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, JAN. 11, 1864. No. 15.

The 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 Wampler's' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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. 3, 1859. tf

J. C. Neely,

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

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

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. County 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.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Highstreets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

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 Medical Practitioners; and discard those more injurious, such as mercury, arsenic, morphine, blue pill, blood letting &c.

Office in the eastern end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Wirt.

Gettysburg, Sept. 7, 1863.—3m

Dr. Wm. Taylor

[illegible] of the county and vicinity that he has [illegible] of his profession at the [illegible] Gettysburg, Pa. thankful for past favors he begs [illegible] a share of public patronage. [Sept. 28 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office at his residence, [illegible] Lutheran church, Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call. [illegible] Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 6, '63. tf

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 14, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.

Vice President—S. R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

Treasurer—David M'Creary.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Directors—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Clellan, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Irish, Samuel Danner, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, M. A. Plessing, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James 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.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ ADVICE GRATIS. ☜

May 12, 1863. tf

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,
Keeper of the Cemetery.

March 12, '60.

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store. tf

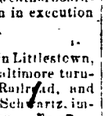
Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

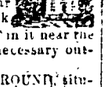
A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Warner Townsend, Jacob C. Shriver, Francis Coulson, and others, containing 17 Acres, more or less, improved with a Two-story Frame Roughcast Dwelling House, with a one-story Frame Roughcast Back-building attached, (cellar under a id house,) Log Smoke House, Bake-oven, frame weatherboarded Barn, Fruit Trees, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Welsh.

— ALSO —

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in Littlestown, in said county, fronting on the Baltimore turnpike, bounded south by the Railroad, and north and east by lots of David Schwartz, improved with a large Three-story BRICK HOTEL, with Back-building attached; Basement and Cellar under said House; large Brick Stable, well of water, with pump in it near the door of the dwelling, and other necessary outbuildings.



Also, ONE OTHER LOT OF GROUND, situate in said town and county, bounded by lots of George Smith and Daniel Crouse on the west, north and east by an alley and south by Railroad street, improved with a Two-story Frame-Weatherboarded Dwelling and SE. Blacksmith Shop, Frame Weatherboarded Stable, well of water, with a pump in it, near the door of the dwelling, some fruit trees, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Uriah J. M. Baughman.



ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Dec. 28, '63.

☞ Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Collectors,

TAKE NOTICE.—The Collectors of Taxes for 18[illegible] and previous years, in the different township of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their Duplicates on or before the 2nd day of January instant, on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations, &c., and if not settled, suits will be brought immediately thereafter, without regard to persons.

The Collectors of the present year will be required to pay over to the County Treasurer all monies that may be collected by the January Court.

EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB LIPPELMAN,
SAMUEL MARCH,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALLER, Clerk.

Jan. 4, 1864. td

Notice to Creditors.

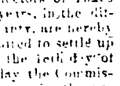
WHEREAS, in pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, at the instance of a certain Samuel Schwartz, of Conewago township, in the County of Adams, against a certain Louis H. Noviock, of the same township, in the county aforesaid, whereon certain goods and chattels of the said Louis H. Noviock have been attached, and are now in the custody of Simon Harnish and John Rahn, of the aforesaid township, until they shall be disposed of according to law. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Louis H. Noviock, to appear on SATURDAY, the 30th day of JANUARY inst., at my office, in the township aforesaid, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands agreeably to the directions of the said act.

MICHAEL REILY, J. P.

McSherrystown, Jan. 4, 1864. 3t

Real Estate

FOR SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY next, the Real Estate of Peter Wm. Warner, deceased, consisting of A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Straban township, in said county, containing 7 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Cessat, Sr., deceased, Peter Diehl, and others. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE, 1½ stories high, Log Stable, Log Spring House, with an excellent spring of water and some fruit trees.



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

ANNA MARGARET WARNER,
Administratrix.

By the Court—J. J. Fink, Clerk.

Dec. 28, 1863. ts*

Notice.

MARY ELIZABETH HEINTZELMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Elizabeth Heintzelman, late of Franklin township, 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.

