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, FEB. 29, 1864. No. 22.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, 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 arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863. tf

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 favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 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 Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, 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

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES—Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.
Gettysburg, April 11, '63.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office in Green's Row, adjoining Zeigler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept 5, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

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, on South Baltimore street, near Forney's Drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 2, '63.

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

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 America Claims in England. Land Warrants located in I 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 '63.

Adams County

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice Presidents—S. R. Russell, Benjamin Tyson.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David Wierman.
Executive Committee—Robert M. Curly, Jacob King, Andrew Hamilton.
Directors—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M. Cuddy, Jacob King, A. Henderson, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. S. Berger, Samuel Danbaugh, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, 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 4, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1863.

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.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

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 constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE,
Feb. 23, 1863. tf

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

IF YOU WANT GOOD ALE, PORTER Brown Stout, Scotch Ale, and Wines, call at CHRISMER'S, North-east corner of the Diamond.
Dec. 7, 1863.

Stratton Bryant & Co's

INTERNATIONAL CHAIN OF COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA, S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Sts., New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis.

Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is, to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end, a most thorough course of business training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting-house. After becoming proficient in the Science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed, not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and despatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good, for an unlimited period, in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those only who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular. Address:

BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Feb. 3, 1864. 1y Philadelphia.

Portable Printing Offices.

FOR the use of Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply. Adapted to the printing of handbills, billheads, circulars, labels, cards and small newspapers. Full instructions accompanying each office enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents.

Address ADAMS' PRESS CO., 31 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln street, Boston, Mass.
January 25, 1864. 1y

Notice.

GEO. J. FETTERHOFF'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. J. Fetterhoff, late of Mount Joy tp., 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.
ISAAC LIGHTNER, Adm'r.
February 1, 1864. 6t

Notice.

PETER HOBBEL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Hobbel, late of Straban 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.
RICHARD TRIMMER, Adm'r.
Jan. 18, 1864. 6t

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of LEVI SMITH and WIFE, of Germany township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in Mountjoy township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL B. MILLER, Assignee.
January 25, 1864. 6t.

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

Something for Everybody

TO BUY AT DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.—Just opened a fine assortment of
Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Stationery,
Fancy Dry Goods,
Confections,
Groceries,
Notions,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C.
Jan. 18, 1864.

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.

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

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, the largest stock in town, consisting of
Over Coats,
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Military Blouses and Pants
Pantaloons, Vests
Under and Over-Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery Gloves, &c., in great variety, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.
Sept. 28, 1863.

The Muse.

THE SONG OF THE RAVEN.

BY C. ROSS, FIRST KENTUCKY.

[When the Army of the Cumberland retook the battle field of Chickamauga, on the 27th of November, hundreds of our dead of the 19th and 20th of September lay upon the field still unburied.]

A raven sat on a blood-stained stone
And pecked away at a fleshless bone,
Singing his song in a raven tone,
That echoed wild as a spirit's moan—
War! War! War!

Then he flapped his wings and hopped away
Over the ground of the dreadful fray,
In search of a more nutritious prey,
Shouting aloud his ominous lay—
War! War! War!

Still flapping his wings, he hopped around
To a noble form stretched on the ground,
A human frame on an ancient mound,
Still shouting aloud the doleful sound—
War! War! War!

Then lighting there on the hero's breast,
Where a form of beauty once found rest—
Where a fond affection oft was blest—
He cried, as he plumed his raven crest—
War! War! War!

Soon the mouldering flesh was torn apart
With a raven's skill and a raven's art,
Till the evil bird had reached the heart,
Crying again, with an angry start—
War! War! War!

The heart that had once so proudly beat
In the quiet home or the busy street,
With its hopes of life, was raven's meat;
Mixed was the song with the morsel sweet—
War! War! War!

When the red moon lighted up the east,
The bird of fate prolonged his feast
With his idle time from Satan leased,
And hoarsely croaked, like a savage beast—
War! War! War!

And with fiendish pride he sank his beak,
Tearing the flesh from the manly cheek,
Swallowing still each quivering fleak,
Whilst the echoes caught his angry shriek—
War! War! War!

Then lifts his head, of the blackest dye,
The blood-stained beak strikes the hero's eye,
And in echoes reaching to the sky
Still hoarser comes the raven's cry—
War! War! War!

That cheek, that eye, that so kindly smiled
With a loving trust so pure and mild,
To bless, perhaps, a wife or child,
Was food for the bird with song so wild—
War! War! War!

Miscellaneous.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF T. H. PURDY,

OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY,

In the Legislature, on Wednesday, February 10th, 1864, on the resolution requiring the select Committee, (partizan in its formation,) to require of parties presenting claims for damages by the Legislature, "positive proofs of their loyalty."

Mr. Boyer asked how these proofs were to be obtained, and who was to judge of their "loyalty."

