The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1863. NO. 11.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT-LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 5, 1859. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg April 6, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickling's store, where he is willing to serve any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Refers to Rev. Dr. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and rejected those more injurious, such as antimonial, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c.

☞ Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Welty.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m

Notice.

THE firm of Drs. CRESS & TAYLOR is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, on September 15 h, 1863. All persons having claims against or indebted to said firm will please present them to Dr. A. J. Cover for adjustment.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the public and Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old office, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Adams County

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1841.

President—Thomas C. Miller.
Vice President—C. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David McCleary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob Kinzer, Abraham Schriver.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, Jacob Kinzer, A. Heintzelman, D. McCleary, C. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Dickey, S. H. Forney, H. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. Gates, Henry, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, J. Scott, H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Hair, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and I give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 8 1860.

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, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Come, One and All!

THE subscriber, having re-opened his Saloon in the North-east corner of the Diamond, invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his excellent ALE, PORTER, BROWN STOUT, WINE, CHAMPAGNE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c. He hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.

H. W. CHRISMER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 24, 1863. tf

Old Gold and Silver

WANTED.—The highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coin purchased, and the highest price given, by

JOSEPH BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond,
Feb. 22, 1863.

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

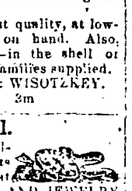
WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shucked. Restaurants and families supplied.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1863. 3m

Removal.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has removed his WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, to the room opposite the Bank, on York street, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adjusting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

Jacobs's Saloon Revived.

THE undersigned have leased Jacobs's Saloon, in Chambersburg street, and intend to keep it in the best style, hoping that the public will appreciate their efforts to please by giving them a large patronage. They will receive OYSTERS regularly and do them up in all styles: YOUNG CHICKENS LIKEWISE. HAM AND EGGS, and almost everything that may be called for, will be served. They will also keep ALE, LAGER, PORTER, WINES, &c. They are determined to do things up in the most desirable manners and feel certain of pleasing all who may call.

NICHOLAS CODORI, JR.,
JOSEPH SHORB.

Gettysburg, Sept. 21, 1863.

Come with a Rush

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the Clothing business, at Samson's old stand, in the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock, for cash, will be much enlarged, to embrace every style of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, in short, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call, as he intends to keep so perfect a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No trouble to show goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

June 15, 1863. tf

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, 12 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.

Notice.

ISAAC VAN ORSDAL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration, de bonis non with the will annexed, on the estate of Isaac Van Orsdal, late of Straban twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN F. FELTY, Adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

JOSEPH HARTZEL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Hartzel, late of Franklin twp., Adams co., deceased having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM BART, Adm'r.

Nov. 16, 1863. 6t

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

S. R. Tipton

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that he has commenced making BROOMS. He will make them on the shares or as will best suit his customers.

Persons having Broom Corn will please call. Shop in McConaughy's Hall, on corner of first floor. [Nov. 9, 1863.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer *Clothing* in town.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Important Notice

IN RELATION TO THE JANUARY DRAFT. —*Headquarters, Provost Marshal, Sixteenth District, Pennsylvania.* Chambersburg, November 25, 1863.—Printed alphabetical lists of the names and residences of all persons, of both classes, enrolled as liable to military duty in this District, are being prepared as rapidly as possible.

Copies will at once be forwarded to the several Enrolling Officers, at whose houses as well as at Post Offices and other public places they may be inspected.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment and claim to have his name stricken off the List, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is and will not be at the time, (January 5th,) fixed for the next draft, liable to military duty on account of

1st Alienage.
2d Non-residence.
3d Unsuitableness of Age.
4th Manifest Permanent Physical Disability.

The time for so appearing before the Board and claiming to have names stricken off will expire with the 20th of December next, after which day no cases will be heard.

Persons who may be cognizant of other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the Lists, are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment. All persons enrolled on information thus received are entitled to avail themselves of the privilege of appearing within the time limited and claiming to have their names stricken off, the same as if they had been originally enrolled.

The Board of Enrollment will be in session daily until 20th prox., to act on such cases as may be presented.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. & Pro. Mar. 16th Dis. Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. 3t

Notice.

JACOB REX'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Rex, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS REX,
BURKHART WERT,
Administrators.

