

Terms. The COMPASS is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. J. Lawrence Hill, M. D. His office one door east of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickering's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call.

Dr. James Cress, Eclectic Physician, thankful for public patronage hereafter extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's Office and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Fresh Run Church, Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 30, 1863.

Dr. Wm. Taylor informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past patronage, he begs to receive a share of future patronage.

D. McConaughy, Attorney at Law, (under one door west of the drug and book store, Chambersburg street), Attorney and Solicitor for Farmers and Planters. Rooms at Washburn's Block, opposite the Court House.

A. J. Cover, Attorney at Law, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business connected with the law. Office in Baltimore street, near the Court House.

Wm. A. Duncan, Attorney at Law, Office in the North-west corner of Centre square, Gettysburg, Pa. Oct. 2, 1863.

Edward B. Buchler, Attorney at Law, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.

J. C. Neely, Attorney at Law, Office in the North-west corner of Centre square, Gettysburg, Pa. April 6, 1863.

Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Incorporated March 19, 1851. President—George Swope.

Removals. THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Erie, Green Conemaugh, and other counties, and to receive the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have them removed, with promptness and economy, and at no effort spared to please.

The Great Discovery. F. MILLER'S Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS, caused by Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Bruises, Swellings, and all affections of the joints.

The Grocery Store. ON THE HILL, the undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand on the Hill, in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep on hand all kinds of Groceries, Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, etc., and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery.

COAL OIL. DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store. DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store. DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Excelsior! Excelsior! Excelsior!!! The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World, and examines it at once. Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, TYSON BROTHERS.

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The Gettysburg

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR. NO. 19. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1864.

Vendue OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On THURSDAY, the 11th of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Tyrone township, Adams county, on the old Carlisle road, 2 miles from New Chester, and 6 miles from York Springs, the following Personal Property, viz:

FIVE HEAD OF WORK HORSES, (two of which are Mares, with Colt,) a Bay Mare Colt, 2 years old, 2 Yearling Cows, 1 head of Cattle, among which are 3 Milch Cows, heavy with calf, 2 Heifers, with calf, 2 half-bred Heifers, 2 Large Breeding Sows, with Pig, Three and four-horned Narrow-tread Wagons, Spring Wagon, Hay Carriages, Hay Loaders, 4 Ploughs and 2 Harrows, as good as new, a large Cultivator, a new Wagon, a new Lancaster Shovel Plough, Corn Forks, Lancaster Grain Drill, 2 One-horse Sleighs, Horse Rake, Cutting Box, Corn Shelter, 2 Winnowing Mills, 8 sets of Horse Gears, Haler and Cow Chains, Spreaders, Single and Double Trees, Matchlock Shovels, Forks, Bakes, Grain and Cloverseed Cradles, 2 Scythes, Maul and Wedges, Rockaway Buggy, Spread and 2 sets of Harness, on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

SINGLETON CHRONISTER, Louis Walker, Auctioneer. Jan. 11, 1864.

Public Sale. ON MONDAY & TUESDAY, the 8th and 9th days of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hanover, James Hamilton, deceased, the following Personal Property, viz:

2 HEAD OF WORK HORSES, 1 Two-horse Wagon, (nearly new,) English Bell, Stone Bed, Spring Wagon, Horse Gears and Carriage, James Hamilton, deceased, the following Personal Property, viz: Mill, Cutting Box, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, with other farming utensils. A lot of Carpenter Tools, and a large variety of STORE GOODS, comprising Canned Goods, Flour, Raisins, Hops and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Calicoes, Gingham, Muslin, &c.; Barrels, Boxes, and many other articles.

On said days, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JACOB GOSMAN, Jan. 25, 1864.

Farm for Sale. WITH PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 10th of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, his FARM situated in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands owned by James Hamilton, deceased, and containing 110 Acres, more or less, of the very best of Limestone Land. Any quantity of land can be quarried on the place. The improvements are a two-story House, a Barn, an excellent Orchard, with a splendid Spring, not to be surpassed. There are 7 fields, with water in each. A tract of about 30 acres adjoining this farm was recently sold at \$109 per acre at the same time and place will be offered:

4 Horses, 1 Cow, 2 Heifers, Narrow-tread Wagon, 2 Thrashing Machines, 2 Wind Mills, 2 Corn Shelters, Cutting Box, Grain Drill, Plough and Harrow, Horse Gears, Grain Cradle, Hay by the ton, Log Chain, Haler & Cow Chains; 2 Stores, 2 Closets, 1 Watch, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

On to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN RHEA, January 25, 1864.

