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, AUG. 31, 1863. No. 46.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

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.

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*

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

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 MINTIER.

Liberty tp., 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 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 nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. JACOB SANDIDGE.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.

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. 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. —JOHN McMASTER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer my name 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, it is due to myself that I at once brand 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.

Give Us a Call!

CODORI & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods, which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow. Their stock has been selected with care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SUGARS, we have all kinds, Hard and Soft Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, New Orleans, Porto Rica and Cuba. TEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas. MOLASSES, New Orleans, Porto Rica and Syrups of different kinds. TOBACCOS, to suit all lovers of the weed, Congress, Spun, Navy, Cavendish, Rough and Ready, Natural Leaf, and Fine Cuts; Smoking Tobacco, 15 different kinds; PIPES, a large and fine assortment; SEGARS of various brands. COAL OIL LAMPS and Shades, we have the best assortment in the place, which we sell low; also, a No. 1 article of Coal Oil. HAMS, plain and sugar cured, Shoulders and Sides. FLOUR, of the best quality, which we always guarantee; Cedar-ware, Tubs, Buckets, Water Cans, &c. We also keep Notions, Confections, Fruits, Fish, by the small or by the barrel, Salt, Spices, Chocolate, Starch, Blacking, Indigo, Candles, Soaps, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Brushes, Baskets, Ropes, Cords, Crockery-ware, &c. GIVE US A CALL!

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorised 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, '60. 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.

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

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

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 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 sometime 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 impartiality. JOSEPH A. CRENDORFF.

Mountjoy tp., April 27, 1863. tc

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 EIKER.

Freedom tp., May 13, 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., 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, it is due to myself that I at once brand 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.

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 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. FINK.

Oxford tp., April 20, 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

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.

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*

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."

The Muse.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

[The following morceau, contributed to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, from some unknown pen, was suggested by an affecting scene in one of the army hospitals. A brave lad of sixteen years, belonging to a New England regiment, mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, and sent to the Patent Office Hospital in Washington, was anxiously looking for the coming of his mother. As his last hour approached, and sight grew dim, he mistook a sympathetic lady who was wiping the clammy perspiration from his forehead, for the expected one, and, with a smile of joy lighting up his pale face, whispered tenderly, "Is that mother?" "Then," says the writer, "drawing her toward him with all his feeble strength, he nestled his head in her arms like a sleeping infant, and thus died, with the sweet word 'mother' on his quivering lips."]

"IS THAT MOTHER?"

Is that mother bending o'er me,
As she sang my cradle hymn—
Kneeling there in tears before me,
Say?—my sight is growing dim.

Comes she from the old home lowly,
Out among the Northern hills,
To her pet boy, dying slowly
Of war's battle-wounds and ills?

Mother! oh we bravely battled—
Battled till the day was done;
While the leaden hail-storm rattled—
Man to man and gun to gun.

But we failed—and I am dying—
Dying in my boyhood's years—
There—no weeping—self-denying,
Noble deaths demand no tears!

Fold your arms again around me;
Press again my aching head;
Sing the lullaby you sang me—
Kiss me, mother, ere I'm dead.

Miscellaneous.

HOW GENERAL GRANT LOOKS AFTER THE INTERESTS OF HIS SOLDIERS.

The Cleveland *Herald* of the 10th instant says, in reference to this subject:

"General Grant has issued a special order forbidding steamboatmen to charge more than five dollars to enlisted men and seven dollars to officers, as fare between Vicksburg and Cairo. Immediately after Vicksburg had fallen a large number of steamboats cleared from Northern ports for that place, and were in the habit of charging soldiers going home on furlough from fifteen to thirty dollars fare to Cairo. A friend relates to us that the steamer Hope was compelled by Gen. Grant to discharge its ill-gotten gains the other day, under the following circumstances: This boat had about one thousand enlisted soldiers, and nearly two hundred and fifty officers aboard on their way home on short leave of absence, after the fatigue of their protracted but glorious campaign. The captain of the Hope had charged these men and officers from ten to twenty-five dollars apiece as fare to Cairo. Just as the boat was about to push off from the wharf at Vicksburg, an order came from General Grant requiring the captain to pay back to his passengers all money received by him as fare in excess of five dollars to enlisted men, and seven dollars to officers, or submit to imprisonment for disobedience and have his boat confiscated.