Nov. 23, 1863. 6t

The Great American Tea Comp'y,

31 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK,

SINCE its organization, has created a new era in the history of WHOLESALING TEAS IN THIS COUNTRY. They have introduced their selections of TEAS, and are selling them at not over TWO CENTS (.02 Cents) PER POUND ABOVE COST, NEVER DEVIATING FROM THE ONE PRICE A-KED.

Another peculiarity of the Company is that their TEA TASTER not only devotes his time to the selection of the TEAS as to quality, value, and particular styles for particular localities of country, but he helps the Tea buyer to choose out of their enormous stock such Teas as are best adapted to his particular wants, and not only this, but points out to him the best bargains.

It is easy to see the incalculable advantage a TEA BUYER has in this establishment over all others.

In the supreme judge of Tea at the Market—if his time is valuable—he has all the benefits of a well organized system of doing business, of an immense capital, of the judgment of a professional Tea Taster, and the knowledge of superior assortment.

This too besides all Tea buyers—no matter if they are thousands of miles from this market—to purchase on as good terms here as the New York merchants.

Parties can order TEAS and will be served by us *as well as though they came themselves*, being sure to get *original packages, true weight*, and *Teas*; and *the* TEAS are WARRANTED as *represented*.

We issue a Price List of the Company's Teas, which will be sent to all who order it; comprising

HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY & SKIN, OOLONG, SOUCHONG, ORANGE & HYSON LEKOE. JAPAN TEA of every description, colored and uncolored.

This list has *each kind of Tea divided into* Four Classes, namely: CARGO, *high* CARGO, FINE, FINEST, that every one may understand from description and the prices annexed that the Company are determined to undersell the whole Tea trade.

We guarantee to sell ALL our Teas at not over TWO CENTS (.02 cents) per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 51 Vesey St., New York.

Oct. 19, 1863. 3m

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN
COAL AND LUMBER,
STOVES,
TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.
—ALSO—
SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.

Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Sept. 28, 1863. tf

No More Poisons.

PROCESSES for the Preparation, Improvement, and Imitation of LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS, including Brandies, Wines, Whiskies, Gins, Rums, Porter, Ale, Cider, Cordials, Bitters, etc.—Every dealer in liquors has long known and felt it to be of the highest importance to the profitable conduction of his business, that he should be in possession of certain information which has hitherto been strictly confined to wholesale houses. This information is now, for the first time, placed within the reach, and adapted to the successful and most profitable use, of ALL dealers. Particulars will be mailed, free of charge, to those sending address to LUE & COOKE, P. O. Box 357, Washington, D. C.

☞ N. B.—No others but dealers need apply, as no information will be sent to any one who does not accompany his address with the pledge that he is a dealer in liquor.

Nov. 16, 1863. 4m

For Sale.

A VERY desirable FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 ACRES—Buildings and Land good. Will be sold on very accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia, a large stock of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, Over-coatings, Cassinets, Vestings, Flannels, Muslins, Jeans, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 28, 1863.

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

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

The Muse.

NEVER AGAIN.

Broken the golden chord,
Severed the silken tie;
Never again will the old days come,
Darling, to you and I.

Dead the beautiful Past!
Scattered around its bier
Pale thoughts lie thick, and memories
Of days that were so dear.

Memories! Fold them up—
Lay them sacred by!
What avails it to dream of the Past?
The Future for you and I!

Broken the silken chord,
Severed the golden chain,
Linking us with the beautiful days
That never can come again!

Miscellaneous.

A MINNESOTA LAWSUIT.

In the semi-rural district of Winona, forty miles north of this city on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi River, lives, among some other people, a jolly good fellow of a justice of the peace, whose ideas of matters are much like the current of a deep river. Once started in a deep river, it is hard to turn them. On a fair day last week, after the 10 x 12 law dispensary had been swept, after the chairs had been set in a short row against the side of the office, and sundry whipped quibs of tobacco and mutilated cigar stubs had been kicked under the stove, there was a wooden step on the stairs and a vigorous knock at the door.

"Come in," said the justice, as he settled into a legal look so befitting a man of law duly elected to dispense the favors of the blind goddess.

A stout woman entered. She had on a short woolen dress—woolen-soled shoes—sported red cheeks, black hair, and eyes that snapped like the lock of a shot gun.—In a Portugese accent, and in the worst possible English, she said:

"You law man?"

"Yes, madam; be seated."

"Want paper. Want paper to take man."