SAMUEL BUCHER, Adm'r.

Dec. 28, 1863. 6t

Notice.

THE second account of Jesse D. Keller, Trustee under a Deed of Trust of Jacob Keller and Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

Dec. 30, 1864. tc*

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 18th day of JANUARY next:

E. M. NOEL, Oxford township.
STORE LICENSE.
J. J. EATON, Gettysburg.

JAMES J. FINK, Clerk.

Dec. 28, 1863. tc

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

SPRING and Summer Clothing just received at PICKINGS.

The Muse.

THE OLD YEAR, AND THE NEW.

The *midnight* bells are tolling,
The wintry winds are howling,
The cliff beat surge is growling
In thunders far away;
And heaven and earth are sighing,
And drearily replying,
"The Old Year lies a dying"—
"Old Year, good-bye!" they say.

The angry clouds are driven
Across the scowling heaven,
In vain the stars have striven
To show their shimmering light;
One broad and mighty shadow
Clothes stream and hill and meadow,
And wedded like a widow
Low droops the gloomy night.

Across the pathway shooting,
The spectral owl goes hooting,
The yelping fox is footing
His way along the moor;
At this, in farmers' houses
The baying watch-dog rouses,
Then stretches down and drowses,
And dreams upon the floor.

The roosted cock, right early,
Sings out his summons cheerly,
And through the night air clearly
The shrill notes float away;
His rivals with him vieing,
Through outstretched throats replying,
The echoes catch, till dying
The distant sounds decay.

Deep snows the ways are blocking,
Against the casement knocking
The wind makes dismal mocking,
With gusty rise and fall;
On creaking hinges hanging
The garden gate is banging,
And drearily are clanging
The windows one and all.

Through crannied hovels wheezing,
The bitter wind goes breezing,
Where the old crones hail freezing,
And dread, yet long for light;
Within the rich man's chambers
Glow bright and cheerful embers,
And sear thy he remembers
How goes the fateful night.

Little children, all together,
Like small birds of one feather,
Cling close, nor wintry weather
Mind they, in bed so warm;
The good man has been praying,
The good wife has been saying
"God help the traveler straying
On such a night of storm!"

Heap up the fire more cheerily—
We'll hail the New Year early,
The old one has gone surly—
A right good year and true!
We've had some pleasant rambles,
And merry Christmas gambols,
And roses with our brambles,
Adieu, Old Year, adieu!

Here comes the New Year duly,
We'll give him welcome truly,
Come mark the score up newly—
Time's dies apace away!
Let's meet him like a lover,
His brows with chaplets cover—
When his reign, too, is over,
"Good-bye, Old Year," we'll say.

Miscellaneous.

"JOHN DUPPS."

It was Charley Edwards' birth-day, and his mother, to please him, gave him the liberty to invite a number of his play mates to spend the afternoon with him. Children never forget engagements of this kind, and all the little fellows were early at the house. For a while they played about the large garden: first at one thing, then, when tired of it, at another. Then some one proposed going into the house, to play blind man's bluff, and so the large dining-room was cleared for the fun.

There was one boy, John Dupps, at this party of whom I wish particularly to tell you. He was not a very bad boy—no worse than most boys, and yet he was not a good boy—always good—as you will see.

The privilege of going where they pleased was given to the children, provided they disturbed nothing. It is oftentimes a very hard matter, for boys especially, to keep "hands off." John Dupps, while the play was going on, became tired of it, and stepped into the parlor, adjoining the room they were in. How many beautiful things were there! What pretty books, and shells, and ornaments! What beautiful birds! far more beautiful than he had ever before seen! How many nice little things!—"Surely Mrs. Edwards can scarcely know what a quantity she has. And the books, so full of pictures! That is a beauty with the crimson back on it—Stories for Little Folks. I would like a book like that. I wonder if she would miss this little bit of a one?" So John Dupps was thinking.—"I should love to have it. There ain't any body about to see me"—and John slipped the book into his pocket. Quickly he returned to the dining-room. "Here is John," said one of the boys; and immediately John's face turned as crimson as the book in his pocket.