"The order astonished the captain, but the presence of a guard rendered it useless to refuse, and so, amid the shouts of the soldiers over General Grant's care of their interests, he complied with as good grace as possible and paid back the money. Our informant, himself a passenger on the Hope, was present when General Grant issued the order above referred to. The general, when informed of the impositions practiced upon furloughed men and officers by steamboatmen, was very indignant. 'I will teach them, if they need the lesson,' said the general, 'that the men who have periled their lives to open the Mississippi river for their benefit cannot be imposed upon with impunity.' No wonder that the soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi fairly worship their general."

The Queen on Crinoline.—Queen Victoria has addressed the following remonstrance to the ladies of England:

WINDSOR CASTLE, August 1, 1863.—Ladies:—The Queen has commanded me to express the pain with which her Majesty reads the account of daily accidents arising from the wearing of the indelicate, expensive, dangerous and hideous article called Crinoline. Her Majesty cannot refrain from making known to you her extreme displeasure that educated women should by example encourage the wearing of a dress which can be pleasing only to demoralized taste. For the miserable idiots who abjectly copy the habits of those conveniently termed their betters, it is impossible to entertain anything but pity. But to the ladies of England this appeal to abandon the present degrading, dangerous and disgusting fashion is made in the belief that they will show themselves the rational and decorous persons whom they are supposed to be. I have the honor to be, ladies, your most obedient and humble servant, C. B. PHIPPS.

A Lady Drafted.—One of the conscripts drawn recently in Boston is a Mrs. —— Slack, who says she has no wish to furnish a substitute. Since the draft she has visited Gettysburg. The manner in which she was enrolled was peculiar. She has her name, "Slack," with her initials, upon the door of her residence. The enrolling officer went to the house, and finding none of the occupants within, took down the name on the door-plate, enrolling it in the first class.

The Draft in Ohio and Illinois.—In consideration of the States of Ohio and Illinois having furnished more than their quotas of volunteers, the draft in those States will be very light, not more than 12,000 each, and it is probable that number in each State will be raised by volunteering, and the draft avoided entirely.

☞Wendell Phillips Garrison was among the Boston conscripts. Of course he paid his commutation money. That breed of Abolitionists don't fight.—*Exchange.*

Please tell us, what "breed" do?

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

The following circular is issued by the Provost Marshal General:

CIRCULAR NO. 73.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 20.

The following opinion of Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this bureau:

In the case where there are only two sons of aged and infirm parents, and both are drafted. (Clause 4, section 2, Enrolment act.)

OPINION.—"Where, through inadvertence or ignorance of the law, aged or infirm parents, having two sons, have omitted, before the draft, to elect which shall be exempt, *and both have been drafted* it seems that the right of election should still be allowed to be exercised at any time before the notice to report to the board of enrollment expires. The reason of the rule heretofore established, requiring this election to be made *before the draft*, was that a different course would result in a practical exemption of two sons instead of one. This reason, however, does not apply in the case—necessarily of rare occurrence—where both sons have been drafted; since whichever may be elected, one still remains for the military service, which is all that the law claims or contemplates. The reason of the rule failing, the rule itself should be relaxed in such extreme cases, since the object of the law will thereby be accomplished, with at the slightest hazard of compromising the public interests."

With regard to the meaning of the word "labor," in section 2, of the Enrolment act,

OPINION.—"Labor is defined to be bodily or mental exertion. It may, within the meaning of the law, be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional, commercial or agricultural; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications, or in combinations with each other. The means for the support of the parent or widow must be produced by this labor, whatever may be its character. It need not be *wholly* produced from it, but it must be *mainly* so. A parent or widow receiving support from a son whose income is derived from dividends or rents, can not be said to be dependent on his labor; but if that income were entirely from the fruit of professional or physical toil, then the case would be clearly within the purview of the law. In mixed cases, where the income is the product of labor and capital combined, the application of the law is rendered more difficult. Its objects will probably be best secured by holding, as suggested, that in such cases the income which furnishes the support must be *mainly* derived from the personal labor of the son.—If for example the son be a merchant or manufacturer, whose business, under his personal superintendence, yields him an annual revenue of $10,000 and such personal superintendence could not be estimated as worth more than $3,000 per annum—it could not be said, in the sense of the law, that his labor yielded the income to which his parent looks for support. It is, true, an element in the production, but not a preponderating one. A test may be found in it, not, ever to the question, whether, if the son's personal labor were withdrawn by calling him to the mid ay service, a support for the parent or widow would remain. If it would—and in the case supposed it would, since his superintendence could be supplied, and the productive capability of his capital would remain—then the claim to exemption cannot be allowed."