Just then a stout French half-breed entered the room. He was unable to speak half a dozen of words, and looked either scared or bashful. The Judge saw at once that there was a marriage to come off, and said to the woman, who stood with compressed lips watching the justice and the door:

"Want paper to take this man."

"Yes, want paper. Me taken out. [Nice woman, thought the justice.] He no good man. Me take him as quick as can!"

"All right, my covies—fix you in the jerk of a lamb's tail!" said the justice, as he turned to the man and said:

"You know this woman—can you take her?"

The man shook his head and muttered unintelligible words.

"Ah! I see; can't talk English. Well, never mind."

He ran into the street, invited a few friends up stairs, and on returning with them said to the woman:

"You want to take this man for better or for worse?"

"Yes, me want to take him—me pay."

"All right!" Then turning to the man who stood trembling—

"You take this woman for better or for worse, and promise to keep her," etc.

"*Umph!*" and several nods of the head.

"Then in the name of law, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I pronounce you man and wife," and he stepped forward before the woman could say a word, and kissed her red lips.

Slap came her hand in his face and she clutched his chair. The new husband jumped in to take the woman away, and to protect her as the justice supposed, when in self-preservation he hit him a rap on the nose. The woman pitched into the new husband, who in turn pitched into her, and for about five minutes there was a general hustling, and a display of legs, garters, and things decidedly astonishing.

At last the parties were separated, when *the man and the woman took another turn* at each other, the blood and hair flying in all directions. Down came the stove, over went the table, clatter went the chairs, and into the street went the justice with a black eye, and the bosom of his shirt looking like a warranty deed covered with red seals.

A crowd rushed up stairs and found the man and woman lying on the floor, hugging each other like young bruins, their arms and legs mixed up worse than tomato-vines, the woman on top!

The newly married couple were separated, when, through the aid of two interpreters, it was discovered that the night before the parties, occupying adjoining shanties in the lower part of town, had got into a quarrel over a stove pipe, which was claimed by both, and from words they had come to blows. Each party had hastened to the justice's office in the morning for a warrant for the other, with the result as stated above. The last news from there was, that the parties had gone in search of another justice to unmarry them, while the genial cause of their terrible squabbles was "settling up the boys," and bathing his bunged eye with whisky. For an actual fact, it is the richest within our knowledge.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

Too Smart.—We know of a man in a certain Western city who was very fond of ducks, but, on account of the number he bought at market, was not unfrequently troubled with tough ones. One day, wishing for a goodly number, he went to the poultry dealer and said he was an afflicted boarding house keeper—that his boarders were ravenous, especially when things were young and tender.

"Now," said our character with a wink, "I want you to pick out all the tough ones—all the tough ones—you've got."

The delighted dealer finds no difficulty in picking out a number of tough ones.

"Are these all the really tough ones you have got?"

"All!" was the reply.

"Then," said our epicure, "I'll take all of the other lot, if you please."

☞ The wealthiest man in Indiana has committed suicide.—*Exchange paper.*

The wealthiest country on the face of the globe is doing the same thing.

MR. SEWARD AT GETTYSBURG.

Mr. Seward, after the fighting was over, went to Gettysburg to do what is more in his line than fighting—make a speech and have "a lively time." His speech was so important that the Government censors permitted it to come over the wires at once, so that all loyal citizens could read it at breakfast the morning after it was delivered.—Some strange reflections it must have given rise to in the minds of Pennsylvanians.

Among the arguments used by the Democracy to the people in this State was one which suggested itself as a certainty to the mind of every intelligent thinker on the subject, namely, that on a separation of the Union, Pennsylvania would be a border State, and if not the actual battle-ground of the struggle which would ensue, would be liable, from its situation, to forays and incursions from the enemy. The ravages of Pennsylvania valleys and the destruction of our property were foretold by Democratic orators and printed by Democratic newspapers. To all of which the Republicans, *with one voice, replied, in mockery*, that all these prophecies were imaginary and but threats to prevent men from conscientiously voting; that there would be no separation, no war—there would be no fighting in Pennsylvania, or anywhere else. No one was louder or more frequent in his assertions of the falsity of the Democratic arguments than Mr. Seward. Over and over again—in almost every speech he made—the idea of wars and battles, consequent on the success of the Republican party, was laughed at and denied as a device of the opposite party. If, then, three years of brilliant and stupendous mendacity had not forbade surprise at any effort of that kind, what would have been our natural exclamation on reading the following extract from Mr. Seward's Gettysburg effort?

