The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Hon. ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Huntington tp.

ASSEMBLY,
JAMES H. MARSHALL, Hamiltonban tp.

SHERIFF,
ADAM REBERT, Franklin tp.

REGISTER AND RECORDER,
SAMUEL LILLY, Mountpleasant tp.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
JAMES J. FINK, Oxford tp.

TREASURER,
JACOB TROXEL, Gettysburg.

COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL MARCH, Reading tp.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
GEORGE MACKLEY, Tyrone tp.

AUDITOR,
JOHN ELDER, Berwick tp.

CORONER,
Dr. THOMAS O. KINZER, Littlestown.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

We place at our mast-head to-day the ticket nominated by the Democratic County Convention on Monday last. The Convention was composed of as good material as was ever brought together for the same object—men who felt the importance of the trust confided to them by their constituents, and that it therefore became them to exercise their best judgments in making the nominations. In discriminating between the gentlemen proposed as candidates, the task they were to perform was one of no little delicacy, because in most instances claims of several candidates for the same office were strongly urged. But all could not be nominated. The result was the ticket above given. That it combines all the elements of strength—merit, respectability, competency and honesty—no candid man can deny. Indeed, when so many good names were presented, none other than a good ticket was to be looked for.

JAMES H. MARSHALL, Esq., of Hamiltonban, the candidate for the Legislature, is one of our most intelligent farmers, and commands the respect of all who know him. His qualifications are undoubted—even his most bitter political opponent cannot urge a word against him. A few years ago he served a term in the office of County Commissioner, where his uprightness and fine business capacity won universal admiration. He will, in the Legislature, reflect credit upon himself and the county.

For Associate Judge, Hon. ISAAC E. WIERMAN, of Huntington, was unanimously renominated, a well deserved compliment, because, during his term upon the Bench, he has performed his duties in the most unexceptionable manner—always impartial, clear-headed, and resolved to deal out "equal and exact justice to all men."—That Judge Wierman is "the right man" for the place, we need not tell the voters of Adams county—they all know it.

ADAM REBERT, of Franklin, is the nominee for Sheriff. We are entirely safe in predicting that he will fill this important office admirably. He is a correct and prompt business man; possesses a good head and a good heart. No one will regret assisting to place him in the Sheriff's office for the three coming years.

SAMUEL LILLY, of Mountpleasant, is the candidate for Register and Recorder. This is also an important office, and for which Mr. Lilly has very excellent qualifications. He is a good Clerk, and will be found attentive and obliging, and always at his post. He will suit the position exactly.

And so will JAMES J. FINK, of Oxford tp., that of Clerk of the Courts. He, too, is a first-rate Clerk, and possesses every other qualification. He will perform all his duties faithfully and well, and to the satisfaction of the public.

JACOB TROXEL, of Gettysburg, is the candidate for County Treasurer. He is meritorious and competent. He held the position a few months, by appointment, upon the death of Waybright Ziegler, and won golden opinions from all who had business with the office. Never were the county accounts more correctly kept, and all who had settlements to make were pleased with his accommodating and attentive disposition. He will discharge the trust as acceptably again.

For County Commissioner, SAMUEL MARCH, of Reading, is the nominee. He is an active and intelligent business man, and the tax-payers may rely upon their interests being safe in his hands. There are few men in the county better qualified for the place than he, and such we are sure will be the general verdict after he shall have entered upon its duties.

GEORGE MACKLEY, of Tyrone, has been assigned the Directorship of the Poor. All who know the man will say that this is also an excellent selection. The wants of the poor and the interests of the tax-payers will receive his best attentions.

JOHN ELDER, Esq., of Berwick tp., is a first-class accountant, and will make a capital Auditor.

Dr. THOMAS O. KINZER, of Littlestown, for Coroner, is also well qualified and will perform his duties faithfully.

Such is the Democratic ticket. It appeals for support to all who have the true interests of the county at heart. It does more—It represents "THE GOOD OLD CAUSE," the cause of the old Union under the old Constitution. All will vote for it who, in the language of Senator Douglas, hold that this Government was made on the WHITE BASIS, by WHITE MEN, for the benefit of WHITE MEN, and their POSTERITY forever." All who vote against it to that extent endorse the ruinous policy of Abolitionism which the Republican leaders have adopted.