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

A HOME FOR SALE.

How much we dislike to read an announcement in the advertising department of a paper! Not a house and grounds only but also all the cherished memories and tender associations of the place, that enrich it with a wealth beyond the computation of business men, the traders in homesteads and other classes of real estate. It is a sorry day for a man—and more so for a family—when he is obliged to give up his home and go drifting over the world. No experience like this shocks the sensitive heart. All gone—all deserted! The lights shining no more in the window. The familiar faces pressed no longer against the panes. The fire gone out. The smoke no more curling from the chimneys. The dear voice will not be heard there again, though the men pass and repass the house daily. Ah, there is needed no desolation of a sort like this. He must be a hard and undeveloped nature that can contemplate such a scene without the deepest emotion. To lose one's home is to lose nearly all that earth has to offer of happiness to man.

In Honor of the Eighty Seventh Regiment, P. V.—On Saturday evening last, a pole sixty feet in height, with a beautiful flag, was raised in South Water Street, in honor of the 87th Regiment P. V. Col. Levi Maish and Rev. Mr. Baum, delivered addresses on the occasion. A large concourse of our citizens were present and the enthusiasm which they manifested, gave evidence of the respect they entertained for the brave boys of the Eighty-Seventh. The material for the flag was procured by subscription through the perseverance and indomitable energy of a young lady—Miss Anna Zimmerman—who, with the assistance of a number of other young ladies, made the flag with their own fair hands. Such acts of devotion to the cause of the Union and the remembrance of the hardships and dangers of a soldier's life by the ladies, will stimulate our brave boys with renewed energy in the cause in which they are engaged. —*York Press.*

Cool Water.—The following simple method, it is said, will keep water almost as cold as ice: Let the jar, pitcher or vessel used for water, be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical climes, where ice cannot be procured, this is common. Let every mechanic and laborer have at his place of employment two pitchers thus provided, and with lids or covers, one to contain fresh water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water in warm weather. Any person can test this by dipping a finger in water, and holding it in the air on a warm day. After doing this three or four times he will find his finger uncomfortably cold.

☞This is the first season during a period of thirty years that the potato blight has not appeared in Ireland.

A CAPITAL RESOLUTION.

At a recent meeting of the Democracy of Northampton, the following was among the resolutions adopted:

"*Resolved*, That our Senators and members are hereby instructed to use every effort to repeal the charters of all incorporated companies of this Commonwealth which shall have at any time removed any of its employees on account of the political opinions they hold, or sought in any manner to restrain them in the expression of such opinions, and also of all companies which have at any time obstructed or prevented or attempted to obstruct or prevent the sale or circulation of newspapers in their cars, depots or manufactories."

The Democracy of Northampton are evidently "loyal" to the Union—"loyal" to the Constitution—"loyal" to the elective franchise—"loyal" to the rights of American citizens. As one of many Democratic journals, whose rights have been violated by dishonest employees of moolen and intolerant corporations, the *Age* offers its cordial thanks to the author of the resolution, and to the Democracy of good old Northampton for adopting it.—*Phila. Age.*

Judge Maynard's Charge.—The attention of our readers is directed to the following extract from Judge Maynard's able charge to the grand jury of Lehigh county, at the commencement of the recent term of court in that county. The Judge lays down the true doctrine in a manner that cannot be misunderstood:

"Freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of action within the limits of the law, and constitutional liberty, are among the most sacred and dearest rights of freemen. These are the birthright of our people, and cannot be wrested from them until the Constitution is abolished and the laws establishing the Judiciary are repealed.

"It is the duty of the Judiciary to see that the rights of the people are held secure from the encroachments of power. The rights and liberties of the people find their surest protection in the hands of an upright Judiciary, who stand in the fear of God, and superior to all other fear. If unconstitutional laws are enacted, they can be rendered harmless by the prompt action of the proper court when brought before them.

