on the daily wave
No loving message sends.

The old, dear friends!
One passes daily; and one wears a mask;
Another, long estranged, cares not to ask
Where causeless anger ends.

The dear old friends,
So many and so fond in days of youth!
Alas! that Faith can be divorced from Truth,
When love in severance ends.

The old, old friends!
They hover round me still in evening shades;
Surely they shall return when sunlight fades,
And life on God depends.

—*All The Year Round.*

Miscellaneous.

WHEN IT IS DARK.

The following beautiful sentiment is taken from "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," entitled "The Night of Heaven." It is full of touching tenderness:

It is dark when the honorable and honest man sees the result of long years swept cruelly away by the knavish, heartless adversary. It is dark when he sees the clouds of sorrow gather around, and knows that the hopes and happiness of others are fading with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him even here on earth of gleams of light in heaven. It is dark when the clear voice of that sweet child, once so tenderly loved, is no more heard around in murmurs. Dark, when the light, patter, of feet no more resound within the habitation, or ascend, step by step, the stairs. Dark, when some well-known air, with the strain once attuned by the child, a voice now hushed in death.—Darkness, but only the gloom which heralds the day-spring of immortality and the infinite light of heaven.

The Polish Ladies.—A long stay in Poland has a most depressing effect on spirits.—The universal mourning worn by the women haunts you in your sleep, and you feel that "black" is after all, the true ghost color.—Wherever you go, you find the same poor, helpless creatures herding together in the churches: and even there not always free from the brutality of the Russian soldiery. Under the pretence of searching for arms the sanctity of the house of God has repeatedly been violated, and sentries stationed at the door not unfrequently subject ladies to annoyance, if not insult, in going in and out. It is the attitude of the women which annoys the Russians still more than that of the men. There is no sacrifice to which they will not submit, and their spirits are indomitable. From the Princess Sapieha to the pretty trade-man's wife, they devote themselves heart and soul to the cause, slaving night and day at making clothes, conveying arms and ammunition to the insurgent camp, remaining all night under prison walls for the chance of rescuing captives, and performing other heroic acts.—Combined with this power of self sacrifice, Polish ladies possess a most lively wit which is often more than a match for their enemies.—*Letter from Lomburg.*

Restoration of Decomposed Bodies.—The human body, in so advanced a stage of decomposition as to be entirely unrecognizable, can now be so restored by chemical means as to present an almost completely natural appearance. This process was lately practiced with success in London, in the case of a body found in the Thames, which was suspected to be that of an escaped murderer, who had committed suicide. After the body had been subjected to the new process, the witnesses were able to swear that he was not the supposed murderer.

Female Influence.—A married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and retrieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that although all abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet there is a little world of love at home over which he is monarch.

☞ One of our editorial brethren has discovered that the conscription act is contrary to the scriptures, in one of its features. "When a man hath taken a new wife he shall not go to war, neither shall he be charged with any new business, but he shall be free at home one year and cheer up the wife which he has taken."—*Deuteronomy, 24th chapter, 5th verse.*

☞ A man in Hollas has a pullet which has laid an egg having the exact resemblance of a postage-stamp imprinted upon the shell. It is one, probably, that she took when it was currency, and couldn't pass it.

☞ Religion is not a thing which spends itself. It is like a river which widens continually, and is never so broad or so deep as at its mouth where it rolls into the ocean of eternity.

☞ The editor of one of the Maine papers says he has had a pair of boots given him, which were so tight they came very near making him a Universalist, because he received his punishment as he went along.

☞ The Luzerne *Union* says it "sees nothing to prevent the election of Judge Woodward by at least one hundred thousand majority." Nor we, either, unless it is greenbacks and bayonets.

☞ The Buffalo *Express* defines a copperhead to be "one who is always bawling lustily for the Union, the Constitution and the laws!" Horrible crime!

☞ Sleep in the morning, wine at noon, childish conversation, and the frequent assemblies of the ignorant, take a man out of the world.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The Pennsylvania Reserves marched from Washington on the 26th of June, and by forced marches, under the command of General Crawford, reached the Army of the Potomac just in time to participate in the great battles lately fought on the soil of their native State. When it was manifest that the enemy had established themselves in Pennsylvania, nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of this tried corps in their desire to meet them on their own soil. They were soon gratified, and the orders to march were received with loud cheers. A toilsome march was borne without a murmur, and at Frederick they were assigned as the Third Division of Meade's Army Corps.—Thence they marched to Pennsylvania.—Before crossing the line, General Crawford addressed them as follows:—

Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserve:—You have once more been called to the field. An order from the Commanding General, a rapid and fatiguing march, has placed us again by the side of comrades endeared to us by sufferings on many hard-fought fields. If you could hail the prospect of active service at any time with delight, how much more now. Our native State is invaded by the worthless hordes of plunderers, who, forgetting South Mountain and Antietam, and allured by the spoils of our rich valleys, have polluted the soil of Pennsylvania. Our homes are desolated, our fields laid waste, our property ruthlessly destroyed. Today, within a few hours, we shall tread the soil of the Keystone. The eyes of all will be upon us. To us they will look with anxious hearts for relief. Let the sight of our mountains and our native plains fire your hearts and nerve your arms in the hour of battle. We strike for all that is dear to man. Remember you are Pennsylvanians. Let no breach of discipline mar the glory of the past, but let us pledge to each other today never to cease until we drive the enemy of our country, our Constitution and our peace, forever from our soil!

Forced marches soon brought them to Hanover, and, on the 2d, they reached the battle field, having joined the Fifth Corps in the rear.

The battle was raging furiously on the 1st. The enemy seemed to have concentrated all his force at that point for the purpose of turning our left flank, and gain possession of the rear of the Union army. A [illegible] of the Gettysburg General had instructed them, as soon as they should come to the front, to go at once to that point. The enemy had overcome the troops opposed to him. Both Ayres' and Barnes' divisions of the Fifth Corps had fallen back, and the Third Corps had broken in confusion across the low ground at the foot of the ridge. A battery had been lost, and an immense number of small arms. It was the critical moment of the day. Two brigades of the "Reserves" stood drawn up at the foot of the slope to hold which was vital to us. General Warren fully pronounced it the key of the position.

The enemy were dashing on in the full tide of success. In a moment more the day would have been lost, when the Reserves were ordered to the charge! General Crawford placed himself at the head of his men, and taking the colors of the leading regiment, led the men on. The Bucktails had been thrown in front, and heavily had they thrown them over the enemy. Their rallying cheers rang at every shot.—The entusiasm of the men was unbounded. On they dashed, with a shout that made the welkin ring. General Crawford, with Captain Livingston and Captain Auchmuty, of his Staff, waving their hats and encouraging them on. Seeing their colors in the hand of their General, they were irresistible. With long and loud cheers they crossed the low ground, driving the enemy by their sure and rapid volley back across the ground, through the woods, to the ridge beyond. Here they stopped. There was support upon either flank.

The enemy retreated, leaving the field they had gained in our possession. The day was saved. The rocky hill was in our possession; but on its left a still higher hill was to be gained, of which the sharp-shooters of the enemy had possession. One of the brigades of the Reserves, under Colonel Fisher had been previously ordered to support the battery near which General Weed and the lamented Hazlitt had been killed. Hastily riding to the left, General Crawford directed two of the regiments of this brigade—the Twelfth, under Colonel Harding, and the Fifth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Darr—to storm the height. Should the enemy hold it, our position below was untenable. These regiments advanced at once, and driving the enemy from the hill, held it firmly to the end.

All night and the following day the enemy made attempts to drive in our pickets, and constant skirmishing was kept up, but in vain. Toward evening it became desirable to clear the woods in front of the position we had retaken in the charge of the previous day. General Crawford was ordered forward, with directions not to attack if he found the enemy too strong, but to obtain possession of the field if possible. About 6 o'clock the order was given to Col. McCandless, commanding the brigade, to advance, General Crawford superintending the movement in person. A battery of the enemy had been established, which threw grape and canister with fearful effect. Advancing the right of the line, the Bucktails soon brought their rifles to bear, and the gunners, unable to stand the fire precipitately fled.

Colonel McCandless now advanced his line rapidly across the open space and into the woods. The skirmishers of the enemy fell back, and the main body, consisting of parts of two brigades, under Generals Anderson and Robertson, after a few volleys, fled. Colonel McCandless had advanced upon their flank with such rapidity that one brigade fled without firing a shot. The most valuable result followed this movement. We retook over 6000 stand of arms, both Rebel and our own. We retook all our wounded, many of whom had remained without attention since the fight of the 1st. We retook one piece of artillery, a twelve-pounder Napoleon gun and three caissons, part of Sickles' Battery lost the day before, besides capturing a stand of colors belonging to the Fifteenth Georgia, and over one hundred prisoners. The entire ground was retaken. The enemy's force consisted of three brigades of Hood's Division.

The following morning the enemy retreated. It cannot be doubted that the brilliant service of the Pennsylvania Reserves saved our left from destruction. They fought as men never fought. They were fighting upon their own soil and for their own homes. One man belonging to a company from Gettysburg was wounded on his own farm, and several would not ask for permission to go to their families until the battle had been fought.