"He anticipated forty years ago that the battle of freedom would be fought upon this ground, and that slavery would die."—[Loud cheering.]

Now, one thing is evident—either Mr. Seward told an untruth at Gettysburg, or else he has been untruthful for forty years, during all which time he said there would be no fighting. If he anticipated, forty years ago, that what he calls the battle of freedom would be fought on that ground, then his life since that anticipation has been a tissue of *falsehoods*. If he did not anticipate it, then he was just keeping his hand in, so that the State Department would observe no decrease in his action. For ourselves we hardly know which one of the falsehoods to believe. Looking at our foreign dispatches, it would seem that they were quite impossible to one without at least forty years of systematic mendacity as a training, and this inclines us to that belief; but, on the other hand, the prescience which he has exhibited in other things hardly warrants our credence in that prophetic gift which he so vainly claims.—Anyhow—and that is the main point—Mr. Seward's statements are irreconcilable on any basis of truth. He probably will not care much about that. But what will the people of Pennsylvania say to the man who for forty years has been coolly—nay, gladly—contemplating an invasion of Pennsylvania soil, and the death or mangling of fifty thousand of his fellow-citizens, and, so far from endeavoring to prevent it, has so shaped his course as to insure it, and after it is accomplished congratulates himself and the country on the fulfillment of such hopes?

But more:

"He said he was now sixty years of age, and for forty years he had been in public life. This, however, was the first time he had ever dared to address the people residing on the borders of Maryland."

What does he mean by that? He cannot mean to say that in southern counties of Pennsylvania there ever existed a time in which he could not have told as many untruths as he wanted to. That would have been purposeless falsehood, and we have not found Mr. Seward at that yet. What we suppose he means to say is, that so close to the borders of a slaveholding State he never had a chance to anathematize slavery. There is matter of congratulation for your fellow-citizens! Who shall say we have gained nothing by this war? A half a million of our bravest men are dead—dead by the most horrid form of dying—after enduring cruel sufferings—unknown millions of money have been spent—mourning and desolation darken every household in the land but Mr. Chase's and the contractors'. But the result is that Mr. Seward, after forty years' silence, may ventilate his oratory *near*—not *in*—(he has not quite got to that yet; a few millions more of money and thousands of men will accomplish it) a slave State. Is not this a mighty achievement for such preparation—is it not a cheap price that we have paid for this privilege? Do we not feel that the lives have been well lost, the money well spent, the agonies, the heart-aches well suffered, which have secured for us this inestimable boon?

How long is such a mockery of the feelings of this people to be endured? Pennsylvania soldiers never fought for such an object. How are these slanders and insults on those dead heroes at his feet to be avenged? Would Mr. Seward have dared to stand before that stalwart, living host, whom in that speech he maligned, and tell them that they were fighting for such a cause as this?

"There had been a great issue between the people of the country North and South, and it was now being determined in this contest. He was anxious to see slavery die by peaceful means, and by moral means, if possible, and now he was destined to see it die by the fate of war." [Applause.]

With a devilish deceit were those our sons and brothers inveigled into an army, to fight in the noblest and most exalted cause that man can give his life for; and when they have died in the glorious belief that it was their country—their Union—for which they offered up their lives—when they are cold in the ground and cannot resent the slander—comes the demon who had falsely entrapped them, and, standing on their bodies, denies them their *patriotism, denies them their life's opinion*, and degrades a triumphant sacrifice at the holiest of altars into a barbarous quarrel for a cause that the majority of these dead patriots hated and depised. Wonder it was that those whitened bones and eyeless skulls were not quickened into wrathful life and did not

"Start and tremble under his feet,"

animated by a sense of insult, which, not content with unblushingly acknowledging a base deceit practised on them living, attributed to them, dead martyrs to a holy cause, motives the most abhorrent that their natures could conceive.—*Age.*

A RICH INCIDENT.