"Differences of opinion will necessarily exist in reference to political questions, and free discussion should not only be tolerated but encouraged, and good nature should always preside over such discussions, remembering that all these political differences can be settled at the ballot-box; that is the tribunal, and should be held as the most sacred of all our political rights, at once incorruptible and inviolate. The liberties of the people cannot be lost while the ballot-box remains free. If there is any point where forbearance would cease to be a virtue, it will be at that point when any party in power shall attempt to interfere with the freedom of the elective franchise; but let us trust that the forbearance of freemen under this Government will not be put to that fearful test."

☞In the debates in the New York Convention called in 1788 to pass upon the Federal Constitution, Alexander Hamilton, the most ultra constitutionalist in the Federal Convention, used the following language:

"I insist that it never can be the interest or the desire of the National Legislature to destroy the *State Government*. It can derive no advantage from such an event; but, on the contrary, would lose an indispensable support, a necessary aid in executing the laws and conveying the influence of Government to the doors of the people. The Union is dependent on the will of the State Governments for its chief magistrate and for its Senate. The blow aimed at the members must give a fatal wound to the head; and the destruction of the States must be at once a political suicide. Can the National Government be guilty of this madness? What inducements, what temptations can they have? Will they attach new honors to their station; will they increase the National strength; will they multiply the National resources; will they make themselves more respectable in the view of foreign nations, or of their fellow-citizens, by robbing the States of their constitutional privileges? But imagine for a moment that a political frenzy should seize the Government; suppose they should make the attempt. Certainly, sir, it would be forever impracticable. This has been sufficiently demonstrated by reason and experience. It has been proved that the members of Republics have been, and ever will be, stronger than the head."

Muscle and Brain.—Nature is a strict accountant; and if you demand of her in one direction more than she is prepared to lay out, she balances the account by making a deduction elsewhere. If you insist on premature or undue growth of any one part, she will, with more or less protest, concede the point; but that she may do your extra work, she must leave some of her more important work undone. In primitive times, when aggression and defense were the leading social activities, bodily vigor, with its accompanying courage, were the great desiderata; and then, education was little cared for, and, indeed, was often treated with contempt. But now that muscular power is of use for little else than manual labor, while social success of nearly every kind depends very much on mental power, our education has become almost exclusively mental. Instead of respecting the body and ignoring the mind, we now respect the mind and ignore the body. Both these attitudes are wrong. We do not sufficiently realize the truth, that as, in this life of ours, the physical underlies the mental, the mental must not be developed at the expense of the physical. The ancient and modern conceptions must be combined.—*Herbert Spencer.*

☞One day last week a lady living in this county, a few miles from the city, brought a parcel to one of the express offices to forward to her husband in the army. It contained some articles that she had carefully prepared with her own hands.—The clerk looked at the name and address, and turned away to hide his emotion.—That very morning one of those ominous boxes which crowd our trains from the South had arrived with the name upon it which was upon the parcel. The remains of the husband and father were at that moment at the depot. The shock to the poor lady was terrible. How many thousand heart-breaking scenes are enacting every day, similar in some respects to this.

☞Mr. Vallandigham is at Quebec, and visited both Houses of Parliament on Wednesday.

VOICES FROM THE GRAVE.

"I believe that the Constitution has given no power to the General Government to interfere in this matter, and to have slaves, or no slaves depends upon the people in each State alone. But besides the constitutional objection, I am persuaded that the obvious tendency of such interference on the part of the States which have no slaves, with the property of their fellow citizens of other States, is to produce a state of discontent and jealousy that will in the end prove fatal to the Union."—EX PRESIDENT HARRISON.

"With the Abolitionists the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the general government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing; the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all consequences."—HENRY CLAY.

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will override the constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in opinion or dare question their fidelity, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"Sir, the Abolition party is a disloyal organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more or less than civil war and a dissolution of the Union. Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."—ANDREW JACKSON.

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations."—WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

"I hold that this Government was made on the white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men, and their posterity forever."—S. A. DOUGLAS.

