# 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, SEPT. 28, 1863. No. 52.



### Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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



### A Valuable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, desirous to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 29th of SEPTEMBER next, the FARM on which he resides, one and a half mile west of Littlestown, Germany township, Adams county, Pa., on the turnpike leading from that town to Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Michael Fink, Wm. Rider, John Rider, and others. Said Farm contains 183 ACRES of good quality red land, (patented,) some 30 or 35 acres of which are good Timberland. A never-failing well of good water, with pump, at the door—a never-failing spring near the house—a constant stream of running water through the Farm—It is divided into 8 fields, with springs or running water in nearly all of them—15 or 18 acres of Meadow-land. The improvements are a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a large and substantial weatherboarded Bank Barn, in good order, a stone Spring House, Wash House, Smoke House, Carriage House, and other out-buildings.

There is a good LIME KILN on the Farm, and Lime Stone to be had within three-quarters of a mile. Nearly all the fields have been twice heavily limed within a few years. Persons wishing to view the Farm, and wishing to know the terms of sale, will call on the undersigned, living thereon.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

HENRY SPALDING.

August 31, 1863. ts

### New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Bender's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profit,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. ly

### Spring Goods

A. A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.

May 18, 1863. A. SCOTT & SON.

### Give Us a Call!

GODDARD & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow. The first-named 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, Portorico and Cuba. TEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas. MOLASSES, New Orleans, Portorico and Syrups of different kinds. TOBACCOS, to suit all lovers of the weed, Congress, Spun, Navy, Cavendish, Plough and Hardy, Natural Leaf, and Ring 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 warrant. Cedar-ware, Tubs, Buckets, Wash-boards, &c. We also keep Notions, Confections, Fruits, Fish, by the single or by the barrel, Salt Spices, Chocolate, Starch, Blacking, Indigo, Candles, Soaps, Curry Combs and Brushes. A large assortment of Brushes, Rosin, Sugars, Cards, Crockery-ware, &c. &c. GIVE US A CALL!

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863.

### Satisbury Bros. & Co.,

NO. 37 DORRANCE STREET, and 67 WEYBOSSET STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Proprietors of one of the most extensive JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES in the Eastern States, beg to call the attention of the community generally to the very SUPERSINGULAR CHEAP RATE at which they are offering their goods, far surpassing both Foreign and Domestic Manufactures in point of elegance and real durability!

FOR INSTANCE:

For FIFTEEN DOLLARS, we forward, nicely carded and priced in good order, the following enormous quantity of Jewelry, equal in finish to any Plated Gold, and not to be recognized from Gold only by the trying of acids:

4 Set Enamel Vest Chains; 2 Plain Florentine Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Twist-Wire Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Plain Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 25 Ladies' Rings, Double-Heart and a variety of patterns; 50 Union Emblems; 50 Scarf pins, Plain and Imitation Coral; 2 Double-Glass Lockets, engine-turned; 6 Box and Glass Pins for portrait or hair; 72 assorted Lockets, Heart and Shield Charms, and 6 Band Bracelets;—all for Fifteen Dollars. A collection of this kind, when placed in the hands of any one of ordinary intelligence, ought to retail for at least One Hundred Dollars!

Catalogues, containing full information and Prices of Goods, can be obtained upon application. Orders by Mail, Telegraph or Express respectfully solicited.

SALISBURY BROS. & CO.,
37 Dorrance & 67 Weybosset Sts.,
June 29, 1863. Providence, R. I.

### E. & H. T. Anthony,

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.—CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over *Four Thousand* different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz: 72 Major-Generals, 190 Brig. Generals, 259 Colonels, 84 Lieut. Colonels, 207 Other Officers, 60 Navy Officers, 525 Statesmen, 127 Divines, 116 Authors, 30 Artists, 112 Stage, 46 Prominent Women, 147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz.

The more expensive can be sent by express.

☞ We also keep a large assortment of STERESCOPES & STERESCOPIC VIEWS. Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
*Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,*
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.

Aug. 24, 1863. 6m

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at

DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

### Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.

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SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.

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DR. J. H. SCHENCK has a Large Suit of Rooms at No. 32 BOND STREET, NEW YORK, where he can be found every Tuesday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, every Saturday.

He keeps a large supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Those wishing advice or an examination of the lungs will do well to call on him as above. He makes no charge for advice but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, his price is $2.