Voter, when you go to the polls, think of this. If you vote the Democratic ticket, you express condemnation of the miserable negro fanaticism which is now preying upon the very vitals of the nation. If you vote against the Democratic ticket, it will be claimed as an endorsement of the present state of things, which is rapidly tending to negro equality and the consequent degradation of the white man.

Never were PRINCIPLES more deeply involved in an election, and it is for principles which underlie our very structure of government—upon which depend the freedom of speech, of the press, and of religion—everything that an American citizen can hold dear—that we strike, when we urge Democrats—all men—to vote this ticket.

Democrats of Adams! But three weeks remain until election day. The contest in this State may decide the fate of the nation, and our county has her part to do in this great work. There must be no differences about men now. Constitutional Liberty is at stake. To work! to work! to preserve this sacred legacy, bequeathed to us by our sires of the Revolution.

Up, NOW! Organize, NOW! Lose not a moment. Leave nothing undone that ought to be done to insure success.

Our cause is just—our ticket is good.—Arouse, then, and let us roll up the largest Democratic majority Adams has ever given—a majority that, while it will send Abolitionism to the "garret," will proclaim to all the world that our now historic county is more firmly than ever for "THE UNION AS IT WAS AND THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!"

☞ The Abolition managers, with McConaughy at the head, have gotten up a call for a Convention of their party, to assemble here to-day, to nominate a county ticket. Whoever they may induce to accept a nomination will have reason to regret his waste of time and money about the evening of the second Tuesday of October next. THE PEOPLE, seeing the inevitable tendency of Abolitionism and sick of its fruits, will vote almost in a body for the Democratic nominees. They know that in this way only can they help to bring about a change for their own and the country's good.

☞ Opposition candidates will soon be begging Democrats for their votes. But "the game won't win." There is not a Democrat in the county who has not been stigmatized as a "Secessionist" or a "Copperhead" or a "Tory," and the Abolitionists will find out on election day that this fact will be remembered. Democrats can't "split" nor "scratch" this time, to accommodate men who want them hanged.—Every Democrat in Adams county will fire a SOLID SHOT—a whole, pure, unadulterated, unscratched ticket—at the next election. Mark that!

☞ Democrats, be assessed. Go to the Assessor of your district at once and have your name entered on the list of voters.—Remember, you must be assessed TEN DAYS PRIOR TO THE ELECTION, unless you have paid a State or County tax within two years, for which you have a receipt or to which you are willing to be qualified. If you are a naturalized citizen, have your papers ready and carry them with you to the polls.

☞ The Republicans have lately had much to say about a few "life long Democrats," who have gone over, bag and baggage, to the Republican party in New York and elsewhere. Out west they have improved upon the practice here, and instead of announcing apostates as "life long Democrats," they are placarded as "Democrats of 40 years," of "25 years," of "30 years" &c.,—long enough, in most instances, to have got all they could from the Democracy and therefore ready to go to the party which deals in cast off clothing.

☞ The Democratic Mass Meeting to come off at Carlisle, on Thursday, the 8th of October, promises to be a grand affair. It has already been ascertained that Ex-Gov. Bigler, Judge Wm. A. Porter, Hon. W. H. Witte, Hon. C. W. Carrigan, George Northrop, Esq., and other distinguished speakers, will be there.

They Give it Up.—The Juniata *Sentinel* complains that the Republican leaders in that county don't work for the success of the party, because they think it isn't worth while.

☞ The elections in Vermont and Maine have of course gone Republican as usual, though in the former the Democratic vote is much larger than last year, and in the latter the Democrats seem to have carried some of the districts heretofore Republican. Maine has not been a Democratic State since 1852, and as for Vermont we all know that the Democrats never carried it.

☞ The people of Pennsylvania must not overlook the important fact that Daniel Agnew, the Abolition nominee for Supreme Judge, is in favor of negro suffrage in Pennsylvania. Whilst a member of the Reform Convention, he persistently voted to confer that right upon all colored men in the Commonwealth. He is the friend of Andrew G. Curtin, and running upon the same ticket; their views and opinions are identical. Can the white freemen of Pennsylvania cast their votes for the candidates of shoddy and negro equality?

☞ A dispatch from Cincinnati states that immediately after the surrender of Cumberland Gap, Gen. Burnside tendered his resignation, on account of "political perplexities." The President refused to accept.