The gallant Colonel of the Bucktails was killed. He was a brother of Bayard Taylor and was beloved by all. A very curious as well as highly characteristic fact is stated of these Bucktails, now famous. When one is wounded, if he can speak he gives *his buckskin and his rifle* to some comrade.—They must never fall into the enemy's hands, although the owner may be made prisoner.

NO PARTY.

The Republicans all profess to deprecate party organizations, and the Loyal Leaguers are abhorred at the idea that party should exist. So they say. The sincerity in this matter will soon be tested. A convention representing a very respectable portion of the citizens of this Commonwealth, (and no doubt a large majority of them) suggested the name of Geo. W. Woodward for Governor. His ability to fill the office will not be questioned by any body—man, woman, child, friend, enemy, knave, fool or wise man—his integrity and patriotism are as well admitted by every body who is capable of forming a decent opinion—then if these no party folks do not mean to expose themselves to the whole people as dauting hypocrites, will not they refuse to make a nomination against him? If party lines are drawn at the next election, it will be because those who profess to abhor party organization causelessly put a candidate in the field against Judge Woodward. We have always contended that these men were themselves the most virulent of party politicians and the events of the next month will prove them such.—*Cadiz Democrat.*

IMPORTANT SPEECH FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

On Tuesday evening after the receipt of Commodore Porter's dispatch announcing the surrender of Vicksburg, on the Fourth, a procession with bands of music, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, when Mr. Lincoln appeared at an upper window and spoken substance was as follows, according to the *Tribune's* report:

Fellow Citizens: I am very glad indeed to see you to night, and yet I will not say I thank you for this call, but I do most sincerely thank Almighty God for the occasion on which you have called. (Cheers.) How long ago is it?—eighty odd years—since on the Fourth of July, for the first time in the history of the world, a nation, by its representatives, assembled and declared as a self-evident truth that "all men are created equal?" (Cheers.) That was the birthday of the United States of America. Since then the 4th of July has had several peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished men in the framing and signing the declaration were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—the one having penned it and the other sustained it most forcibly in debate—the only two of the fifty-five who sustained it being elected Presidents of the United States. Precisely fifty years after they put their hands to the paper, it pleased Almighty God to take both from the stage of action. This was indeed an extraordinary and remarkable event in our history. Another President, five years after, was called from this stage of existence on the same day and month of the year, and now, on this last Fourth of July just past, when we have a glorious revolution, *at the best moment which has yet dawned upon the principle that "all men are created equal,"* we have the surrender of a large powerful position and army on that very day: (cheers:) and *not only so, but in a succession of battles* in Pennsylvania, near to us, through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle, on the 1st, 2nd and 3d of the month of July; and on the 4th, the colors of those *who oppose the declaration that "all men are created equal" turn their backs and run.* (Long and continued cheers.)—Gentlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion. I would like to speak in terms of praise due to the many brave officers and soldiers who have fought in the cause of the Union and liberties of the country, from the beginning of the war. These are trying questions, not daily in success, but for the want of success. I dislike to mention the name of one single officer, lest I might do wrong to those I might forget. Recent events bring up glorious names, particularly prominent ones, but these I will not mention. Having said this much, I will now take the music.

☞ The Chicago Times says that at the breaking out of the war, General (then Captain) Meade was stationed at Detroit, in charge of the Lake Survey. Along with several other officers of the Government in the same service, he was called up by a self-constituted committee of abolition patriots to take the oath of allegiance. He indignantly refused, and was denounced by the committee of abolition patriots as a "rebel sympathiser."

The Field of Antietam.—A correspondent with the Army of the Potomac writes:

"The field of Antietam has lost all trace of last year's desolation, and smiles with golden wheat, scented cloves, and luxuriant corn. A close examination may perceive a torn tree, but that is all. A little 30-by-30 church or school-house still stands, perforated with balls, and inwardly defaced by the rude drawings and senseless inscriptions of soldiers, both rebel and Union.

Wrought-Iron Cannon.—A firm in Bridgewater, Mass., are making a gun from wrought-iron, which will weigh, when completed, about seventeen tons. It is forged solid, in an octagonal form, with the cavity bored out thirteen inches in diameter, and will be hooped with strong bands of iron, put on by hydraulic pressure. The lathe on which the metal is being turned is one of the largest in the world.

A Big Pile.—The commutation for Lancaster county, Penna., will yield an immense revenue, Collector Hood had taken up to noon on Friday week, $17,400 for commutations.

☞ A good man who has seen much of this world, says: "The grand essentials to happiness in this life are, something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR—HE DEFINES HIS POSITION.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA WEST, July 15th, 1863.