Many persons are afraid to have their lungs examined by DR. Schenck, for fear they will be found incurable, and by that means it is put off until it is too late. How much better it would be to know their condition at once, as an abundance of evidence, Dr. S. has shown sufficient certificates in this city that he has cured advanced stages of Consumption.

Dr. Schenck's Principal Office is 39 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA WEED TONIC each $1 50 a bottle, or $15 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Sept. 7, 1863. 1m

### Valuable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE—On TUESDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER next, the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Weik, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following valuable Real Estate of said deceased, viz:

A FARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Henry J. Myers, Esq., Samuel March, the property lately owned by Joseph Hill, and others, containing 117 Acres, more or less. The improvements consist of a good Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Spring House, with a never-failing spring of water, and other necessary out-buildings. The farm is in a high state of cultivation—all having been thoroughly limed—and fencing good. There is a sufficiency of excellent Meadow and Timberland, and water in nearly all the fields.—The property is almost desirable one. Beside many other advantages, it is convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., being but half a mile from the pleasant village of New Chester.

Persons wishing to view the premises will call upon Jacob Rummel, residing thereon.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE WOLF,
JOSEPH WOLF,
John Hanes, Auctioneer. Executors.

July 27, 1863. ts

### 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, '63. Keeper of the Cemetery.

### Meat.

HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, of best quality, and cheap, at

Aug. 24. GEO. B. KALBFLEISCH'S.

### Tailoring.

THE subscriber, having returned from the Army, takes this method of informing the public that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS again, at the old stand, in McSherrystown, Adams county, Pa., and that he will make up garments in the best style, and at reasonable rates. He hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a full share of public patronage.

GEORGE MIHM.

Aug. 31, 1863. 3m

### 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.

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

May 18, 1863.

PICKING HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

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

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at

KALBFLEISCH'S.


## The Muse.

### NOTHING IS LOST.

Where is the snow?
'Tis not long ago
It covered the earth with a veil of white,
We heard not its footsteps soft and light,
Yet there it was in the morning bright;
Now it hath vanquished away from sight.
Not a trace remains
In fields or lanes.

Where is the frost?
They are gone and lost—
The forms of beauty last night it made.
With pictures rare were windows arrayed;
"Be silent," it said; the brook obeyed,
Yet silence and pictures all did fade.
At the smile of the sun
All was undone.

Where is the rain?
Pattering it came,
Dancing along with a merry sound,
A grassy bed in the fields it found;
Each drop came on the roof with a bound.
Where is the rain? It hath left the ground.
What good hath it done,
Gone away so soon?

Ever, ever,
Our best endeavor
Seemeth to fall like the melted snow,
We work out our thought wisely and slow;
The seed we sow, but it will not grow.
Our hopes and resolves—where do they go?
What doth remain?
Memory and pain.

Nothing is lost—
No snow nor frost
That cometh to enrich the earth again.
We thank them when the ripening grain
Is waving over the hill and plain,
And pleasant rains spring from earth again.
All ended in good—
Water and food.

Never despair;
Disappointment hear.
Though hope seemeth vain, be patient still;
Thy good intents God doth fulfill.
Thy hand is weak. Be powerful will
Is finishing thy late work still.
Thy good endeavor
Is lost? Ah! never.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE MAN—THE CANDIDATE.

Judge Porter, in a recent public address, in Liberty Hall, at Honesdale, Wayne county, thus spoke of George W. Woodward:

"It seems peculiarly appropriate here, in his native county, that I should say something of the candidate for Governor. You have known him best as a boy and a man. I have known him best as a lawyer and a Judge. I need say nothing of the purity of his character, for his life has lain an open book, its pages as pure and spotless as when it received its first records in your boyish sports. I have often been struck with the purity of Judge Woodward's mind. Living known him for more than a score of years, off the bench and on the bench, I can say, with scrupulous accuracy, that I have never heard from him one word which would not become the mouth of the most pure minded and cultivated person—so far is he elevated above that coarse vulgarity which these unfortunate times have carried into the highest seats of power. Such a man is always firm and self-reliant. One who can walk out in the open sight of heaven with the consciousness that he has intentionally done no man wrong, in thought or act, in public or private, is always a man of courage, and generally so in exact proportion to the rectitude of his conduct. I have something to say of his intellectual qualifications. I recollect very well, that when a student at college I went to hear him speak in the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State; and there I saw that pale and delicate stripling, scarcely seven years at the bar, without the advantage of collegiate training, without art or artifice, without effort of manner or voice, but calmly, almost majestically, enchaining the attention of the great lawyers of that assembly, and enlightening them as much by the wisdom of his counsel as he attracted them by the purity of his diction. The subject was one of dry Constitutional law, and probably it was the only subject on which the youthful orator could have compelled the attention of such a body of men, for it is undoubtedly that branch of the law which his comprehensive grasp of thought and power of generalization best fit him to treat. Years of patient study have since given larger knowledge and maturer views, and his opinions have become an important part of our jurisprudence.