In the vicinity of Bethlehem there resides a rich, Farmer named Mr. D., who is a rank Abolitionist. His wife, however, is a sound Democrat—and the two have often had political arguments, in which the husband contended for the elevation of the black man in social and political life. Recently Mr. D. went into a piece of timber to chop wood, and during his absence a wagon load of travelling negroes came to the house and asked for something to eat. Mrs. D. told them to walk in and she would get them dinner. She put them in the parlor and in a very short time had several fine chickens killed and roasting in the stove. About this time she saw her husband approaching the house, and meeting him in the yard she told him that some of his best friends had come down to pay him a visit and he should hurry up stairs and change his clothing. He did as directed and soon came down stairs dressed in his best Sunday suit. His astonishment may be imagined when his wife opened the parlor door and ushered him into the presence of eight or ten filthy darkies. By this time dinner was ready and the descendants of Ham did not wait to be invited a second time to sit down and help themselves.—The old man said the joke was too good to get mad about, but he felt sorry to lose the chickens, which he had promised to deliver to one of the Hotel-keepers at Bethlehem at 60 cents a pair.—*Easton Argus.*

NEGRO EQUALITY.

The Dayton *Empire* remarks, that when our forefathers said "all men are created *equal*," they meant that all *white* men were created with equal political rights. Any other interpretation of this declaration would make them either knaves or fools, for when they signed the document they were nearly all slaveholders, and by ordinances of the Constitution and statute laws they afterwards fixed the status of the negro as one of servitude and obedience.—Those are equal whom God has created equal, and no blinder piece of folly could well be perpetrated than an attempt to legislate the negro into the position of equality with the white men. Such an attempt is an insult to the laws of nature and the intelligence of mankind. But the men who now hold power believe, or profess to believe in negro equality, and they are using all the powers of the Government in order to bring it about. Even the preservation of the Government itself is subordinate to this purpose. The four million negroes, naturally indolent and incapable of supporting themselves in a civilized way, are, we are told, to be free, and to be endowed with equal rights with white men. Abolitionism now, not only demands negro equality at the North, but is determined to force on the people of the South the same policy.—At the South we behold a carnival of blood and horrors; in the North a free people striving to preserve their liberties and the dignity of their race through the ballot box. Let the people of the North sternly demand of the Administration that the war shall not be waged for the purpose of establishing negro equality in the South, or effecting the same purpose at the North, and we may have peace and a restored Union, for the only interest the Abolitionists have in the war is money and the success of their leveling policy. Let an injunction be placed on this propelling wheel and the machine that is tearing asunder the country must stop.

Paper.—The price of printing paper has again advanced. Newspaper editors are now paying over *one hundred and fifty per cent.* more for paper than formerly. If this advance continues, (and we see no prospect of anything else) we really fear many country papers will be compelled to suspend and go under. Subscribers should think of this, and pay up promptly. Formerly editors could afford to trust for one, two, and even three years, but this practice cannot be thought of these times—it costs too much. We intend to collect, and shall make a "forward movement" on some three hundred delinquents before long.—This we are determined on. We have hinted to certain non-paying *patrons* long enough. We will now act.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Making Cake without Butter.—One of our exchanges says that it has been informed by a lady, that she has discovered a plan by which all kinds of cakes can be made without butter. She says she takes a piece of fat salt pork, melts it down and strains it *through a piece of coarse thin muslin*, and then sets it aside to cool. It is then white and firm, and is used instead of butter in making any kind of cake. Try it—it will be a great saving in these times, when butter is thirty cents a pound.

☞ In Richmond, lately, a bonnet sold for $800. The following appears in the Richmond *Dispatch*:—"Wanted to sell privately, by a lady who is going out of mourning, an excellent black merino dress not soiled. Any one wishing to examine the dress can have it sent to her residence by addressing a note to 'Alpha,' *Dispatch* office. Price $250."

THE CONSERVATIVE UNION NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT CINCINNATI.

Gen. Gen. B. McClellan Recommended for the Nomination to the Next Presidency.

CINCINNATI, December 4.

The Conservative Union National Committee met at the Burnet House at 3 o'clock.

Governor Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, was made chairman *pro tem.*

Hon. Amos Kendall was elected permanent president of the committee.

William C. Hurd, of New York, was elected permanent treasurer.

The convention assembled at 12 o'clock in the large hall. The convention was addressed during its session by the following named gentlemen: Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky; J. P. Faurot, of New York; Lieutenant Governor Jacob, of Kentucky; William C. Hurd, of New York; General Leslie Combs; A Norton, of Texas; J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio; Samuel T. Williams, of Maryland; J. C. Phillips, of Ohio; Hamilton Pope, of New York; John H. James, of Ohio; J. Brunner, of Kentucky; Paul Shipman, of Louisville; Governor Campbell of Tennessee; R. F. Stevens, of New York, and many others.