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States, a prisoner of State, banishment to the Confederate States, and there held as an alien enemy and prisoner of war, though on parole, fairly and honorably dealt with and given leave to depart—an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fired upon by ships flying the flag of my country—I found myself a freeman when on British soil. And to day, under the protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy and in part to exercise the privileges and rights which usurpers insolently deny me at home.

The shallow contrivance of the weak dotards at Washington, and their advisers, has been defeated. Nay, it has been turned against them; and I, who for two years was maligned as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in their midst, under circumstances the most favorable, either to identify myself with them, or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and Government unbroken in word, thought, or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you while at home, and before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to the very letter.

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment, because an audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I addressed you as a fellow citizen. To day, and from the very place then selected by me but after years more and most perilous journeyings for more than four thousand miles by land and upon the sea, still in exile though almost in sight of my native State, I greet you as your representative. Gratefully certainly I am for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism, implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not merely a trust, it shall never be abused. But this is the last of all considerations in times like these. I asking no personal sympathy for the person and wrongs. No; it is the cause of Constitutional liberty and private right outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significancy to the action of your convention. Yours was, indeed, an act of justice to a citizen who, for his devotion to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, had been marked for destruction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an example of courage worthy of the heroic ages of the world; and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Union, would now strike down the Constitution, subvert your present government, and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead. You are the *restorers and defenders of constitutional liberty*, and by that proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me are gentlemen of character, ability, integrity, and tried fidelity to the Constitution, the Union and to Liberty. Their moral and political courage—a quality always rare, and now the most valuable of public virtues—is beyond question. Every way, all these were nominations fit to be made. And even jealousy, I am sure, will now be hushed, if I especially rejoice with you in the nomination of Mr. Pugh as your candidate for Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate. A scholar and a gentleman, a soldier in a foreign war, and always a patriot, eminent as a lawyer, and distinguished as an orator and a statesman, I hail his acceptance as an omen of the return of the better and more virtuous days of the Republic.

I endorse your noble platform—elegant in style, admirable in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourself to the great mission just now of the Democratic party—to restore and make sure first the rights and liberties declared yours by your constitutions. It is vain to invite the States and people of the South to return to a Union without a Constitution, and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exactions of tyrannic power. It is false in yourselves, and treasonable to your posterity, to sink under these liberties and rights to the creatures whom your own breath created, and can destroy. Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblage of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio? Shall the people hereafter as hitherto, have the right to discuss and condemn the principles and policy of the party, the ministry, the men who for the time conduct the Government—to demand of their public servants a reckoning of their stewardship, and to place other men and another party in power at their supreme will and pleasure? Shall Order Thirty-eight of the Constitution be the supreme law of the land? And shall the citizen any more be arrested by an armed soldier at midnight, dragged from his wife and child and home, to a military prison, thence to a mock military trial, thence condemned, and then, banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights? This is the issue, and boldly have you met it. It is the very question of free popular government itself. It is the whole question—upon one side liberty, on the other despotism. The President, as the recognized head of his party, accepts the issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, are nothing: acts of legislation nothing; the judiciary less than nothing. In time of war there is but one will supreme, his will; but one law, military necessity, and he is the sole judge. Military orders supersede the Constitution, and military commissions usurp the place of the ordinary courts of justice in the land. Nor are these mere idle claims. For two years and more by arms they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptuous Burnside—a name infamous forever in the ears of all lovers of constitutional liberty—to try the experiment in Ohio, aided by a Judge whom I name not, because he has brought foul dishonor upon the judiciary of my country.

In your hands now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the experiment. The party of the Administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President, they have justified his outrages upon liberty and the Constitution; and whoever gives his vote to the candidates of that party, commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on the part of the Administration which he upholds; and thus, by the law of retaliation, which is the law of might, would forfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, whensoever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves. Suffer them not, I entreat you, to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will abide.

And now finally, let me ask what is the pretext for all the monstrous acts and claims of arbitrary power which you have so nobly denounced? "Military necessity." But if, indeed, all these be demanded by military necessity, then, believe me, your liberties are gone, and tyranny is perpetual. For if this civil war is to terminate only by the subjugation or submission of the South to force and arms, the infant of to-day will not live to see the end of it. No, in another way only can it be brought to a close.—Travelling a thousand miles and more, through nearly half of the Confederate States, and sojourning for a time at widely different points, I met not one man, woman, or child, who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms, even in the most desperate extremity.