"Johnny, you blush like a girl," said Mrs. Edwards.

"I am so hot," replied John. *That* was an untruth.

"If you are," said the boy next him, "Why don't you keep your hands out of your pocket."

Something kept saying to John, "They all know you are a thief—your face looks like a thief's, John Dupps. Take that book out of your pocket. What a shame, John Dupps, to steal from so kind a lady." Poor boy, he was now so uncomfortable that he took his cap and left the house. It would have been far better if he had returned at once to the parlor and replaced the stolen book. But he soon reached his home, and, going to his room as quietly as he could, he sat down and drew from his pocket the cause of his trouble. "Pshaw, nape," thought he, "they won't miss it, and I'll keep it locked in my little box: and no one shall know it is there. I'll look at the pictures a while. Poetry in it, too."

"It is a sin to steal a pin
As much as if a greater thing."

Instantly he left the book drop. The first words in the stolen treasure were words of conviction. "I won't keep it there. I can't have such a book about me. The Good Man placed those lines just there for me." Oh, how well he thought so!

"What are you doing here?" cried Charley Edwards, rushing unheralded into the room.

John Dupps' mortification was complete. There could be no disguising facts now.—There lay the stolen book on the floor, and its owner before him.

"Will you forgive me, Charley?"

"Certainly. What for, John—for leaving so soon?"

"No, no. For taking your book!"

"This one," asked Charley, lifting it from the floor.

"Yes."

"But you didn't mean to keep it, John?"

"Yes, but I did, though, and that's what makes me so sorry."

"Ma prizes this book more than any other. It is sister Jane's book, and she is dead, John. Ma would have felt sorely the loss of it."

"Ain't I a bad boy, Charley?"

"Not if you won't do so again. And come; I'll take the book and put it myself in the parlor, and no one shall know of it—not even Ma; and I'll never, never speak of it again."

And generous Charley kept his word.—The book was placed on the table where it had long been kept by the hand of affection. The boys returned together to their sports—Charley to enjoy himself, but John to think over what he never forget, that

"It is a sin to steal a pin
As much as it a greater thing."

—*Youth's Evangelist.*

BALKING HORSES.

If you have balky horses, it is your fault, and not the horses'; for if they do not pull true, there is some cause for it, and if you will remove the cause, the effect will cease. When your horse balks he is excited, and does not know what you want him to do.—When he gets a little excited, stop him five or ten minutes; let him become calm; go to the balky horse, pat him, and speak gently to him; and as soon as he is over his excitement, he will, nine cases out of ten, pull at the words; whipping and slashing and swearing only make the matter worse.

After you have soothed him awhile, and his excitement has cooled down, take him by the bits; turn him a few ways as you can; pull out the traces; start off a little; unbuckle; then go and hitch on the balky horse, and let the other stand first: then you can take him anywhere you wish. A balky horse is always high-spirited, and starts quick; has his quail out before the other starts; by stunting before him, the other starts too.

By close application of this rule you can make any balky horse pull. If a horse has been badly spoiled, you should hitch him to the empty wagon, and pull it around while on level ground; then put on a little load, and increase it gradually, caressing as before, and in a short time you will have a good horse that will work without troubling you.

The Burning of the Theatre in Richmond, Va.—It was fifty-two years ago last Saturday evening since the theatre in Richmond, Va., was burned. The conflagration occurred on the evening of the 26th of December, 1811. It was the occasion of Mr. Richings' benefit, and was the fullest house of the season. There were five hundred and ninety persons in the theatre, of whom 80 were children. The fire caught from the sudden raising of the chandelier so high that it ignited the scenery. There was but one exit from the building, and seventy-one perished in the flames: eighteen white men, forty women, and seven children, and six people of color. Among those who were lost were George W. Smith, Governor of the State, and Mr. Venables, President of the Bank of Richmond. A church was afterwards erected on the site.