1864 For the Fruit, 1864. FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN. THE GARDENER'S MONTHLY, W. G. B. BUCKLE, Publisher, Office: 22 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Terms: \$1 50 A Year. EDITED BY THOMAS MERRILL. The Monthly Contents are:

Hints—Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds, Fruit Garden, Vegetable Garden, Window Garden, Communications—Embracing the Views of the best writers on Horticulture, Arboriculture, and Rural Affairs.

Editorial—Giving the Editor's views on the important Horticultural improvements, Scraps and Queries—New Fruits—New Plants—Domestic and Foreign Intelligence—Foreign Correspondence—Horticultural Notices.

With each Department handsomely illustrated. These general features will be retained, and the publisher pledges himself that no labor or expense shall be spared to render the succeeding issues of the Magazine every way worthy of the favor with which his previous efforts have been amply rewarded.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN. January 25, 1864.

1864 A First Class 1864. FARMER'S MAGAZINE for Pennsylvania, THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER AND GARDENER, DEVOTED TO Horticulture, Agriculture, and Rural Affairs. Edited and Published by W. S. YOUNG & CO., 54 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Terms: \$1 00 A Year.

The Sixty Volume commences with January number. Have obtained the services of eminent and practical Agriculturalists, Horticulturists, Stock Breeders and Bee Keepers, we cordially offer the Current Volume as one of the best ever issued, for originality, practical thought and reliable information.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN. January 25, 1864.

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The Muse.

FROM THE WEEKLY MUSE. OH! FOR THE MEN OF FORMER TIME.

(AFTER MOORE.) Oh, for the men of former time! Oh, for the power that nerv'd them!

When arm'd for light, they stood sublime, And rulers fear'd and serv'd them!

Oh, how much better then was man Than those who now so shame him!

Oh, for the men of former time, When arm'd for light, they stood sublime, And rulers fear'd and serv'd them.

Oh, for the worth that flourish'd then! Oh, for the pomp that crown'd it!

When hearts and hands of free-born men Were all the ramparts round it!

Miscellaneous. DELUSIVE PROSPERITY AND THE COMING CRAZE.

Mr. McCulloch, the Comptroller of the Currency, has addressed to the officers of the new national banks a cautionary circular in relation to the management of their institutions, from which we extract these and timely remarks:

Be constantly in mind, although the legal state appears superficially to be in a prosperous condition, that such is not the fact. That while the government is engaged in the suppression of a rebellion of unprecedented ferocity and magnitude, and is constantly draining the country of its laboring and producing population, and diverting its mechanical industry from works of permanent value to the construction of implements of warfare; while cities are crowded, and the country is to the same extent depleted, and waste and extravagance prevail as they never before prevailed in the United States; the nation, whatever may be the external conditions, is not prospering.

The war in which we are involved is a stern necessity, and must be prosecuted for the preservation of the government, no matter what may be its cost; but the country will not sustain the expense every day it is continued. The "seeming prosperity" of the loyal states is owing mainly to the expenditures of the government and the rebounding currency which these expenditures seem to render necessary.

Keep these facts constantly in mind, and manage the affairs of your respective banks with perfect conservatism, that the property of the country will be preserved unharmed when the war closes, if not before; and be prepared, by careful management of the trust committed to you, to help to save the nation from a financial collapse, instead of lending your influence to make it more certain and more severe.

We showed yesterday that the vaunted prosperity of the country is false and hollow; that, while speculators and army contractors are acquiring sudden wealth; the great body of the people are stunted in the common necessities of life. We are glad to see this disagreeable truth so honestly admitted by a government official whose position should make him an authority on questions of this class. There was never a period when caution, circumspection, and close management were so much needed in business men as at a time when the country is borne on a strong current toward commercial chaos.