And, whatever may and must be the varying fortunes of the war, in all which I recognize the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and people of America, they are better prepared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggle. These may indeed be unwelcome truths; but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. Neither, however, let me add, did I meet any man, whatever his opinions or his station, political or private, who did not declare his readiness, *when this war shall have ceased and invading armies been withdrawn*, to consider and discuss the question of reunion. And who shall doubt the issue of the argument?

I return, therefore, with my opinions and convictions as to war or peace, and my faith as to final results from sound policy and wise statesmanship, not only unchanged, but confirmed and strengthened. And may the God of Heaven and Earth so rule the hearts and minds of Americans everywhere, that with a Constitution maintained, a Union restored, and liberty henceforth made secure, a grander and nobler destiny shall yet be ours than that, even which blessed our fathers in the first two ages of the republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

From the Constitutional Union.

SAM ALIVE.

The following paragraph from the Journal of Commerce seems to confirm the surmises, put forth by us in connection with a passage which appeared in the Tribune.—We can but fervently hope, that the cities will not be cursed with the horrors which some years ago degraded them to the condition of ruthless barbarism. The comments of the Journal of Commerce are sufficient for the present:

"Somebody has incurred the expense and trouble of posting bills all over the city, bearing the words, 'Sam, organize.' It would be easy to guess, but hard to say, positively, what this mystic injunction signifies, and who are the parties from whom it emanates. It recalls recollections of old feuds between religions and races, which we had hoped were extinct, but which some persons seem anxious to revive at this time. Publications of this kind, from their very mystery, have the effect of inflaming the feelings of the people, which now need to be soothed and allayed, and should be reprobated by all good citizens. There are many other street placards, without official or responsible signatures, making appeals to workingmen. Some of them are well meant, no doubt, but the entire brood of anonymous and unauthorized posters, and handbills, and circulars, are highly mischievous in their tendencies."

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE REAR.

The Washington *Republican*, the organ of Mr. Lincoln at the seat of government, recently said that "while General Meade acted upon the plans of General Hooker at Gettysburg he was successful, but from the moment he was left to his own judgment he has *not done so well.*" *This is the severest fire in the rear that General Meade* has yet received from the Jacobins. It is extremely refreshing to hear that the superior military skill of General Hooker accomplished the victory at Gettysburg. The people generally believed that the latter individual had completely exhausted himself at Chancellorsville; and that after his disastrous fight on the other side of the Rappahannock, the best attention that was paid to any of *his* plans, the better. The glory attaching to the Federal triumph at Gettysburg belongs to General Meade and his gallant army, and it is the extreme of folly and meanness for the Administration organs to attempt to rob the commander of that victorious army of his well-earned fame. But the shining lights of the nation at Washington must blunder on in the most criminal and reprehensible manner. The next thing we shall hear, no doubt, will be that General Grant's recent victories in the Southwest were owing entirely to the plans of General Halleck, developed before Corinth, and that the combined successes of the Federal arms everywhere are altogether owing to the united plans of Stanton and Halleck.—*Phila. Age.*

SENTIMENT FOR THE TIMES.

Under no possible circumstances, not even in Insurrection, OR AMID THE THROES OF CIVIL WAR, can the Government justly plead interference with the Freedom of Speech or of the Press, any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of Arbitrary power.—F. P. Blair, Sen., father of the present Postmaster General, and the intimate friend of Gen. Jackson.

☞ Is it wise, when our very national existence is in danger, to increase the peril by fomenting partizan prejudice and exciting the people against each other.—*Schasgrove Post.*

No, clearly not; and yet you, in common with three-fourths of your party, have been busy in doing just that thing ever since the war commenced. Men always have differed; and until God changes their entire intellectual organizations, always will differ in opinion upon matters of Governmental policy; yet, because men do not see things as you see them you denounce them as "copperheads" and "traitors," thus "fomenting partisan prejudice and exciting the people against each other."

☞ The Boston Commonwealth, Senator Sumner's organ, asks the question: "How dare any man pray for a return of that festering wrong, that sin and shame—the Union as it was?" It then says: "It is like breaking the tables of the Eternal Law and dashing them in the face of Jehovah."

Such are the wicked and blasphemous sentiments of a Northern Abolition paper which professes to be "loyal!"

☞ If our Loyal Leaguers have not already read the order of Gen. Wilcox disbanding their associations in Indiana and Michigan, we advise them to procure it at once, and see what one of the agents of the Administration has to say upon the subject of secret political societies. For the present we can only find room for one sentence. Says Gen. Wilcox:

"All good objects can be accomplished openly, and ☞ none but the enemies of their country ever need disguises."

☞ An honest man's the noblest work of God—but the edition is small.

☞ It is better to lose smiles of men than souls of men.