Mr. Purdy. Mr. Speaker, the question has been asked, how is it proposed to ascertain the loyalty of individuals under this resolution? I believe, sir, that I have, heretofore, taken no part in repudiating these general insinuations of disloyalty against the Democratic party in Pennsylvania; but, sir, a resolution of this kind, if passed, would bring down the opposition of this committee upon every single member upon this side of the House. For, sir, it is well known that there are those in this State who make an universal charge of disloyalty against every Democrat in the State of Pennsylvania. It is this, sir, which I stand here to-day to protest against; for I would not screen any disloyal man—any man who would lead the rebels into the State of Pennsylvania. But, sir, the question is as to the discriminating power of this committee. Who are to be called "disloyal?" Are they those whom your presses charge with disloyalty—whom stump orators charge with disloyalty?—Are these to be termed "disloyal," and to come within the operation of this resolution? If so, there is not a Democrat in any one of the counties affected by the resolution, who would receive one cent for property destroyed by the invasion under General Lee.

Now, sir, it has been asserted that Gen. Lee came into the State of Pennsylvania because he was invited here by disloyal citizens within our borders. Sir, if Gen. Lee had been a man so incompetent as to follow an invitation from a certain citizen, or a half dozen citizens of Pennsylvania, and hazard the great army which he had under him at the time he entered this State, upon such an invitation, then, sir, he would not have held the power which he has held upon the Potomac.

This charge of disloyalty is made, I say, indiscriminately. Now, I wish to ask what is meant by it?—*for I feel disposed to meet* that question here and now. Do you mean, when you charge disloyalty against the Democratic party, that those men are disloyal who have been standing up for the last forty years pleading for the Constitution and the Union? Do you mean to stigmatize as "disloyal" those, who in 1860, when the waves of sectional fanaticism were threatening to sweep over the country, stood up manfully and plead for the Constitution and the Union and for the preservation of the liberties and nationality of the American people? Do you mean to brand as disloyal those who, in 1860, were styled "Union-savers," "dough-faces" and "lick-spittles," because they stood by the Union and the Constitution? If so, then I am ready to admit that the whole Democratic party in this State, and throughout this Union, are disloyal men.

But, sir, I think if you will search the records of the country you will find that these men, who are so indiscriminately termed "disloyal," are, and ever have been, the law-abiding citizens of this country and they are so to-day. They are the men who have struggled during all the sectional controversies that have distracted this land, to preserve the Constitution and the nationality of this Republic, and to stave off these sectional issues which have finally culminated in civil war.

But, sir, I will come further down in point of time. Laboring as they did to prevent this sectional conflict which has been drenching this land in blood and wasting our treasure, when it came down to the actual breaking out of the war, what did these men propose to do? The first thing they did was to ask for a compromise, to endeavor, if possible, to stay this revolution and this dreadful expenditure of blood and treasure which was about to be brought upon the country. They asked for that compromise honestly, with the hope of staying this revolution. But, sir, when that matter of compromise was passed over and defeated, what position did they then take? They then asked a pledge from the National Government that this war should be for the preservation of the Union and for the recovery of the property of the United States and for no other purpose.

Such, a resolution received the approbation of Congress, and it was the platform upon which this country started in the war. These men who are to-day termed disloyal are the men who, upon the faith of that resolution, entered into and took part in the prosecution of this war. Sir, if you will review the history of the past two years, you will find, by a reference to the muster-rolls of our armies, that these men stood side by side with those who now claim all the loyalty. When the cars left your depots they marched with them. They stood side by side with them upon the battle-field; and they are, many of them, sleeping to-day upon those battle-fields, in one common grave.

Then, sir, I say I hurl back this insinuation of disloyalty against citizens of this State who have ever labored to preserve this Union—who, at the breaking out of this war, entered into it and who are to-day asking for the preservation of the Union and for the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws. Sir, I say that we are the loyal party to-day, if it is brought to the proper test—because we are not in favor of usurpation, revolution and mobs; we are not in favor of the destruction of civil liberty. We are in favor of maintaining the Constitution and of having the President of the United States stand by that instrument and conduct the affairs of the army and of the Government in accordance with it. In so far as he does this we will stand by him. I can pledge myself and pledge the honor of those whom I represent, that we will stand by him in so far as he acts honestly for the preservation of this Union and maintains the Constitution of the United States.

But, sir, what is the meaning of the term "loyalty?" I will define it in a few words.

"I claim that a loyal man is one who is loyal to the Constitution—who is loyal to the Government of our fathers; but, sir, that man who bases his claims to loyalty upon his adherence to the ideas of a particular individual—who bases his claim to loyalty upon the theory that if he supports the doctrines of a certain platform, or the particular notions of a certain President or a certain Governor he is loyal—I say that such a man knows nothing about loyalty.