"When the war is closed, if not before," says the Comptroller of the Currency, this delusive show of prosperity will be proved unreal. Passing over the admonitory "if not before," it is easy to see why the return of peace will be a period of fearful trial—the more fearful the longer peace is deferred. We must then return (or at least begin to make ready to return) to specie payments. But the amount of taxes will not diminish with the amount of the currency. We are not levying taxes enough now to pay the interest on our present debt and maintain such a peace establishment as would be necessary were the war to close to-day. The interest on the debt will not be paid at a lower rate; the debt itself is still destined to a large increase. When the war closes the taxes will be double what they are now, and money not half so abundant.

If we reach the close of the war without a crash, the pressure will first fall with terrible severity on the laboring class. The disbanding of the army will overstock the labor market; the stoppage of the manufacture of army supplies will throw still another army of laborers out of employment. The means of living will be expensive, employment precarious, and money scarce. Business will be curtailed by the contraction of markets consequent on poverty and enforced idleness. The whole debtor class will be ruined by inability to meet their engagements, in the general scarcity of money. Things are already tending to such a combustible state that the least spark will cause an explosion.

The danger that a commercial crisis will come before the close of the war results from the certainty with which this state of things can be foreseen by those who stand at the head-waters of business and regulate the volume of the stream. Those who supply commodities at first hand, whether importers or manufacturers, controlling the contraction of the market and of the currency,

will haul in sail. They will diminish their business, refuse to give credits, and attempt to collect their dues. Banks, for the same reason, will contract their discounts and refuse accommodation. Some houses will fail; panic will set in; and then the whole fabric of trade will tumble like a house of cards.

The country will ultimately recover, but it will rise like a fallen man groaning under a heavy load. The immensity of the national debt, and the consequent weight of taxation, as well as a more universal unemployment and prostration, will make recuperation much slower and more difficult than it was after the great financial crashes of '37 and '57.

But what are the Abolitionists doing to break the fall and alleviate inevitable calamity? How will their policy affect the energies and resources on which we must rely for recovery? These Abolitionists are deliberately trying to render the great section for which we are fighting of no value when regained. It is their purpose to derange and upset its whole system of industry. The years of feebleness and disorder incident to such a overturning and the building up of a new system, and the very years when we shall most need the assistance of the South, in bearing the common burdens. When the war ends, it is for our interest that the South should be in a condition to help us pay taxes; that its industry should at once revive; that its exports at once help our exchanges and ease the return to specie payments. But the country is so given over to fanaticism that only the discipline of suffering is likely to restore it to reason.

—N. B. World.

The absurdity of the President's plan for the "re-establishment" of States is well exposed by one of the most Radical Republicans—Dr. Brown—in the January number of his Quarterly Review. Every candid mind must agree with him when he says:

"A state with one-tenth of its population disloyal and one-tenth of its rank in its political people, evidently could not sustain itself and discharge its proper functions as a state in the Union. It would have to be held up and nursed by the government, and this would be a burden to the political system and a source of danger to the Union. No citizen would or could be a member of Congress, and the representatives in Congress would be virtually nominees of the administration, and the congressional districts would be only so many 'rotten boroughs' owned by the government. No election would or could be held. Besides, with here and there an individual exception, the men who would take the oath and be allowed to vote would be the weakest and least energetic portion of the population. The portion of the Southern States who have the most character and are the most fitted to govern and look after the interests of the state or the Union are precisely those who would be excluded by the text of this majority of the voters would be composed of government employees, adventurers from other states, with very little honest or patriotic feeling. Then you see the gross inequality and absurdity of pretending that they are States in the Union, with all their federal rights unimpaired? Moreover, the Union men of the eleven seceded states are not citizens of the United States. They are citizens of the Hawaiian case and have been since the 13th of July, 1861, and their territory is enemy's territory, otherwise the President could never have placed it under military government or blocked the southern coast. The Supreme Court has decided that the war we are carrying on is a simple war against insurgent individuals, but a territorial civil war, which makes every man, woman and child in the rebellious territory an enemy. The intellect must be removed from this territory before the Union men cease to be enemies, and that cannot be removed so long as the law of Congress of the 13th of July, 1861, remains un repealed, and the great majority are still hostile, without a great abuse of legislative power. They are a separate organized territory under the government of the United States. And why should they, any more than these, have a federal representation and an electoral vote?"