There is a report that Gen. Gillmore has tendered his resignation, because of difficulties between himself and Admiral Dahlgren, but it is not generally credited.

☞ Andrew G. Curtin said, in his recent stump speech at Erie, that his "record was made up." This is true; and in order that the voters of Pennsylvania may know what that "record" is, we refer them to the columns of the Pittsburg *Gazette*.

☞ Holkeworth & Bentley, Sutlers at the General Hospital, always keep a large stock of goods for sale, and at this time their assortment is unusually full—combining any amount of delicacies, with all the substantials. Those visiting the Hospital, as well as those stationed there, should give H. & B.'s establishment a call.

IMMENSE DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

On Thursday last, Sept. 17th, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the Democracy of the old Keystone met at six different points, to celebrate that event and counsel together for the good of our now distracted and bleeding country. We were present at the Lancaster meeting, and can candidly say that it was one of the grandest outpourings of the people we ever witnessed. It revived recollections of the days of 1844. The railroads brought in their thousands, whilst delegation after delegation from the country districts paraded the streets, on horseback and in every conceivable shape of vehicle, with bands of music, flags, banners, wreaths, &c., causing a perfect jam throughout the entire city. But the meeting was not only immense in numbers—it was enthusiastic in the highest degree, and among those participating were many, very many, who have never voted with the Democratic party, but who will do so now, having, after impartial and mature reflection, come to the correct conclusion that in this way only can they assist in restoring "the Union as it was," under "the Constitution as it is."

Ex-Gov. David R. Porter presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Judge Woodward made his appearance on the stand, and was received with the wildest applause. He addressed a few words to the people. He would not discuss the issues of the day—it was not in his place. But should the voters of the State call him to the Executive chair, it would then be proper for him to do so, and he would do it with great plainness of speech.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones and Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of this State, Hon. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, and others, very ably and eloquently addressed the throng, from two stands, when the meeting adjourned with cheers for Woodward, Lowrie, the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

It was an auspicious gathering, and will not soon be forgotten by the many thousands participating.

☞ The meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, was, says the *Age*, one of the greatest meetings ever held by the Democracy of that city.—The immense Square was literally packed, and all were in earnest.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS TRADUCERS.

It is offensive alike to good sense and good taste to hear men who belong to ephemeral political organizations which, like Jonah's gourd, spring up in a night and wither in a day, launching their malignant slanders against a party which had its birth in the first "Reign of Terror," grew to vigorous stature under Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, and has hitherto shown its power to tread down and crush out every pretension to aristocracy and despotism in the government. These ephemera, remarks the Patriot & Union, should some time learn that a party which is built upon the Constitution, and draws all its inspirations from Liberty and Justice; which while in power administers the laws impartially, and when out of power seeks to compel those who are in to do so; which has always so conducted the Government that none were oppressed and all were prosperous; which acknowledges and conforms to all the obligations and covenants of the Constitution and disdains to exercise powers not granted by the laws; which hates despotism and loves freedom, and which looks to the people as the source of all just power—these parties of a day should, we say, sometimes learn that the great party, so born, so nurtured, and so educated, is not to be put down, or its dominancy arrested for any length of time, by any engineery which they can bring to bear against it. Year after year they die, pass away, and appear again in new shapes, with new names and ideas. The Democratic party neither dies nor changes—it is the same now it was at the beginning, and will be the same to the end of time. Being a party of principle it is indestructible, full of vitality and durable as the "everlasting hills." Ex-Senator Wm. Allen, that glorious old soldier in the cause, who is now electrifying the people of Ohio by his bold denunciations of the abominations of Abolitionism, tells what Democracy is in "words that deserve to be carved in gold and remembered forever by a free people:"

"Democracy is a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness. It oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of Despotism, it is the sole conservator of Liberty, Labor and Property. It is the sentiment of Freedom, of Equal Rights, of Equal Obligations—the Law of Nature pervading the Law of the Land!"

REPEAL OF THE TONNAGE TAX.

THE GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

Tax-payers of Pennsylvania!—*you* have an account to settle with Gov. Curtin. The Legislature of this State, in 1861, released by law the Pennsylvania Railroad 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!

Governor Curtin is charged with engineering this plundering Bill through the Legislature, and then placed his signature to it. Remember these facts, people of Pennsylvania, when you go to vote in October.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

GREAT CHANGE.