Young Girl Kidnapped in Washington County, Illinois.—Thirteen men visited the house of Mr. N. A. Linton, a Quaker, residing near Richview, in Washington co., Ill., on the night of the 5th ult., armed with revolvers, and demanded his daughter, a beautiful girl of 16, just home from school, on pain of instant death of the entire family in case of refusal. Resistance was impossible; the girl was dragged to her room, forced to dress, carried to a buggy, and taken away; eight men remaining to guard the house until morning. No clue to the villains or her whereabouts has been gained.

☞ Secretary Seward, in his speech at Auburn, made the express avowal that those who elected Lincoln "will not acquiesce in the election of another in 1864 without bloodshed." How is this better than Jeff. Davis. Davis dissented from Lincoln's election because he knew that the Abolitionists anticipated the destruction of Southern interests, and Seward dissents from the defeat of Lincoln because he knows that it anticipates the destruction of Abolitionism.

How it is Thought the Political Cat May one Day Jump.—Hon. John M'Keon, in the course of a speech recently delivered in New York, made the following remarks:

"Mr. Sumner, standing in the Senate of the United States, made a speech, in which he said that the twin relics of barbarism were not slavery and polygamy, but Catholicity and slavery. It is denied that Mr. Sumner ever said so. It is published in the *Congressional Globe* and re-printed in the *Herald* of this city. Born and educated a Catholic, I confess a poor one, I see the coming storm, and I believe sincerely today that when the knife is taken from the throats of the Southern people, it will be turned to the throat of every Catholic in the North."

☞ A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Chattanooga on the 24th ult., says: "Grant's headquarters are at Nashville, and will be there this winter. This indicates that offensive operations are at present suspended. The work to be done just now is feeding, repairing, and recruiting, and until this is completed little else can be accomplished."

☞ During the recent terrible gale on the coast of England, a Hamburg ship was wrecked and three hundred of her passengers drowned.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

A change in the *personnel* of the federal Administration, is at all times a matter of profound interest to the people of this country, because the future of the States for weal or woe, depends in no small degree upon the character of the men selected to preside over the destinies of the Republic for four years. With the success or failure of a candidate, with the principles he represents, our history is to be shaped, not merely for the brief term of the administration involved, but for years to follow.—The triumph of Mr. Jefferson, in 1800, gave tone to the policy of the government for more than half a century. During the period of sixty years in which, with scarcely an intermission, the Democratic party held the reins and gave direction to public affairs, the prosperity of the country was almost unexampled in the annals of the world. The election of Mr. Lincoln brought a new set of men and a new antagonistic policy into the government; and the deplorable condition in which we find ourselves to-day is the result. Under Democratic rule the advancement of the Republic in everything that makes a great, powerful, and prosperous people, astonished the world, and excited the envy of Europe; in three years of Abolition sway, all this wealth and power has been used to rend the republic in fragments and cover the land with desolation and mourning. These three years have cost more than the whole expenses of the government, from the time Washington took his seat in the Presidential chair to the lamentable day we found it occupied by Abraham Lincoln. The rapidity with which a debt rivalling that of England has been accumulated, astonishes the world, while the heart sickens at the thought of the frightful sacrifices of human life.

To arrest this mad work, and rescue what is left of our fair country from parricidal hands, or to resign ourselves to the continuance of the work of destruction, and final overthrow of the liberty of the people; this is the problem that must be met and decided by American freemen at the next Presidential election. There are rival candidates for the nomination of the Administration party; but whichever succeeds in securing the nomination, we may depend upon it the policy of the Abolition destructives will be faithfully adhered to.

It becomes the duty of patriotic citizens, therefore, to secure, if possible, the harmonious and united action of the conservative masses in opposition to the disunion faction at the North, that is actively and efficiently abetting the Disunionists of the South. With a hearty union of the conservative elements, the Abolitionists can be routed, and the foundation laid for the great work of restoring peace and Union to the country.