Letters were read from Hon. John Bell Robinson, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, Washington Hunt, of New York, Hon. Lemuel Childs, Hon. Edward Biddle, of Massachusetts, Hon. W. Read of Pennsylvania, Governor Trumble and Hon. John L. Thayer, of Ohio; Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, of Illinois; Hon. John B. Huston, of Kentucky; Governor Colby, of Vermont; Hon. C. B. Calvert, of Maryland; Hon. B. Davis Nixon, of New York, and many others.

All expressed the greatest interest in the success of this movement, and nearly all the earnest desire for the nomination of General George B. McClellan by this convention. In deference to these numerous expressions in favor of General McClellan, the subject of his nomination was before the convention for its consideration, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, presented by Hon. J. B. Brunner:

Resolved, That this Committee of Consultation adopts and reaffirms the Kentucky platform of 1863, and suggests to the Conservative Union National Committee the name of George B. McClellan for the next presidency, and recommends to the said committee to take such action in regard to the nomination of candidates for president and vice president as they may deem expedient.

During the discussion the names of Hon. W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, General Leslie Coombs and Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, were mentioned with great interest for Vice President.

To-day the national committee convened and adopted the following resolution upon motion of Hamilton Pope, of Kentucky:

Whereas, the advisory convention held in Cincinnati on the 4th instant, having recommended to this committee the name of Geo. B. McClellan for the presidency and *none for the vice-presidency*, and it being deemed advisable to have a future meeting of this committee for nominating candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution be referred to a meeting of this committee, to be held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 23d day of this month, and that all members be earnestly requested to attend in that city, for the consideration of the resolution and such action as may be deemed advisable.

The permanent secretary of the committee is Mr. Stevens, of New York.

HARD TIMES.

We all called the times hard in 1857. They were hard for robbers and charlatans, but for the real toiling and industrious interests of the nation, they were good—because the currency was gold and all manner of goods were cheap. Malcontents clamored for revolution.—and therefore complained of the times. Now, however, we *have* hard times—the hardest ever known since the revolution. How is the poor and honest man to live? The contractor and robber of course gets rich off the sufferings of others. The poor man however pays 40 cents for a pound of coffee—the same money would have bought him four pounds in 1857. He pays 40 cents for muslin. He could have bought four times the quantity for the same money in 1857.—Does he get four times the wages now? If he does not, he must suffer in proportion as he receives less.

These are truly terrible times—and they are getting worse every day. How can the laborer pay his rent and keep his family from starvation at present prices?—*Allentown Democrat.*

Was Slavery or Abolitionism the Cause of the War?—General William Henry Harrison, in a letter which he wrote in 1820, said:

"I am and have been for many years so much opposed to slavery, that I will never live in a slave State. But I believe the Constitution has given no power to the General Government to interfere in this matter, and that to have slaves or no slaves, depends upon the people in each State. But, beside 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 the others, is to produce a state of discord and jealousy, *that will in the end prove fatal to the Union.*"

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Monday week says:

We learned yesterday, from a highly respected member of the Society of Friends resident in a neighboring county, that the society to which he is attached recently sent a committee to Vicksburg, to ascertain the true number and condition of the "contrabands" at that place and immediate vicinity. The committee have returned and report that they have found forty thousand, one-third of whom were entirely or nearly naked. Four hundred deaths occur on an average daily.

☞ A new England clergyman, enforcing on his congregation the necessity of practical godliness and contrasting the early Christians with those of the present generation, very properly remarked: "We have too many resolutions, and too little action. The *Acts* of the Apostles' is the title of the books of the New Testament, their *resolutions* have not reached us."

The first Marriage.—"And Adam said, This is now bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and cleave unto his wife; and they shall be one flesh." No cards.

☞ Barnum has got a new Lilliputian, smaller than either Tom Thumb or Commodore Nutt. He is 11 years old, 22 inches high, and weighs 17 pounds.

☞ The supreme tribunal of Madrid has just given final judgment in a suit which had been under litigation 240 years, and which involved the succession to the heritance of Pizarro, the invader and conqueror of Peru.

☞ The negroes of Cincinnati have just commenced the issue of a newspaper in that city, devoted exclusively to the negro race. It is called the *Colored Citizen.*

☞ The remains of the musical composers, Beethoven and Schubert, have been exhumed, photographed and reburied.—Photography is being run into the ground.

☞ Major General Thomas, McClellan's successor, was Captain (now General) Bragg's First Lieutenant in Mexico.