In every township and county of the State, honest men are leaving the despotic men who are striving to revolutionize our form of free government, and coming over to the Democratic side. You can count them in every township—men who have hitherto opposed the Democratic party, but who are now disgusted with the violated promises and ruinous tendencies of Abolitionism. Let them come, and be welcomed into our ranks. Freemen should talk to their neighbors and urge them to come.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞ Lieut. Col. Irvin, of the 10th New York cavalry, supposed to have been killed in the cavalry fight at Beverly Ford, has turned up a prisoner in Richmond.

A Black Record.

CURTIN'S OWN PARTY SPEAKS.

The Soldiers' Great "Friend."

THE TONNAGE TAX SWINDLE!

VOTERS, READ THE RECORD!

The editorials of the Pittsburg Gazette and Pittsburg Dispatch, two Abolition papers, against Governor Curtin are being circulated in pamphlet form. They make a truthful and damaging record.

1st. That the Governor was the intimate friend of Charles M. Neal and Frownfield, who swindled the soldiers in shoddy and shoes, and that the committee of investigation were managed to cover up and smooth over the fraud

2d. That the Governor favored and signed the bill repealing the "Tonnage Tax," although he confessed it was "*atrociously wrong.*" That he signed the bill with "*indecent haste* during a recess of the Legislature," notwithstanding "he had given the most positive assurance that it should be vetoed." and notwithstanding he "was solemnly and repeatedly pledged to refuse it his assent."

3d. That he "signed" this Tonnage tax swindle "immediately after these assurances were given," and that there was a private agreement in writing, made by Thomas A. Scott, *for the company to pay the sum of $75,000 per annum into the treasury*, WHICH AGREEMENT HE (Curtin) CONCEALED FROM THE PEOPLE AND AFTERWARDS SURRENDERED TO THE COMPANY, without even preserving a copy of it." "When interrogated at the next session upon this point, he ADMITTED THE FACT himself of the agreement, and ITS SURRENDER," and excused himself on the ground that "the company were paying more than that amount in taxes." The record showed that "they had not been paying the half of that amount," and the Governor's words were "contradicted by the testimony of his own Attorney General." who swore before the Hopkins Committee that the paper was given by Scott and placed in his hands as an official and public document.

4th. The Pittsburg Gazette says in view of these things that the masses believed that the Governor had "SOLD THE PEOPLE, and BETRAYED THE STATE," and asks if "anybody is weak enough to think that these things are already forgiven and forgotten."

5th. That when another attempt was made to investigate the whole matter, Col. McClure hastened from the sick bed of a friend to advise the appointment of the committee, that a great struggle was made to keep off all who "*were bent on* RUINING A REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR."

That the committee "acted languidly," that it was surrounded by the "company's spies," "who telegraphed to witnesses about to be summoned, in order to keep them out of the way," and that the President and Vice President of the company evaded the summons as witnesses—one by "absenting himself from the State" and the other by a certificate from a Physician, that he was undergoing injections of lunar caustic, although he was walking the streets. The committee however found that the bill was procured "by the use of fraudulent and improper means," to which bill the Governor, however, against his pledge, put his signature. Thus were the people robbed of many hundred thousand dollars.

6th. These Abolition papers allege, that Governor Curtin in our national matters, has not only fallen far short of the occasion, in "every element of courage, truthfulness, and ability," but "has enacted the part of a marplot, from the beginning," and "created more trouble at Washington, by his officious intermeddling than all the other Governors."

7th. That the Governor pledged himself not to be a candidate, meaning to be one; and lastly, these papers, by many assertions, regard his nomination as fatal, and his re-election as impossible. The pamphlet is lengthy and exposes rascality which the people should remember Gov. Curtin for at the ballot-box.

"THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND."