The time has not come for a designation of the leader of such a movement. The events of the next six months will point out the man. They may indicate the necessity for a military leader, or that some man who has in civil life given evidence of statesmanlike ability, would better serve the interests of the country. They may concentrate opinion in favor of some name already prominent before the country or evolve one not yet spoken of in this connection. But that a leader will be found worthy of the cause, of the mighty work he will have to undertake, and who will prove an honor to the country, we do not permit ourselves to doubt. With such a leader to uphold our banner, with such a cause for which to struggle, and with unity and enthusiasm in our counsels, success can scarcely be doubtful.—*New Haven Daily Register.*

Presidential Schemings.—The New York correspondent of the *Boston Post* writes as follows: "President making has become the rage—now that the big international prize fight has let go of the politicians. Greely came out strong for Chase at the Phillips meeting on Wednesday night, while the Loyal Leaguers have cold shouldered both Lincoln and Chase in their disposition to conciliate the Western radicals, which latter go in for Fremont. It is authoritatively announced that the Pathfinder is, by his own consent, a candidate for the radical nomination. This complicates Mr. Lincoln's chances, particularly as it is understood that Chase promises his support to Fremont in case he cannot get the nomination for himself. All of which is charmingly disinterested and patriotic!"

An Imposter.—The Lancaster "Express" cautions the public against a fellow who has been doing a thriving business in that county in the way of taking up subscriptions for the benefit of the prisoners at Richmond. When asked if he had been to Mr. Buchanan's, he replied he had not, that "Mr. B. was a traitor, and he did not go to collect of such men!" From this we infer the rascal must belong to the Shoddyite party, for such is the language they generally use when they refer to the venerable statesman. The "Express" sets down the swindler as a smooth and voluble talker—an oily tongued knave—with light yellowish hair combed behind his ears. From this description we wouldn't mind betting a hat that he was delivering Abolition lectures and homilies in favor of "a vigorous prosecution of the war" previous to going into the collecting business.

☞ The thirty thousand dollar bronze door has been set up in the capitol.

☞ Of 1,800 conscripts in Milwaukee, Wis., all but 30 bought off.

THE ALEXANDRIA FRAUDS.

It is stated, says the National *Intelligencer* that the investigations growing out of the frauds in the quartermaster's department at Alexandria are still progressing, and new candidates for the Old Capitol present themselves daily. Nearly all of the contractors, together with the quartermasters and their clerks, are now in that institution. The Secretary of War expects to have the entire party before the investigation closes. The Washington *Union* says:

The frauds, it is believed, are far more extensive than was at first supposed. From the fact that the officer whose duty it was to purchase forage for the army had appointed his brother inspector of hay, and also of the principal contractor inspector of grain, there is every reason to believe that no means have been neglected whereby money could be made at the expense of the Government."

☞ The New York *Times*, a journal of Republican proclivities, says:

"Turn which way we will, we meet with accounts of little but 'enormous frauds' perpetrated by government officials. First it is a paymaster; then it is a quartermaster; anon it is a confidential clerk in the Treasury Department, or a subordinate in some navy yard, who undertakes to fill his private purse at the public expense. A very atmosphere of dishonesty pervades the localities devoted to the disbursement of Government moneys, and as nobody seems to meet with the punishment due to such crimes, the culpability of one party only stimulates the culpability of other parties, and the game of swindling goes on *ad infinitum*. Of the immense national debt we shall all have to pay, in some shape, by and by, how many millions and millions of it will not atone for the thefts of men entrusted with positions of greater or less note in public affairs? What a reflection!"

The Truth Forthcoming—Let Stanton Prepare for it.—The case of Major McLean is by no means an isolated one. We believe that in many instances valuable and honest officers have been sent to distant posts, or arrested, because their knowledge of certain transactions, if used, would prove damaging to the War Department. We understood that a gentleman of this city, who until recently has held a responsible position in the South and Southwest, is preparing a history of transactions, such as the public rarely hear of, though the medium of telegrams or correspondence. The *expose*, it is said, will be particularly severe on Mr. Stanton, and will, in a measure, enlighten the people upon some points that have led to the disaster in the army of the Cumberland.—*Boston Courier.*

Let the guilty tremble, for the day of reckoning is at hand. "Truth is mighty, and public justice certain." The time and means of buying off men with fat offices and contracts are approaching exhaustion, so that even the corruptible are standing aloof from the wreck of power and patronage that now reeks with crime that every hour exposes to popular indignation and astonishment.