Men of Cumberland County! will you, can you disregard the words of the fathers quoted above? They are indeed voices from the grave—voices of departed Patriots, some of whom were Whigs, some Democrats.—Will you not be guided in your course by the words of wisdom expressed by our former great Statesmen? If so, be up and doing, and assist to put down, at the ballot-box, the "*infernal fanatics*" who are preying upon the vitals of the people, and shaking the very foundation of the Republic. Up, and throttle the "*disloyal organization*," if you desire to save your country from the ruin that threatens it. Up, freemen, up! —*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Obeying Writs of Habeas Corpus.—Military commanders when they instruct subordinates to deny the jurisdiction of State Courts in military cases, where a habeas corpus has been issued, certainly transcend the laws and make themselves liable to arrest. The object of the writ of habeas corpus is to ascertain judicially whether a person is held in custody by proper authority. When the writ is issued the United States officer is bound to answer it and show the authority by which he holds the person in restraint. If it is done under the laws of the United States and in the manner prescribed by law, that is sufficient, the State Court cannot further interfere with it, but it clearly has the right of inquiry to know and be satisfied that the authority is exercised as stated. It is not sufficient for a United States officer to say that he holds a person in restraint of his liberty by United State authority. He is bound to show that he is lawfully in possession of that authority, and exercises it in a lawful way. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just decided a case in which a man was unlawfully held in custody by a United States officer, who plead against the jurisdiction of the Court. But the Court in this case not only examined into the authority but decided upon the facts and discharged the man from arrest. Any other rule than this would make every man's liberty subject to the will of military officers, who are not always the best interpreters of civil rights or legal protections, and who may be acting without either authority or law to sustain them.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Internal Revenue Decisions.—The commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the jurat of an affidavit, taken before a justice of the peace, notary public or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and as such is subject to a stamp duty of five cents. Acknowledgments of deeds, or other instruments, are exempt.

The commissioner has also decided that the duty of $2 per ton on horse shoes, when a duty has not been paid upon the iron from which they are made, or of 50 cents per ton when a duty has been paid, as provided by the act of March 3, 1863, refers to horse shoes made by machinery, or horse shoe forms.—Horse shoes made by hand, and finished by toeing and corking, and horse shoe forms on which the above tax has been paid when toed and corked, become a manufacture, subject to a 3 per cent ad valorem duty, under the limitation provided in section 29 of the act of March 3, viz: If the value added to the shoe by toeing and corking exceeds 5 per cent the value or cost of the shoe before these additions are made to it.

Restoration of Decomposed Bodies.—The human body, in so advanced a state 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 practised 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.

☞A very ingenious improvement has been made in the polished steel scabbards used by the battalion of light infantry of the French Imperial Guard. When the sword is withdrawn the upper part of the scabbard contracts to one-half its length, and consequently is much more convenient during the period of action. When the sword is returned to the scabbard it resumes its usual form.

Passes to the Army of the Potomac.—Gen. Meade has just issued an order which declares that "no passes to civilians to visit the Army of the Potomac shall be given except by the Adjutant General of the army and the General in command of the Army of the Potomac."

REPEAL OF THE TONNAGE TAX.

THE GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

Tax-payers of Cumberland County!—you have an account to settle with Gov. Curtin. The Legislature of this State, in 1861, released by law, the Pennsylvania Rail-Road Company from the payment of Tonnage Tax, which deprived the State of a just revenue to the amount of some *three hundred thousand dollars a year!* Nay more, at that time the Rail Road owed the State *seven hundred thousand dollars* for the two previous years tax. The Legislature, in a section of the same bill repealing the Tonnage Tax, wiped out this debt! So by this one act of the Legislature—which was then composed of a two-thirds Republican majority in both Houses—the State sustained a loss of the tonnage tax, then amounting to $300,000 a year (it would be a million a year by this time,) and also the $700,000 that was due her!

The repeal of the Tonnage tax was a question before the people of this State in the fall of 1860. Curtin was then canvassing the State for Governor, and in all his speeches he pledged his word that he was opposed to the repeal of this "*just tax*." The Republican papers, without exception, also professed to oppose the repeal. It was well known that Henry D. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was opposed to this measure of wrong; it was known too that the Democrats in every county in the State, denounced the efforts the rail road was making to be relieved of the tax. The Republicans, knowing this to be the position of Foster and his friends, feared that the tax-payers might favor the Democratic ticket on this account. Hence it was that they too made great professions of hostility to the repeal of the tonnage tax. We told our readers then that the Republicans were falsifying, and that if ever the rail road was relieved of this "just tax," it would be by the Republicans.