The Republicans have given to Governor Curtin the poetic title of "the Solder's Friend," and expect to obtain the army influence and vote, if some means can be devised by which it can be taken, in his favor. In order to show how much he is entitled to the support of the soldiers, we copy the following extract from a dispatch which appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer, on the 31st of July last. The Inquirer, it must be remembered, is a Republican paper, and now sustains the Governor, although it opposed his nomination:

"It is a sad commentary that, while thousands of brave men rushed to arms to defend the State from invasion, and while *the Governor* was tickling them with honeyed words, *his minions and followers were permitted, like harpies, to deprive them of food, and to compel them to make long and weary marches without even the poor luxury of crackers and pork.* It is a matter of record that, while these contractors were receiving enormous sums the gallant Philadelphia soldiers were placed on an allowance of a cracker a day for several days together, *thanks to the neglect and corruption of the Executive Department of Pennsylvania.*"

CURTIN AND THE TONNAGE TAX.—When Andrew G. Curtin canvassed this State for Governor, in 1860, he announced from every stump that he was opposed to the repeal of "*so just a tax* as that imposed upon the tonnage of the Pennsylvania railroad." Yet no sooner had he taken his seat and sworn before high heaven to protect and defend the interests of the Commonwealth than he approved a bill, passed by a Republican Senate and House of Representatives, which deprives the State of a just and equitable revenue to the amount of *three hundred thousand dollars a year;* and actually released the company from the payment of *seven hundred thousand dollars*, already due the State. With all this heavy load of iniquity upon his head, this man Curtin has been re-nominated, against the earnest protest of the honest sentiments of the Republican party, and he now again asks the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania. Freemen of Indiana county, what think ye of his brilliant and faithful record, which triumphed at Pittsburg. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright!" Is he not "chief among ten thousand and one altogether lovely?"—*Indiana Democrat.*

MONSTER BLACK SNAKE KILLED.—The Doylestown Democrat says on Thursday last, while Henry H. Shive and Henry N. Stout, a lad in his employ, were mowing on the old Shive farm in Nickamixon, the latter killed a black snake which measured 14 feet 8 inches in length, and over 12 inches in circumference.—It attracted much curiosity, and was pronounced the largest snake ever seen in that neighborhood.—*Exchange.*

The Democracy of Pennsylvania will kill a still greater black snake this fall—one that has caused much mischief, and on whose overthrow depends the future happiness of the entire community. It stretches clear across the State, having its head at Philadelphia and its tail upon Lake Erie. For a number of years it has practised its seducing wiles on many innocent victims, and the effects of its dangerous character are felt in every township, and by almost every hearthstone. It received a stunning shock last fall, from which it has not yet recovered, and on the 13th of October next the Democracy intend to assemble in their strength to strike the final blow which shall put an end to its dangerous existence.—*Erie Observer.*

☞ The way to divide the Union was to defeat the Democratic party. The way to restore it is to give them the victory.

☞ The Richmond papers report the death of Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas.

Democratic County Convention.

The Delegates chosen by the Democrats of the several districts of Adams county, assembled in County Convention, in Gettysburg, on Monday, Sept. 14, 1863, and organized by selecting the following officers:

President, JOHN FELTY, Esq.

Vice Presidents, Capt. JOHN J. F. GILLILAND and JOSEPH H. SHIRERMAN.

Secretaries, Lieut. *Jacob F. Pittenturf* and *Frederick McIntire.*

The credentials of the Delegates were then received, as follows:

Franklin, Peter Ketteman, Geo. E. Plank, Huntington, Thomas G. Neely, Wm. B. Gardner.
Reading, Edward Schaeffer, Michael Alwine.
Tyrone, Jacob C. Pittenturf, Geo. Bowers.
Berwick bor., Joseph Wolf, Wm. C. Beck.
Berwick tp., Samuel Brown, Geo. Oaster.
Hamilton, A. H. Shireman, Jacob Stock.
Oxford, John Stock, Henry J. Kuhn.
Straban, John F. Felty, John J. F. Gilliland.
Latimore, Jacob Hœcht, John H. Myers.
Mountjoy, Samuel B. Miller, Michael Fiscel.
Cumberland, Jacob Lott, Alfred Slonaker.
Germany, William Duttera, Geo. Gonder.
Union, Jos. L. Shorb, Benj. F. Bollinger.
Mountpleasant, David Sneeringer, George Smith.
Gettysburg, Wm. H. Culp, Geo. C. Grass.
Freedom, J. Scott Wilson, Calvin P. Krise.
Liberty, Frederick McIntire, Wm. Reilly.
Conowago, Samuel Schwartz, Peter Neidererr.
Menallen, Nicholas Wierman, Clinton M. Swope.
Hamiltonban, Benj. J. Reed, Daniel Biesecker.
Butler, Jacob Peters, Jacob Gardner.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention: C. M. Swope, Joseph L. Shorb, John J. F. Gilliland, Henry J. Kuhn and Benjamin J. Reed.