"Is it not singularly fortunate that in such a crisis of our affairs, when politicians in the South and politicians in the North seem to be contending with each other in the fiendish ambition to discover who can do most towards dashing to pieces our great Constitution, that such a man should have been selected and made a candidate against his own will; nay, compelled to relinquish the better office of Chief Justice which is waiting to receive him, and to stand forth the standard-bearer of his party in this dread hour of his country's peril? Surely, such a standard was never committed to purer hands. Read the noble words it bears—*"An unbroken Union, an unbroken Constitution."* See how bravely he carries it! with what calmness and dignity! without ill-will to any, without a word of defiance, without even an expression of scorn for those pensioned slanderers who shoot from secure hiding-places their harmless shafts. My fellow-citizens! let us join hands and rally round this great leader and his greater banner. Let him feel that good men, who sometimes take little part in these contests, are everywhere coming to his support.—Send then your legions from these beautiful hills. Let them pour down, as the sons of Pennsylvania recently poured down on the invaders who dared to place on this soil their treasonable feet, marking as you did the course of their flight with the monuments of their dead. The cause is substantially the same, though the remedy is so peaceful—that of preserving our Constitutional freedom by every rational and constitutional means. Let us, with the true consistency of men who know they are right, present the same unbroken front to the conspirators of the South and the breakers of Constitutions at the North. If we are to fall—if this great fabric, founded during the course of many years, cemented by the blood of our fathers, and buttressed on all sides by the strength of their wisdom, is to be hewn down by the joint efforts of madmen on the one side and traitors on the other, then, in defending it, we shall at least have discharged the highest duty cast on a race of free men. If, however, we succeed in sustaining, against both classes of foes these institutions, as I fully believe we shall, then indeed it will be an imperishable honor to have participated in a contest so noble, and to have achieved a victory so glorious."

Such is the man—such is the candidate—whom the Democracy present to the people of Pennsylvania for their suffrages. All that Judge Porter says of him, *is known to be true.* That the people will reject such a man—such a candidate—for the corrupt Curtin, we will not believe. If the voters of the State would do credit to themselves, and redeem the character of the "Old Keystone" from the disgrace which Curtin has brought upon it, they should, and we feel confident they will, elect George W. Woodward by a majority of full *fifty thousand.*

### THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

A vast amount of nonsense has been lately published by the abolition papers in this State, on the subject of the army vote cast in 1861, having been ruled out by the Supreme Court. The state of the case is just this. A case of Chase vs. Miller was brought before the Court of Luzerne county, in the fall of 1861, to ascertain whether by the amended Constitution of this State, an election could be held and a vote taken for District Attorney outside of the Commonwealth. After a decision was made by the Judge at Wilkesbarre, the case was taken to the Supreme Court, and was decided there in May, 1862, and it is reported in 5th Wright, p. 423. It is there decided that, as the amended Constitution requires that every voter shall have *"resided in the State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election,"* therefore the legislature, even if they had intended it, had not the right to authorize an election outside of the State or district.

In deciding this constitutional question, Judge Woodward delivered the opinion of the Court, and every Judge on the bench, except Thompson, concurred in the opinion; even Judge Read, who was nominated and elected by the Abolitionists, concurred in it. Does any sensible or honest man believe that the Judges of the Supreme Court are governed in their decisions by their prejudices or passions. Suppose Judge Read had delivered the opinion, and suppose he was now a candidate for Governor, what would the Abolitionists say then? But Judge Read not only concurred in this view of the law, but the last Legislature concurred in it, for the Legislature (the Senate having a strong Abolition majority) passed a joint resolution, No. 16, pamphlet laws, page 614, "proposing amendments to the constitution," and the first amendment which the people are requested to make, is to allow the "qualified electors of this Commonwealth in any military service, to exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens," &c. Now, why should the Legislature call upon the people to amend the constitution and give the army the right to vote if the army has the right already?