A Romantic Sell.—A romantic incident occurred in Allegheny county, N. Y., a short time since. A couple were married. The bride was beautiful—eyes like the sun; and all that. The husband was patriotic; he enlisted—went to war. A libertine from Chatsauque county saw the beautiful wife, sought her society, and apparently won her confidence. He gave her ten \$50 greenbacks to make the necessary arrangements. (Must have been a contractor the hour was set. The villain went to his hotel to smoke the tardy hours away, when the following tender note was put into his hands:

"Ms. — I have to inform you that circumstances beyond my control will prevent me from fulfilling my engagement to sleep with you to-night. I expect my husband home on a furlough soon, to spend Christmas and New Year, when we shall exchange a hearty laugh at your discomfiture. Meanwhile, I will keep your money as a Christmas present for him, and when this cruel war is over, it will come handy to assist him to start in business.

Yours tenderly," c. r. s.

Moral: "Beware of the villain," particularly "romantic" villains.

PERMANENT CONFISCATION.

We have recently directed the attention of our readers to the issue that has been made in the present Congress and elsewhere for the purpose of over-riding the terms of the confiscation act, as passed by the last Congress and approved by the President. It is known that the existing act was accompanied by an explanatory resolution, adopted at the instance of the President, and in conformity with his constitutional opinions, declaring that in proceedings under the act no confiscation of real estate should extend beyond the life of the person convicted of treason.

Such was the construction which the President, supported by the highest authority in the land, gave the clause of the Constitution which enjoins that "Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted."

It is safe to say that there were not two opinions in this country upon the meaning of this clause, so long as its interpretation was left to depend upon the unbiased construction and interpretation of its language. But when the minds of men came to consider it under the stress of certain wishes to do what the plain terms of the clause did not allow, a resort was had to "construction construed" for the purpose of extorting from it the desired significance. It is not the first time that the Constitution has been subjected to the rack and the thumb screw, but we have never witnessed an instance in which the violence done to its terms and spirit was applied with less discretion or reason.

Disregarding alike the plain letter of the Constitution, the known scruples of the President, the declared weight of authority, the admonitions of history, the impulses of natural justice, and the most obvious considerations of public expediency, the advocates of this change in the policy of the confiscation act seek to impress on the legislation of our country under this head a character for ferocity which revives the worst traditions of despotic Government in barbarous ages.

Their minds are so filled with thoughts of revenge that, in meeting out punishment to traitors, they seem to forget not only what is due to the Constitution but to themselves. And this imposition on that instrument and on the spirit of the age is pressed upon the attention of Congress and the country, in the hope, we suppose, that few will be found brave enough to lift their voices in condemnation of any thing that seems harsh and violent if professedly directed against "the enemies of the country."

There is a class of men who habitually mistake violence, force, and passion for greatness, or who suppose that the people cannot discriminate between the rant of "loyalty" and the genuine sentiment. It is assumed by this class that they occupy a "coign of vantage" if they can take any position which places their antagonists under the odium of seeming to "back" for "treason" and "rebellion." We should be sorry to think that the species of moral cowardice upon which such men depend for their hopes of success was as prevalent as is supposed.

We trust that we may never live to see the day when we shall lack the courage to defend our honest opinions because of the odium which it may be falsely sought to heap upon them by those who find it more profitable to range their limited capacities to impute to us improper motives than to answer our arguments. But, in truth, the present case is not one in which there is room for any such test of courage or constancy, as it is they who advocate, not they who oppose, the measure who are called to associate themselves with the transportation of acting in the interest of the enemy, as they avowedly act in opposition to the known views and declared policy of the President.

Does any one doubt that General Jefferson Davis and his confederates desire the passage of sweeping and unrelenting confiscation acts by the Congress of the United States? Does any one doubt that they wish success to the new movement made in this direction? We do not say the necessary—we do not say the designed—consequences of all such measures is to overleap their aim and to furnish a fresh fulcrum over which the waning strength of the revolt may bend itself to new energies in the work of insuring the Southern secession.

While, therefore, we do not impugn the motives of any who injudiciously press these extreme measures, we do charge that all such measures are directly auxiliary to the treasonable purposes of the insurgent, and contribute, according to their kind and in their way, as directly to the resources of the enemy for continuing the war as the arms which we furnish him with powder and gun; for whatever severity of legislation the issues before the country, marked the resistance of the Southern people, without proportionately strengthening our hands, is just so much "aid and comfort" given to the leaders of the rebellion.