After making preliminary nominations for the several offices, the Convention adjourned until the afternoon.

— In the afternoon the Convention reassembled, and proceeded to balloting, which resulted in the nomination of the following ticket:

Assembly, James H. Marshall.
Associate Judge, Hon. Isaac E. Wierman.
Sheriff, Adam Rebert.
Register & Recorder, Samuel Lilly.
Clerk of the Courts, James J. Fink.
County Treasurer, Jacob Troxel.
County Commissioner, Samuel March.
Director of the Poor, George Mackley.
County Auditor, John Elder.
Coroner, Dr. Thomas O. Kinzer.

Henry J. Stahle was selected as Representative Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention by acclamation.

The committee on Resolutions then made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Adams county endorse the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1863, believing that the principles therein expressed, are best calculated to restore the Union, as it was, to preserve the Constitution as it is, and to deliver us from the confusion, desolation and bloodshed of this unhappy civil war.

Resolved, That the Administration of Andrew G. Curtin, for its disgraceful treatment of the gallant men who rushed to the rescue of the country when the first notes of danger were sounded, for the neglect, incompetency, dishonesty and wholesale peculations which have attended its mismanagement of the entire military affairs of the State; for its sycophantic support of all the unconstitutional measures and demands of the present National Administration, whereby vital interests of the State were neglected and the most sacred rights of her citizens invaded; for its utter disregard of the defenceless condition of that portion of the State so much exposed to the enemy, whereby the Rebel forces were poured in upon our soil, despoiling our husbandmen, plundering our merchants and rendering every species of property insecure, merits and should receive the severest condemnation of the people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct and direct our candidate for Assembly in this county, in the event of his election, and also our Senator, to use all honorable means to procure from the State or National Governments, compensation for the losses of property sustained by our citizens by reason of Rebel raids and invasions: That inasmuch as our County has always promptly responded to the calls of the Government for men to defend the flag of our fathers and maintain the integrity of the Union, we deem it but simple justice that our people should be remunerated for the loss and destruction of their property, and we shall hold as faithless any of our representatives failing to carry out the spirit of this resolution.

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 Democratic newspapers in their cars, depots or manufactories.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are due to Governors Seymour, of New York, and Parker, of New Jersey, for their prompt efforts for the defence of Pennsylvania—efforts which were practical and effective, whilst those of our own Executive were of a character so confused as to prove of little or no value.—Pennsylvania will never forget the gallant response of New York and New Jersey in her day of sorest need.

Resolved, That the salvation of the country depends upon the success of the Constitutional Democracy at the polls at the next election, and that we hail the nomination, by the State Convention, of Hon. George W. Woodward, the patriot, jurist and statesman, as our standard bearer, and Walter H. Lowrie, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, as a sure omen of success; and we pledge ourselves to the support of these worthy representatives of our principles as a sacred duty to our country and to our posterity.

Resolved, That in the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of HENRY J. STAHLE, Editor of the *Compiler*, which occurred some time past, we recognize an invasion of the guarantied rights of personal liberty—an act indefensible and unwarranted by law and an injury to the innocent victim of a base political malignity, which ought to be frowned upon by all patriots. That we condemn the evil spirit which actuated it and despise the meanness of the man who has made himself an instrument in depriving a loyal citizen of his liberty, and afterwards abortively attempting to continue his confinement.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the ticket this day nominated, and will spare no honorable effort to secure its triumphant election. It is composed of good and true men, who deserve the support of *all* who have the best interests of this now distracted country at heart.

The following persons were named as the County Committee for the ensuing year:

Gettysburg, Jacob Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stahle.
Franklin, J. W. Lott.
Huntington, Thomas G. Neely.
Reading, Thomas N. Dicks.
Tyrone, John Eckenrode.
Berwick bor., Francis Strubinger.
Berwick tp., Samuel Brown.
Oxford, John F. McSherry.
Hamilton, Abner S. Hildebrand.
Straban, John Wertz.
Latimore, Andrew Shultz.
Mountjoy, Michael Fiscel.
Cumberland, Cornelius Daugherty.
Germany, Amos Duttera.
Union, Benj. F. Bollinger.
Mountpleasant, J. E. Smith.
Freedom, J. Scott Wilson.
Liberty, Frederick McIntire.
Conowago, Samuel Schwartz.
Menallen, C. M. Swope.
Hamiltonban, Benj. J. Reed.
Butler, John Jacobs.