☞ According to the official report, the last draft secured to the government *fifty thousand* men, and *twelve millions* of dollars. Now it will be remembered that the call was for 300,000 men, and the fifty per cent. extra to be drawn to cover exemptions would make 450,000. Fifty thousand of these went into the service, in person or by substitute: of the remaining four hundred thousand, we will suppose that one-half were exempted; we shall then have 200,000, of which number 50,000, say, failed to report; we shall then have left 150,000 to take advantage of the commutation clause. Here is an example for any school-boy in multiplication: If 150,000 men pay 300 dollars each, how much will they all pay? 45,000,000 (forty-five millions.) If then the people paid *forty five* millions, how does it happen that government receipts for only *twelve* millions? What came of the other *thirty-three* millions? We merely want to know, you know.

Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas.—There have been reports circulated from time to time that it was the intention of Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, to resume, unless prevented, the seat in the Senate of the United States, which he held previous to the Secession of his State. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, however, who has lately had a conversation with Mr. Sebastian, gives a different account of the Senator's intentions, as follows: He declared himself for re-union on honorable terms under the sacred old "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." "But," said he, "I have no seat in the Senate. I was expelled by a resolution which was passed on the false statement that I was at the time colonel of a rebel regiment." He denied that he ever participated in the rebellion in any way whatever; but, said he, "I cannot put myself in the position of going to Washington as a mendicant for a seat in the Senate." He also criticized the policy of the Government, and, said he, "the President's proclamation made me a poor man."

☞ The authorities of a number of towns in Massachusetts propose to fill their quotas of volunteers by recruiting contrabands from Virginia and other Border States, and arrangements to this end have, in several cases, nearly reached completion.

☞ Yes, Massachusetts, and the Yankee States generally, will get out of the draft in some way by Yankee tricks. The next thing we will hear will be that their quotas are full, all the niggers in the south being credited to them by the Yankee "government" at Washington. But Pennsylvania and other *loyal* States will have to go on drafting every sixty days.—*Lebanon Advertiser.*

☞ A New York man, who had not been out of the city for years, fainted away in the pure air of the country. He was only resuscitated by putting a dead fish to his nose, when he slowly revived, exclaiming: "That's good—it smells like home!"

☞ A country editor comes to the conclusion that there are two things that were made to be lost, sinners and umbrellas.

LOCAL SOVEREIGNTY.

The Manchester (New Hampshire) *Democrat* truly says, "the peculiar feature which distinguishes our government from all others is the local sovereignty of the States.—Destroy this and we become a monarchy.—There is not a nation in the world that is not marked by geographical sub-divisions; but they generally have now power independent of the central government, even over their exclusive interests. The States here are, or have been, different; and we imagine they will remain so. We do not think the idea of consolidation which some people entertain will be realized; and if not, what is the use of fighting to liberate the negroes?

"New Hampshire can establish slavery at any time it pleases a majority of her people to do so. So can any State hereafter, unless our institutions are subverted. Now, suppose South Carolina is dragooned into the Union under the President's proclamation, what is to hinder her from re-adopting her old institutions the day after? If it is said that the general government has any power to prevent it, it is said we have ceased to be a Republic and become a monarchy."

In relation to the attitude of the servile Abolition press, the change of base of the administration, and the position of the Democracy, the same paper observes:

"It requires a great deal of patience to preserve a becoming equanimity of temper in dealing with the Abolition press. They assume that they are honest and right, as a matter of course, because they sustain the administration; and that others must necessarily be wrong, at least, if not traitorous. This view of the subject ignores the very question at issue whether or not the administration is honest and right. This is the issue, and when we remember how bitterly and persistently the Abolitionists have warred against all the administrations we have recently had, it does not become *them* to insist that the support of an administration shall be made the test of patriotism.