*Maj. George W. Woodward.*—Among the Washington news items in the New York *News* we notice the following:

"The camp of the Invalid Corps, at Meridian Hill, Washington, is under the command of Maj. George W. Woodward, the son of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The corps now comprises nine thousand men. Major Woodward is engaged in forming them into regiments."

Major Woodward, although he has distinguished himself in several battles against the rebels, is nevertheless, like his distinguished father, considered a "Copperhead" by the Abolitionists.

☞ Since Forney was here all the little lights of Republicanism hereabouts have been retailing his slanderous charge that Judge Woodward, in a speech in December, 1860, maintained the right and duty of the South to secede. Most of the Republican papers, too, are publishing a garbled extract from that speech, in order to give some show of plausibility to the charge. The Democratic State Committee, however, are effectually silencing this libel on our noble candidate for Governor, by publishing the whole speech in pamphlet form, for general circulation. The *Age* and other Democratic newspapers have also published it entire; but not a single Republican paper has yet dared to do so.

The speech was made in Philadelphia, before a town meeting called by Mayor Henry, for the purpose of favoring compromise and conciliation to prevent the present civil war. It was not a partizan meeting; neither was a single partizan allusion made by Judge Woodward in his speech. The sentiments he uttered were received as statesmanlike and sound by his entire audience then; as they must be by every unprejudiced reader now.—*Bewistown Democrat.*

☞ Very anxious—the Abolition prints to know why Judge Woodward does not resign the place he holds on the bench of the Supreme Court. Perhaps some of them will now inform us why Gov. Curtin does not resign his seat in the Gubernatorial chair, and Judge Agnew his seat on the bench? Surely if it is wrong in the one to hold his seat it is equally improper for the others to retain theirs. Or if not, why not?

### A SOLDIER'S LETTER ABOUT "THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND"—VOTERS, READ!

The following letter from one of our brave Pennsylvania boys in the Army of the Potomac shows the feeling among our volunteers about Curtin's claim to be called *"the soldier's friend."* The writer of this letter served through all the fearful campaigns of McClellan on the Peninsula, and has shared in every battle of importance since. He bears the marks of two wounds received at Fredericksburg, which he will carry to his grave. He is, nevertheless, what the Abolition traitors, who are too cowardly to turn out, call a "Copperhead," and is imperiling his life on the plains of Virginia under the flag of his country, while these pusillanimous wretches under the shelter of homes his arm has helped to keep secure, are reviling him and the great party to which he belongs as *"disloyal."* We give his letter, which is addressed to his mother, *verbatim*:

*"My Dear Mother:* I received John's letter last week, and was glad to hear that you are all so well. I have no reason to complain, although the damp weather reminds me now and then that that rebel bullet is still buried in my shoulder. The doctor thinks that with care it will not trouble me much. Tell John that I am so glad to hear that the old Democratic party is going to win this fall that I just feel like cheering; that is the way all our boys feel. We are sick and tired of hearing about 'the nigger,' and we want to see the Abolitionists put *down* to *his* level instead of having him put *up* to *ours.* All our boys would vote for Woodward if they could get a chance. They do hate Andy Curtin with all their might. The other day an Abolition tract man brought Curtin's picture to our camp and gave copies out for nothing. Most of the men wouldn't have them even at that price, but some of us took them just for fun. Somebody stuck one up on a tree, and wrote *'The Soldier's Friend'* over it. 'Yes,' said one man, 'my leg tells me how much of a friend he is. I haven't walked right since I got the rheumatism underneath of his rotten blankets.' Another said: 'I've had the ague ever since the rain washed the shoddy uniform that he gave me off my back.' Another told of his shoes with pasteboard soles which he had got from 'the soldier's friend.' Altogether you never heard a rogue get such a good scowing as Curtin did, and Lincoln he and all his cent actors could have heard it. The boys then amused themselves throwing quids of tobacco at the picture, and, before we were done, Andy's face was changed into the more popular color of his favorite niggers. I wish we could get home to vote, but they say nobody but Abolition soldiers will be allowed to go, and that they intend to send home Yankees to carry the Pennsylvania election. Tell John to stand by his rights and vote for Woodward. Remember me to all inquiring friends. I must stop for the mail will soon go.

"Your dutiful son, ——."