WORDS OF TRUTH. The Harrisburg Union commences an able article headed the "Mendacity of the Republican Press" with this truthful paragraph:

Beginning with the presidential campaign in 1850, and continuing ever since, the Republican press has systematically falsified the issues before the country, marked the Democratic party, and with a mass of verbiage and pretended patriotism, covered up their real designs and pretensions. Previous to the elections held during the past three years, they falsely accused the Democracy of being in favor of secession and a disruption of the Federal Union, and arrogated to themselves the honor of being the only true friends of the Union and the Constitution.

But now, since they have accumulated a large army, and given, as they appear to think, too strong to be resisted in anything they undertake, they openly throw off the mask, deride the Constitution, openly violate the laws made in pursuance of it, and declare their unalterable opposition to the Union as it was. They no longer cover themselves with the flag of the Constitution nor bear aloft the bloody flag of despotism, and subordinate everything to the fanatical one idea of the abolishment of slavery.

WHAT THE GERMANS THINK OF HIM.

It is a settled fact that the Radical Republican Germans are opposed to Mr. Lincoln. The "German American Monatshefte," recently established at Chicago, by Casper Butts, influential German citizen and Abolitionist politician, declare that the Republican party of Missouri is done with Mr. Lincoln forever, and thus draws his portrait:

"After two years of a bloody, murderous war, while streams of blood are being spilled unnecessarily, while the nation (that is the people who sent their sons to the field of battle) walk in mourning, and while only contractors, speculators, and a certain class of traders pile up riches, Lincoln continues telling us his stories, and asks actor Hackett to produce Falstaff before him."

The favorite of the Radicals seems to be Fremont, though they would not object to Chase. The "Westliche Post," to concentrate the opposition of the Radical Germans against Lincoln, proposes holding a Convention to give a united expression of their views. All is not concord in the Abolition household, and it is not the "happy family" that it was represented to be. Mr. Lincoln is in a sea of trouble, and will founder. In fact, we see no other prospect for him than that he must inevitably go under. Thus it is ever: "The way of the transgressor is hard."

The Germans of the East and those of the West seem to be harmonious and determined in their hostility to "Father Abraham." The Boston German Organization Society has published a lengthy review of Mr. Lincoln's administration, calling him a "common politician, without principles, ideas, insight or energy, who always encouraged the rebels, while he discouraged and crippled the loyal people." It condemns severely Mr. Lincoln's "partiality for the criminal rebels," his amnesty proclamation, and says "it would be downright indirect treason to give the reins such as these." The address then proceeds to argue what manner of man is required by the future—"a man of character, courage and decidedness"—and finally names this man as John C. Fremont. The Society accordingly declares its preference for Fremont as the next President, and calls on all the German Organization Societies so to declare themselves likewise, and to work amongst the Radical Americans in this direction, so that Fremont may be nominated by the National Convention "as the candidate of the freedom loving people."

The Germans have made up their minds to try the "woolly horse" again, and in view of the blip submission they have thus far given to all the decrees of Abolitionism, it is nothing more than fair that they should have a voice in the choice of their next master; but we, who have known Fremont from his boyhood, can assure them that he is not the man who can ever be to them a "Patfinder."—Washington Constitutional Union.

From the Pittsburg Post.

HOW IT IS WORKING.

President Lincoln's mode of bringing the rebellious States back into the Union, by permitting "one-tenth" of the voters in each to constitute the State, is an admirable dodge to secure his re-election, provided it succeeds. Already small bands of adventurers and office-seekers in Arkansas and Louisiana are making arrangements to bring them back into the Union, in pursuance of the President's plan; and by the time for holding the next Presidential election we will, doubtless, have several other of the rebellious States, under the protection of our armies, casting their full electoral votes for the re-election of the present Presidential incumbent. This, although it would not restore the Union, would give Abolitionism a new lease of power, which is all that it is designed to do. But there is danger apprehended that this "one-tenth" doctrine, aided by Federal bayonets, will not be submitted to. The idea of the President using the army to carry electoral votes, enough to keep himself in power, is rather too "Frenchy" to be submitted to by our people. A correspondent in Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, alluding to the feeling in that State upon this subject, remarks that the sentiment in the State of Kentucky is almost unanimous in opposition to the despot at Washington, and if, in the next election, the conservative candidate for the Presidency should be defeated, and it should appear that his defeat had been gained only by the intervention of the military power, Kentucky would not hesitate one moment to take up arms against the usurper.