The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

TAX-PAYERS OF ALL PARTIES,

READ BEFORE YOU VOTE.

Who Will Vote for George W. Woodward?

The Bucks county Abolition organ asks, "Who wants to see a Copperhead Governor elected in Pennsylvania?" The *Democrat* answers the question by naming the following fourteen classes of voters who will vote what Abolitionists call the "Copperhead" ticket in October:

1. Every soldier who was provided by Andrew G. Curtin with a shoddy uniform, with worthless shoes, and with defective blankets, in order that the friends of that distinguished patriot could make large contract profits, on which the Governor would receive his commission.

2. Every soldier who was seduced into the service of the United States for six months, upon the pledge, solemnly given by Andrew G. Curtin, that the man so volunteering should be exempt from the draft. A pledge which was violated almost as soon as it was made.

3. Every member of the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves, who, after performing prodigies of valor, were retained in the Federal service without being allowed to come home and recruit, while New England regiments were furloughed; because Governor Curtin had not manliness enough to demand this well earned reward of their faithful service.

4. Every Mechanic who is compelled to take orders upon his employer's store, instead of receiving cash for his services, will vote against the man who vetoed the bill to remedy this evil, which wrongs the laborer of his hire.

5. Every farmer in the Cumberland valley who was robbed by the rebels, because Governor Curtin had not the manliness and the ability to do his sworn duty by the Commonwealth of which he was the Executive chief.

6. Every tax-payer, who fully understands the great robbery perpetrated by the bill repealing the tonnage tax, which Governor Curtin signed after he was pledged to veto it.

7. Every man who believes that a State is an independent sovereignty within its constitutional sphere, and who is unwilling that State independence should be sacrificed to gratify a Federal Despotism.

8. Every honest man who knows all the corruptions practiced by Curtin and his friends, which were so gross and monstrous that his Attorney General, Purviance, was forced to resign his office—desiring to remain an honest man.

9. Every naturalized citizen of Pennsylvania who recollects that Andrew G. Curtin was the High Priest of Know Nothingism in 1854—5, when he was Secretary of State to Governor Pollock.

10. Every man who has a son, brother or friend drafted, or who was drafted himself in October last—when Governor Curtin permitted Pennsylvania to be compelled to furnish by draft a surplus over her quota, when other States, which had not furnished their full number, were exempt from conscription.

11. Every man who believes in personal liberty, free speech, and free press, that great triad of rights, which Governor Curtin has suffered the General Government to trample under foot in Pennsylvania, in defiance of the Constitution of the Commonwealth and of the United States.

12. Every man who believes that this Government is a Government of *white* men; and is opposed to negro miscegenation—to negro suffrage and negro equality—the great end and aim of Governor Curtin and the Abolitionists.

13. Every man who believes in the Union as our fathers framed it, under the Constitution as they ordained it, and who looks to this war as a means of preserving the latter and restoring the former—and not as the grand machine by which States shall be turned into provinces and negroes into equals.

14. Every man who is in favor of peace, based upon a restoration of the Union as it was; with equal rights in all the States, and the inherent rights of freemen preserved and perpetuated.

AND LASTLY.

☞ Every man who is opposed to enormous and grinding taxes and the piling up an immense National Debt, which must already be counted by THOUSANDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and which is increasing at the rate of nearly TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS per day! or EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS per hour!! ☜

These classes will all vote against Curtin, the shoddy contractors' candidate for Governor, and give Woodward at least thirty thousand majority in October next.

GEN. BEN. BUTLER.

As we understand from the Abolition papers, this pink of a General—who is said to "look two ways for Sunday" and a half dozen different ways for profitable speculations,—has been procured to stump this State for Gov. Curtin. As we feel disposed to render him every assistance in our power, we copy the following puff extraordinary from the Buffalo *Courier*, which will serve him very well as a letter of introduction to the good people of Pennsylvania:

"According to a Washington dispatch, the administration has given out intimations that, after the capture of Charleston, Ben. Butler will be placed in the command of that department. If you have a fraction of brains or heart left, Abraham Lincoln, you will not do this thing. We are in favor, if the military magnates so will it, of razeeing Charleston to the ground, of ploughing it up and sowing it with salt, and leaving it to be a desolation evermore. But we will protest against an act which would be crueler, more insulting, more malignant than all this, and that is the appointment of Ben. Butler to be military despot of what was once Charleston.