To show the position the Republicans occupied in this county at that time, and the false means they resorted to for the purpose of cheating the people out of their votes, we copy the following short article that appeared editorially in the Carlisle *American* shortly before the election of 1860:

"*All who are opposed to the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, will vote for* Curtin, Irvin and Lowther."—*Carlisle American, before the election, 1860.*

Well, the Legislature of 1861, as we have said, repealed the tonnage tax—Lowther, one of the members of the House from this District, voting for the Bill, and Curtin, as Governor, gave it his signature. Since then it has been a law, and the rail road pays no tax: loss to the State in two years, over two millions of dollars!

In the political campaign that followed, (fall of 1861,) we spoke of the fraud the Republicans had committed upon the people in repealing the Tonnage Tax. We reminded the voters that the Republicans (Gov. Curtin include d,) had professed to be hostile to the repeal, but yet had passed it through the Legislature and the Governor had signed the Bill and made it a law.—The Republicans of this county felt the force of our strictures, and they determined to thwart our "efforts to make capital out of this question," by again resorting to trickery. They professed to be highly indignant because of the action of Gov. Curtin and the Legislature, and they denounced Lowther and Curtin without stint. As if afraid the people would not again believe them, they adopted, unanimously, the following resolution at their County Convention, held at this place on the 9th of September, 1861; [See *Herald* and *American* of Sept. 11, 1861.]

"*Resolved*, That the Republican Union party of Cumberland county were opposed to the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, and that we condemn the action of the last Legislature on that subject as a FRAUD upon the interest and policy of the State, and that we heartily approve of the conduct of the representative from this county, (Mr. Irvin,) in the votes which he gave in opposing the measure."

Now, Republicans of Cumberland county, you have denounced the Bill repealing the Tonnage Tax and stigmatized it as a FRAUD. Gov. Curtin *made that Bill a law*. He had it in his power to prevent the Bill becoming a law; he was pledged before the people to use his influence against the measure; but, in violation of his pledge, and no doubt for *solid* reasons, he signed the Bill and made it a law, and by doing so increased the taxes of the people $500,000 a year, and took from the State Treasury in addition $700,000! You, Republicans of Cumberland county, we say, have denounced this transaction "as a FRAUD," and so it was. Gov. Curtin is again before you, asking for your votes; he is your nominee for Governor. Can you vote for him, and thus endorse the *fraud* you denounced? Can you, as honorable men, sanction that which you yourselves, in County Convention, only two years ago, branded as "a FRAUD *upon the interest and policy of the State?*" Gov. Curtin committed the fraud you denounced. Can you, we say, stultify yourselves by again voting for him? If you can, then you condemn your own resolution; if you refuse him your support, it will be evidence that it was a hypocritical act that prompted the resolutions quoted above.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

State Rights.—The Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury of the present administration, in a speech made by him in Ohio, August 26, 1857, said, in referring to a slave rescue case:

"We have a right to have our State laws obeyed. We don't mean to resist federal authority. Just or unjust laws, properly administered, will be respected. If dissatisfied we will go to the ballot box and redress our wrongs. But we have rights which the federal government must not invade—rights superior to its power, on which our sovereignty depends, and we do mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assumptions of authority."

☞Immediately after the nomination of Gov. Curtin, his parasites at Harrisburg held what they called a ratification meeting, at which the Governor made a speech, accepting the candidacy. Among other demonstrations that took place was the firing of cannon, the powder used for which was taken from the State arsenal, and had been paid for out of the taxes annually collected from the people of our debtless Commonwealth!

☞Mr. Buchanan plumply denies that any letter from him could have been obtained among the batch of papers belonging to Jeff. Davis, discovered recently in Mississippi. He has had no correspondence with the rebel President since 1859.

☞In one breath the Republicans tell us that the rebels and the Democrats are allies, and in the very next, gloat over the cruel way in which the former treated "copperheads" during their late raids in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

☞The Crawford *Democrat* heads the nomination of Curtin as "Good news" for the Democracy. The *Democrat* evidently does not regard "Shoddy Andy" as so terribly popular a fellow as his Republican friends in this quarter deem him.

Gen. Grant's Victory.—The greatest capture of men mentioned in modern history was made by Bonaparte at the battle of Austerlitz, where he took 20,000 prisoners. Gen. Grant took 31,277 at Vicksburg. Napoleon's spoil at Austerlitz was 150 pieces of artillery; Grant's at Vicksburg was 339.

☞The Democratic candidate for Congress in