Let it not be understood that the mere act of taking up arms in defence of her rights is synonymous with joining her fortunes to the "bastard Confederacy" for that she will never do, but she will stand by the Union and the Constitution, and if madmen and folly, or blind ambition, shall hawk at or tear it, she will stretch forth her arms with whatever vigor she may still retain, over the friends that gather around it, and fall at last, if fall she must, amid the proudest monuments of her own glory, and in defence of the heritage of her fathers. And let me ask, what more worthy example could possibly be laid down, and if followed by all the lovers of liberty in the North, what more glorious than the results that would inevitably follow."

The Portland Press is indignant at the proposition to exchange New Deal for the thirteen pianos he is alleged to have sent home from New Orleans.

THE BURN OF CORRUPTION.

The sixth plank in the platform of the Republican party, adopted at Chicago in 1860, at the time of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, was as follows:

"The people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; this a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded."

If there were any who imagined that the framers of this indictment would coming into power themselves, practice rigid economy and prevent systematic plunder of the treasury, the idea, we dare say, has long since been abandoned. Never in the entire history of the Government, has corruption been so universal in the public offices. With a man in the executive chair whose honesty was one of the chief recommendations, judging from the perseverance with which this quality was kept before the people, the country has witnessed developments of crime in high places which shock and outrage the moral sense of the whole civilized world. The President and the principal members of the Cabinet still maintain characters of personal purity; yet general character has been the victim of corruption at the Federal Capital, we almost dread that the next evidence of official villainy may involve even the most trusted of our public servants. The accounts would seem to show that an atmosphere pervades Washington laden with temptations of all descriptions, to inhale which is fatal to every virtuous and correct impulse. Dishonesty appears to have assumed an epidemic form at the National Capital, and pestilence itself is not more insidious in breathing its horrid and corroding taints. This vicious contagion befalls the consciences and deadens all upright instincts of the heart. Knavery rules triumphant, and when, through its audacious boldness, it is flouted in the very eyes of the community, it is astonished at astonishment, since reality is all the fashion. Almost every day exhumes some new felony, and the shameless profligacy that saps the fountains at the Federal metropolis, is distilled through every ramifications of the public service.

There are no words in which to fully comment on the enormous statistics of official corruption that now runs riot through the land. It is appalling, that to the heavy burdens imposed upon the people at such a time as this—a time calling for the most frugal, if not close management—should be added the monstrous impositions extorted from the patriotism of the country by the hyenas who are pawing up riches from the grave of buried honor. There must be remedies for these heinous evils, and they ought to be applied in the most searching, radical and efficient manner.

The Senate, in the person of Hale, the House, the Treasury Department in all its bureaus, and extending to every custom house and every special agency in the nation, all stink of corruption and theft; and very soon the question will be, not who is dishonest or worthy of the penitentiary, but who of them all is honest!—St. Louis Republican.

PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS.

In the Federal House of Representatives, on the 26th, when the Naval Appropriation bill was under consideration, Mr. Allen, of Illinois, (Democrat), offered an amendment to pay the soldiers in gold or its equivalent, for the reason that paper money had depreciated one-third, while all articles of consumption had increased in price. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Ames, of this State, opposed the amendment, and it was, of course, rejected by the "loyal" majority, whose sympathy for the soldiers and sailors consists only in words. The "loyal" press now takes the ground that Mr. Allen's amendment was "an effort to depreciate the currency."

Such are the miserable shifts to which the Abolitionists resort to avoid meeting the question fairly. When, some months ago, the proposition was made to pay the President's salary in gold, it was all right—the "loyal" party then discovered no danger in it to "depreciate the currency"—but now, when it is proposed to pay the soldiers, when the full amount of the last six months' pay, there is treason and the "loyal" party turns up its nose and says "ought." So the soldiers and sailors must lose one-third of their pay to gratify "loyalty."—Pittsburg Post.

The Northumberland County Democrat, has again appeared, as good looking, as vigorous as ever. The editor, Mr. Bigham, (now a prominent