"If it be desirable to invite the South to pour out the bitter cup of resistance to the very dregs; if it is best to spit upon the vanquished foe, and gorge him with intolerable insults to fight, even while he grovels; if there is no Union to be restored, or peace to be hoped for, then let Ben Butler be the tyrant of Charleston. But we cannot believe that Mr. Lincoln contemplates any such infatuated proceeding as this. The wisdom and moderation of Banks have not yet undone half the mischief which Butler did in New Orleans. Plunderer, popinjay and tyrant, it were better that he were kept to make Abolition speeches at the North, for the remainder of his life, at a million dollars per annum, than that he should again be sent to any other point of the South than the Dry Tortugas."

☞ The Baltimore Republican & Argus has been suppressed and its editors sent South, for publishing an objectionable piece of poetry.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, September 15.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States has ordained that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" and whereas, a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, and which rebellion is still existing; and whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President, the public safety does require that the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abetters of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or to the rules and articles of war, or to the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by the authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known, to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall by a subsequent one, to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified and revoked; and I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension and give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

THE WAR NEWS.

A press dispatch reports the whole army of the Potomac in motion on Wednesday and Thursday. The cavalry have made several attempts to cross the Rapidan, but the Confederates appeared in such strength that it was evident that a position could not be held even if a crossing was effected. The Confederates on Wednesday had a temporary success at Raccoon Ford; they there crossing in force to the north bank of the river and drove the Federal troops from their position, but were in turn driven back across the river. The Federal loss in this affair was about thirty. The indications are that Gen. Meade's passage of the river will be stubbornly contested. A semi-official dispatch from Headquarters says that nothing of importance occurred yesterday, and that the Federal position was unchanged.

Richmond papers of Wednesday state General Lee's army was in line of battle on Tuesday, between Orange Court House and the Rapidan, and ready for a general engagement.

An arrival at New York brings direct advices from Charleston to Tuesday. The Federal forces were still in possession of Morris Island. Battery Gregg has been placed in working trim, and occasionally fired shot and shell into Fort Moultrie, but with what effect is not known.

Confederate rumors from Bragg's army state that after being driven by Rosecrans General Bragg was largely reinforced by Johnston, and was in turn driving back Rosecrans. All of Gen. Johnston's cavalry are reported to have joined Bragg with the design of destroying Rosecrans's communications.

The War Department has received a dispatch stating that Little Rock, the capital of the State of Arkansas, was occupied by the Federal forces on the 10th inst. without fighting or loss of any consequence. The Confederates under Gen. Price are rapidly retreating, pursued by the Federal forces.

An arrival at Cairo brings the intelligence that an expedition comprising a portion of Gen. Grant's forces sailed from New Orleans on the 9th instant, destination unknown.—*Balt. Sun of Saturday.*

HANOVER GAZETTE.

The Abolition papers are quite jubilant over the fact that the *Hanover Gazette*, a German paper published in that place, once professing Democracy, has now hoisted the Abolition ticket. It may be well enough to say that the Democracy of York county lost all confidence in both the English and German *Gazette*, as early as 1860, and started and sustained a true Democratic journal called the *Citizen*, published in English and German. All patronage has been withheld from the *Gazette*, and its subscribers changed to the *Citizen*. About a year ago the English *Gazette* gave up the ghost, and the German *Gazette* is also near its last gasp. In this forlorn state the Yankee Abolitionists come along, thinking it a good investment to buy the concern up. This was the more easily done as the proprietor of this defunct concern is serving the Government as Captain, on a fat salary, and is of course not anxious for peace—on the other hand, he finds it necessary to sustain all the Abolition measures of the Administration to retain his hold on the public purse. The Abolitionists are welcome to all they can make out of the ghost of the Dutch *Gazette.*—*York Gazette.*

☞ Abolition papers are publishing a "likeness" of Governor Curtin, to show what a "good *looking* fellow" he is. The "pictures" drawn of him by the Pittsburg Abolition papers previous to his re-nomination are much the most accurate, because they show exactly what he *is* by what *he has done. Acts* can't be rubbed out, whilst *looks* often deceive.

☞ The President has issued a proclamation suspending the *habeas corpus* throughout the United States. Why, is a matter of speculation.

*A Singular