### NEGRO EQUALITY.

Some persons allow themselves to be deceived by those of the Republican or Abolition leaders who say they are not in favor of negro equality, notwithstanding the daily accumulating evidence that then party does intend to take that position.

Wendell Phillipps now openly favors amalgamation; so does Tilton, of the *Independent* newspaper, and we quote below an article from the *Home Journal*, the editors of which are on most confidential terms with the President. In answer to the question by another paper: "Would you have us receive the colored race into domestic and social equality with ourselves?" the *Journal* says:

"And why not? Is it not done in the most polite and aristocratic circles of Europe. And are we indeed so greatly more delicate and sensitive than they? Ah! here is where the shoe pinches—and here is where the great proud sin of the North lies. Here is the heaviest demand which the Providence of God is this moment laying upon us. Here is the pride, the scorn, the arrogant repugnance which must be laid aside before the people of the North shall be ready to humble themselves beneath the mighty hand of God, and so be prepared to receive back from that hand the priceless national blessings of peace, union and prosperity. 'But how is it all to be brought about?' The Lord knows. We have no patent political or social nostrum to propound. The Lord will perform."

It seems, according to these members of the Kitchen Cabinet, that the war is to be indefinitely prolonged until the people of the North are willing to receive negroes on terms of *domestic* and *social* equality; when we will be prepared to receive the blessings of peace, union and prosperity. We believe that the men who talk in this way are not only enemies to the Government, (not Abe Lincoln,) but they are undesignedly, perhaps, the worst foes of the negro race.

To attempt to force on the people of the North, domestic and social equality with negroes is to decree the extermination of the negro race in the Northern States.

What people may think of prolonging the war until the above result is brought about, they can answer by their votes at the October election.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It has been announced from headquarters that that portion of the National debt which is represented by bonds and notes was on the 1st July last, all but ELEVEN HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! And this does not include the amount due discharged soldiers, the representatives of discharged soldiers, back pay, pension or bounty money, or any of the many thousand of claims against the Government which have not yet passed audit. It will soon be swelled to TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!—What a consoling thought (?) to the tax payers of the country whom the Abolitionists are trying to persuade that it is a blessing. All the young, able-bodied men they compel to go to war, and the old men they burden with taxes. A few more years of Abolition rule and the earth will be covered with blood and greenbacks. God save the country! if they get an extention of their lease of despotism, anarchy and misrule.—*Westmoreland Republican.*

"The condemnation of the Radical measures of the Administration in power is the highest obligation of a patriot."—*Governor Bramlette of Kentucky*

### A PHOTOGRAPH OF CURTIN.

The day before the Abolition Convention at Pittsburg, the *Gazette*, the leading Administration journal published in the West, entered a solemn protest against the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin in the following word:

"We trust, however, that nobody in the Convention will allow himself to be misled by the idea that a man like Curtin, and with such a record as we have shown of him, can be forced upon the people of this county by putting him in nomination against their will. We know what we say, when we give notice to those who may be tempted to this view, that he is universally believed by the people here to be *corrupt*—to have sold the State and the party both—and to be anything but well affected to the National Administration or the truly loyal men at home; they know indeed, so well the sort of company he keeps, and the kind of influences that have governed him, that we have but given shape and utterance to their invincible repugnance to the man, and done what they desired in endeavoring to save the party, by warning the managers that *they must neither touch, taste nor handle anything so* UNCLEAN, if they consider the vote of the strongest Republican county in the State or the nation an important one."

Can it be possible that a majority of freemen of Pennsylvania will record their votes in favor of the shoddy candidate, who has been so utterly condemned by members of his own party?

### WOODWARD AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

Judge Woodward is a thorough Pennsylvanian by birth, by education, and in feeling. All his interests are in this State, all involved in the preservation of the Union. One of his sons, Col. George W. Woodward, commands the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Mann's old regiment; another served as a captain in a company which he raised in Luzerne county, during the raids of last year and this, and both were in the battle of Gettysburg. Judge Woodward has been nominated—not by the shoddy men, the contractors' party, the blackman's faction, who are striving to degrade American citizens by black suffrage,—not by men who manage to live on politics and by their wits—but as the exponent of their principles, by the Democracy, the conservatives, the people; by the agricultural interests, by the mercantile, the professional, the manufacturing classes outside of Administration patronage; by the self-supporting, the self-dependent men who own the soil of Pennsylvania, and whose interests are those of the country; who are identified with the State and with the Union; men who cannot, like contractor capitalists, send their capital to Europe if the country is overwhelmed by misfortune, but must bear whatever befalls the country.—And yet these men and their candidates are termed secessionists. They have far more interest in the preservation of the Union than their opponents.—*The Age.*