"To say nothing of the causes which led to the war, when it had become inevitable, there seemed to be but one opinion as to its management. That was handsomely expressed in the Crittenden resolution, which was adopted with almost entire unanimity. Mr. Lincoln seemed to stand upon that ground, in spite of very vigorous efforts to drive him from it, until the action of the "loyal Governors" frightened him, in September of last year. Then, by his own admission to Wendell Phillips, he committed the great mistake of his life.—There was not an honest thoughtful man, of any party, in the whole North who did not recognize and deplore the error. There was hardly a piece of a prominent Republican statesman that was not committed against the policy then inaugurated. But they slowly and gradually followed the President in his great mistake, and have now adopted it so thoroughly that they dare to denounce us because he won't do so too.

"It is hardly possible that the convictions of any intellectual man have really changed. But the interests of a great many demand an apparent change, and mercenary and ambitious men are quick to respond to the necessity. Democrats stand were they did before, and can abundantly vindicate their position by the testimony of Mr. Lincoln himself, and the best part of his present supporters. The original theory was that the States were not out of the Union at all, however rebellious a portion of their people might be; that it was the duty of the government to recover its jurisdiction, and that this could best be done through the agency of the Southern people, a majority of whom were not original Secessionists, and would bring their States back again when never they were satisfied that Mr. Lincoln and his party intended to abide by the Constitution.

"The policy was changed, not in the expectation that peace would be attained earlier, or the Union restored easier, but because the "loyal Governors" intended that the war should be waged against slavery as a primary purpose, leaving peace and union to take care of themselves. This purpose does not commend itself to the judgment of any conservative man; and he will not sustain it, as an honest man, he cannot.—He sees no reason why he should commit a great mistake because Mr. Lincoln has done so. He would rather arrest the consequences of that mistake, and encourage Mr. Lincoln to recover from the error which is so sure to prove disastrous, and fatal if persisted in much longer."

☞ A late despatch from New Orleans conveys the intelligence that:

"At the late Convention held at New Orleans of Free State men, called for the purpose of choosing unconditional Union men to represent the State of Louisiana in the Convention of the Union men of the States to meet at Louisville, a delegation of colored men was admitted to seats, and the proceedings of the Convention were opened with prayer by a colored minister."

Is it not almost time to stop and ask ourselves whether are we drifting? Is this not negro equality in its fullest and broadest sense? These are the creatures who are to organize Mr. Lincoln's new Union.—These are the "noble colored men" to whom Mr. Sumner and Mr. Phillips are to give the lands of the *white men* of the South. These are they who are to meet at Louisville, in solemn conclave, and abolish slavery throughout the entire South—or so much of slavery as will be left by the present Congress. Is there to be no turning point in the race of folly and madness in which the authorities at Washington and their military satraps are now running?—*Spirit & Times.*

☞ "The President is above all Constitutions and Laws," is the cry of the Abolitionists. "Whatever he deems necessary to preserve 'the nation's life' he has a right to do." If such is the fact, what becomes of the oath that Mr. Lincoln took before entering on the duties of his office?

"I, Abraham Lincoln, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, *preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the same.*"

A Sad Wreck.—The gifted George D. Prentice, it is said, has become a common drunkard. The Louisville *Journal* long since passed from his control, both financially and editorially. His interest has been transferred to his wife, and personal friends have purchased him a homestead out of respect to his talents and former industry.

Marriage and Death.—A Connecticut paper says that on the 15th ult. Miss Mary F. Canfield was married at Norfolk, and two days after she died of diptheria, with which she had been attacked the day before her marriage.

☞ A writer in Blackwood thinks that Lee the handsomest man he ever saw—is fifty-six, tall, broad shouldered, and well set up.

☞ The farmers in Hungary are said to be starving. The crops all failed this year.

☞ Japanese criminals are allowed to employ substitutes to undergo their punishments.