

Terms.

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Dr. James Cross, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN. thankful for public patronage heretofore extended...

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Adams County MUTUAL FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated March 18, 1851.

Removals. THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals...

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Wm. A. Duncan, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1859.

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A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STABLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR. 48th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1864. NO. 17.

The Muse.

From the Round Table. MY PIPE. What, sell my pipe, sir! By old Joe!

Put up your money: this old pipe May be, as you have said, a gem. Who ever looses death's last gripe...

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the score. Indeed the whole convention—some 420, not two-thirds of a full attendance—was largely made up of men who are fleeing the Government...

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE. Gov. Seymour delivered his annual message to the Legislature of New York on the 5th instant.

The past year has been crowded with events, both civil and military, of the gravest interest. The establishment of a National Bank system...

The President claims the right to do acts beyond his civil jurisdiction, and beyond the legislative power of Congress, by virtue of his position as Commander-in-Chief.

If these measures of military, political and financial consolidation break down, their failure will show the wisdom of the Constitution in withholding from the General Government powers it cannot exercise wisely and well.

In the meanwhile, we are threatened with other calamities, which demand our immediate attention. The rights of the people and the restraints of the Constitution...

While it is a duty to state plainly my views about public affairs, I shall do so in no spirit of controversy or disrespect for the opinions of those who differ from me.

While I do not agree with those upon the one hand who insist upon an unconditional peace, or with those, upon the other extreme, who would use only unqualified force in putting down this rebellion...

Since the outset of the war the National administration has asked for nearly two millions of men. To keep up our armies, the average annual calls have been more than \$400,000,000.

In addition to the loss of life there has been a diversion of labor from peaceful and productive occupations to war, which destroys the accumulated wealth of the country.

The Secretary of the Treasury states the National debt will be sixteen hundred millions in July next. This does not include unascertained demands.

Conflicting views are held as to the amount of indebtedness which would cause national bankruptcy, and with regard to the length of time the war can go on without causing national ruin.

Two antagonistic theories are now before the American people for bringing to an end the destructive contest in which we are engaged.

This resolution concentrated the energies of war and the policy of government to the restoration of the Union, the support of our Constitution. It was a solemn appeal to the civilized world...

The opposite theory prevents the return of the revolted States upon the condition of laying down their arms; it denies them a political existence which enables them to come back upon any terms...

Is this calculated to stop the waste of blood and treasure? If the South is revolutionized, its property devastated, its industry broken up and destroyed, will this benefit the North?

Those who urge the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, contend that in addition to upholding our armies and our navies, every measure of wise statesmanship and conciliatory policy shall be adopted to bring this war to a successful close.

The disorganization and destruction of the South are not to save us from the cost of war. The plan for the future government of the seceded States demands the maintenance of armies and a continued drain upon the persons and property of our people.

ous policy, would have been friends? The spirit which prompts the harsh measure of subjugation has driven off many in the Border States, who, at the crisis of our country's fate, broke away from their ancient sympathies with the seceding States...

We must seek to restore the Union and uphold the Constitution. To this end, while we put forth every exertion of material power to beat down armed rebellion, we must use every influence of wise statesmanship to bring back the States which now reject their constitutional obligations.

Our armies and navies have won signal victories; they have done their part with courage, skill and success. By the usage of the civilized world, statesmanship must now exert its influence.

We should thus have, with the nominal States of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of rotten boroughs which would govern the Union, and destroy the representative nature of our government.

These acts at first were justified upon the ground that they were necessary to save the national existence. We now find that new and more extreme claims to arbitrary power are put forth when it is declared that the strength of the rebellion is broken and that our armies are about to trample out every vestige of its incendiary fires.

It tends to perpetuate power by making and unmaking States, as the interest of factions may dictate. It will be a source of internal disorder and disquietude, and national weakness in our external relations.

What has government accomplished in the territories wrested from rebellion by the valor of our armies? Has it pacified them? Has it revived the arts of peace? Have quiet and confidence been restored?

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astounding developments of fraud. The recent arrests in New York of parties charged with shipping goods to Nassau, the ultimate destination of which was the South, is leading to some very startling disclosures...

It appears that Benjamin, who is a shipper of goods to Nassau and Bermuda, was obliged to enter into bonds at the custom-house that none of the goods so shipped should find their way to the confederacy.

We have reached that point in the progress of the war, for which all have struggled and all have put forth united exertions. Our armies and navies have won signal victories; they have done their part with courage, skill and success.

No one can foresee the latent victories or defeats which lie in our course, if force and force alone is to be exerted. The past has taught us the certain cost of war and the uncertainties of its results.

The triumph won by the soldiers in the field should be followed up and secured by the peace making policy of the statesmen in the Cabinet. In no other way can we save our Union.

The fearful struggle which has taught the North and the South the courage, endurance and the resources of our people, have made a basis of mutual respect upon which a generous and magnanimous policy can build lasting relationships of union, intercourse and fraternal regard.

In this hour of triumph appeals should be made to States, which are identified with the growth and greatness of our country, and with some of which are associated the patriotic memories of our revolutionary struggle.

Where the Blaine Returns.—The Louisville Journal touches upon the Administration leaders and papers in this State, who have engaged in favor of the draft and against enlistments in the following style:

Abolitionism is ruining the country. A telegram from San Francisco states that the treasure lost by the sinking of the steamer Golden Gate, some time since, has been recovered.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS OF FRAUD.

Reason in the New York Custom House.—From the New York Tribune.

The recent arrests in New York of parties charged with shipping goods to Nassau, the ultimate destination of which was the South, is leading to some very startling disclosures, showing the direct complicity of high officers of customs at New York, and that they have aided in these traitorous transactions from the beginning.

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