### WHITE MEN, REMEMBER,

That Andrew G. Curtin, the Abolition candidate for Governor, is the candidate of the party which has, in some of the States, and would in all, degrade the white man by giving to the negro the right to vote, and thus place the blacks upon an equality with the whites; that Curtin's party, in the Legislature of this State, during the last session, voted against every proposition to prevent negroes of other States from coming into Pennsylvania, and thereby prejudicing the interests of our white laborers; that Curtin's party, in Massachusetts, not only gave to negroes the right to vote, but gave them that right while they withheld it from the naturalized white man, so that a negro and a naturalized Irishman or German, coming into that State, on the same day, the negro should vote two years before the Irishman or German could exercise that privilege!

White men should also remember that Daniel Agnew, the Abolition nominee for Supreme Judge, on the same ticket with Curtin, did, as a member of the Reform Constitutional Convention of this State, vote in favor of conferring the right to vote upon negroes, the same as on the whites.

The white men of Pennsylvania should, and doubtless will, remember these facts, and if they believe with the late Senator Douglas, of Illinois, that "this Government was made by white men, (such as Washington, Madison and Franklin,) for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever," they cannot and will not vote for Curtin and Agnew, but will cast their votes for WOODWARD and LOWRIE.—*Jeffersonian.*

### A SENSIBLE PROPOSITION.

The Louisville *Journal* makes a very sensible proposition to the Southern people; one which will have to be acted upon and carried out to the letter before we can have peace, re-union and constitutional government. Here is the proposition:

"The government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free," said Mr. Lincoln. "A Union between free States and slave States is impossible," responded Jeff Davis. Now rebs, if we put down all such of our fellows as think with Old Abe and you put down all such of yours as think with Old Jeff, no doubt we and you will be able to get along very well together again. Let's try it.

We are trying it now, in Pennsylvania; our neighbors in New York, Ohio, and other northern States are trying it, and with a fair prospect of success. Over the line, in North Carolina, they show a strong disposition to try it, as they do also in some other southern States, and perseverance will carry them through. Then, fanaticism and despotism in both sections strangled, the good old times will be restored, and the nation start forward on a new career of happiness, prosperity and glory, refined and sublimated by the fiery ordeal through which she will have passed.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ One of the enrolling officers in New York was detected, like the one in Washington city, mentioned by us a few weeks ago, in receiving bribes for dropping names from the enrolling lists, thus enabling persons to make a sure thing of escaping the draft. Where *two* are caught probably twenty are guilty.

☞ The *Clinton Democrat* says it is reported that the drafted men of Potter and Tioga counties (strong Republican counties,) are not required to report for duty until after the election! The Lewisburg *Chronicle* says it is informed that no drafted man or substitute, will be called to leave our [Union] county, until about the 15th October—two days after the election! Union county is another hot-bed of Republicanism!!!

### SHALL THE SOLDIERS VOTE?

We answer yes, most assuredly. Whenever entitled to vote, they will like their fellow citizens in civil life, exercise that dearest right of freemen and register their verdict at the polls. He who goes to fight the battles of his country loses none of his civil rights, but retains them all under the law equally with those who remain at home. If it were not that in our country all stand upon an equality, the high and low, rich and poor, officer and private, at that bulwark of freedom the ballot-box, we might say that the soldiers who have made such sacrifices for their country, have peculiar rights to vote. But the law views him as simply a citizen when he comes to exercise this great prerogative of a citizen. He enjoys the same right with the citizen, and nothing more. He is a citizen-soldier.

What then is the qualification required for voters?

"Every white freeman of the age of twenty-one, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."—*Art. 3., Sec. 1., Constitution of Pennsylvania.*

It is clear from this, that every Pennsylvanian, who is at his *home*, the place of his *residence*, on the day of the election, has a right to vote.

Where then is the soldier's home? The Supreme Court of our State, composed of Democratic and Republican judges, last winter, decided unanimously, with one exception—Judge Thomson dissenting—

"When a soldier returns to his election district, he resumes all the civil rights of citizenship, and his *residence being unannulled by his temporary absence*, he has a right to vote on election day; but under the Constitution to which his fealty is due, he can acquire *no right to vote elsewhere except by a change of residence from one district to another.*"—Chase vs. Miller, 5 Wright's Reports, 423.

The same Court decides in the same case that the "signification of the word 'RESIDENCE' as used in the Constitution, is the same as domicile, (home)—a word which means the place where a man establishes his abode, makes the seat of his property, and exercises his civil and political rights." 5 Wright, 420.

The law is plain. Every soldier who is at his home on election day, is a voter. To apply the law—Every resident of York county, who resided in the county when he enlisted, now in the military service, is entitled to a vote if in the district in which he resided at the time of such enlistment, on the day of the election. The soldiers now here from other counties and election districts in this State, are entitled to vote in such counties and election districts, where they resided when they enlisted.

And all soldiers who have voluntarily, of their *own choice*, changed their residence from the particular election district in which they resided at the date of their enlistment, in other counties, to any particular election district in this county, are entitled to vote in this county upon satisfying the election officers by sufficient proof that they have had a *bona fide* residence in the district in which they offer to vote, ten days immediately preceding the election—having changed their residence or domicile to such election district in this county.

We have been led to these remarks for the reason that the political opponents of the Democratic party charge it with a desire to deprive the soldiers of their votes,—to disfranchise the brave defenders of the Union. This accusation is one of the thousand lies the Abolitionists invent against the Democratic party, and is one of the very blackest.

As a matter of *right and justice* we wish every soldier *entitled to vote* under the law, to vote his independent sentiments, if he desires to exercise the sacred right.

As Democrats, on the ground of *policy*, we wish every qualified voter in the army of the Union to vote. We know that a majority of the soldiers, when they went to the defence of the Union were Democrats, and are still proud to belong to that party which was always the Union party. We have the first Democrat to see who left York county as a soldier and returned an Abolitionist. We have seen and heard of many Republicans who have returned Democrats.

We know the soldiers are patriotic and intelligent, and love purity and honesty.—We have no fear of a majority of them voting for the shoddy Governor, Curtin, who permitted dishonest contractors to furnish them with wooden soled shoes, shoddy uniforms and rotten blankets, as charged upon Gov. Curtin by the ablest Republican papers in Western Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* and Pittsburgh *Dispatch.*

We are not afraid of them voting for Gov. Curtin, who approved and endorsed the removal of that friend of the soldier, the favorite chieftain of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN.—They will not by voting for Curtin, endorse that act.

The Pennsylvania Reserves will not vote for the party who sent the New Hampshire regiments *home to vote* last spring and refused to permit the Reserve regiments longer in the service and more decimated in battle, to visit their homes in the old Keystone State.

And it is not very probable the soldiers will vote for the party which sends them home ONLY WHEN THEY WANT THEIR VOTES.

We say, send every Pennsylvania soldier *home to the place of his residence*, Democrats and Republicans alike. Let him see his wife and little ones, his parents, sisters and friends *if it be only at election time.* It is nothing but justice, if they can be spared from the public service. Our word for it, they will vote for "the Union as it was—the Constitution as it is—for Woodward, Lowrie and the Constitution."

*Mementoes from Gettysburg.*—On Wednesday some of the sad relics of the Gettysburg field were exhibited at the rooms of the Christian Commission, Philadelphia. The Ledger says:

The sight of one box was particularly affecting, as the contents were handle by handle, taken out and spread upon the counter. The bundles were the last tokens of dying soldiers, committed into the faithful trust of delegates of the Christian Commission, to be sent to the mourners at home. Bibles, hymn books, pocket books, watches, lockets, memorandum books, with other touching tokens, shouldered, compressed, and disfigured, formed the precious contents of this box. Many dollars of our own and Confederate money were enclosed in the parcels. Nearly half the bundles were from North Carolina soldiers, and the remainder from our own men, who assorted these relics and assigned them to the care of trustworthy Christian men, sacredly commissioned to see to their safe delivery.

☞ If the questions to be decided at the election were dispassionately examined, the Constitutional Democratic candidates would have every vote in the county, except those of office-holders, expectants and dependants. Democrats, do your part, reason with your neighbors, and many of those who are now hostile to your views will be persuaded by common sense and constrained by conscience, so as to become members of the great Democratic family, bound to her in political affection, inspired by the holiest recollections of the past, animated by the dearest hopes of the future, resolved to vindicate the rights of their race against all enemies, to defend the Constitution against all assailants, and never to surrender the Union of the States or the heritage of liberty.