"There is no test of loyalty in this country, save that which brings a man's actions to the touch stone of the Constitution and the laws of the land. These men in those Southern counties who are called disloyal—have they not volunteered in our armies? Have they not done everything that good citizens should do to support the Constitution of the United States? And in all their speeches, in all their prints, and in all their arguments, is not this set forth as the primary object which they had in view? Why, sir, I presume these men have paid taxes in common with the rest of us. I presume that, if a man wants to practice medicine, he must take out a license, and pay ten dollars for that exalted privilege, or if he wishes to practice law he must take out a license at the cost of ten dollars. If he wishes to publish a newspaper, he must pay ten dollars for the license to do so. If he gets sick and sends for a physician, a man is brought who has paid his license.—If he dies, and is to be buried in a place where a written permit for a burial is required, a stamp must be stuck upon the permit by which he is buried! They pay all these taxes, sir. It seems to me that they need to pay one more, since they are taxed upon the writs which buries them; and that is to place a stamp tax upon the cradle, and then they will be stamp-taxed all the way from the cradle clear down to the grave. If one of them wishes to put a "poor man's plaster" upon his back, he is obliged to buy one which has a one cent stamp upon the back of that plaster in order to make it draw. They pay all these taxes cheerfully; and all they ask is that the Constitution of the United States and the liberties of the American people shall be maintained.

Now, sir, since this resolution proposes to strike down these men—to allow certain partizans to draw a test of loyalty upon them—it would be a shame and a disgrace to pass such a resolution.

Arbitrary Power.—"Nip the shoots of arbitrary power in the bud, is the only maxim which can ever preserve the liberties of any. When the people give way, their deceivers, betrayers and destroyers press up on them so fast that there is no resisting afterwards. The nature of the encroachment is to grow over day by day more encroaching; like a cancer, it eats faster and faster every hour."—*John Adams.*

Protection from Cold.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says, that one of the ordinary fine wire gauze masks, such as are frequently worn at masquerades, put over the face, is a sure protection against the cold. The writer says he tested one, in a ride of three miles against the wind, with the thermometer sixteen degrees below zero, and therefore he knows whereof he affirms.

Mr. James C. Watson, of the Observatory of Ann Arbor, Michigan, states that he discovered a new comet on the 9th inst., that it is large and bright with a tail one and a half degrees in length, and a nucleus strongly condensed at the centre. He believes it is the return of the bright comet that appeared in 1840, during the wars with Napolean, and which so astonished Europe.

It is said that Lincoln has a presentiment that he will not live long after the war is closed.

THE ABOLITION POLICY—WHAT IT FAVORS AND WHAT IT OPPOSES.

The Somerset *Democrat*, commenting on the unanimous Abolition vote by which Mr. Dawson's sound and patrictic resolutions were tabled in the Federal House of Representatives, truly remarks:

"By this vote the Abolitionists have declared themselves in favor of spoliation, bloodshed, anarchy, public debt, official corruption and private immorality. They have declared in the face of the world that this war is waged for the purpose of conquest and oppression, and not for the purpose of restoring the Union. They have moreover declared that the war shall not cease whenever the States, now in insurrection, shall submit themselves to the authority of the Federal government, as defined in the Constitution. In other words, they have voted in favor of waging war against the Southern people until they can fully satisfy their revengeful feelings, and until the demon of Abolitionism has gorged himself with human blood. The freedom of the nigger is what they are driving at, and they want this war to continue until every slave is free. On the 22d of July, 1861, when the Confederate army had defeated the Federals at Bull Run, and the victors were hourly expected in Washington, where Congress was sitting, these self-same cowards, trembling for their own safety, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that this war was waged for no purpose of conquest or oppression, but no sooner did they feel secure in their persons, than they threw off the mask and announced that it is for negro emancipation. Henceforth let it be understood that the Administration party, which has the management of the war, has declared that it is not to be waged for the Union.

"Such then is the damnable policy of these wicked men, and the man who favors it is a traitor to his country and an enemy to his race. There can be no equivocation now. All must take sides. You must be for the Union or against it. If you are for it, you must oppose these Abolition conspirators, who refuse to have it as it came down to us from the days of Washington and Jefferson; if you are against it, you will uphold them in their treasonable work. The Democratic party has declared in favor of the Union of the Fathers; the Abolition party has placed itself on the record against it, and in favor of a different Union, founded on their peculiar principles—a Union of purse and sword, church and state, black and white—a consolidated Union, controlled by despotic power. The old Union again restored, could be maintained in peace by fraternal feeling, the new Union, which they propose, established with blood, could only be maintained with blood. Men of Pennsylvania, choose ye this day which ye will."

REPUBLICANS ENLIST.

Republicans take notice: you have been so long boasting your patriotism, and denouncing Democrats as copperheads and traitors, now is a fine opportunity offered for you to give substantial evidence of your patriotism—call upon one of the recruiting officers and enlist for three years or during the war, and besides proving your patriotism, you will get a bounty of $302 and your monthly pay. Do not wait on Democrats to enlist; if they are copperheads and traitors they would be dangerous in the grand Union army, they might betray the Federal forces into the hands of the enemy. Do not exhibit hesitation; you have called this a holy war, you have been in favor of waging it until the last man was killed and the last dollar expended; now go, do not be the last man, you have just as good a right to die first as some of your neighbors. Besides this war is just carried on the way that suits you; now pitch in. Some of you who have been making war speeches and urging others to go, should now set the example and go yourselves; example is better than precept. Republicans, turn out, and fight until there is not a button left on your coats. So says the Brookville *Jeffersonian* and so say we.

Some of the more sensible Republican journals are beginning to give the cold shoulder to Miss Anna E. Dickinson. The novelty of a young woman "speaking a piece" full of violent partisan rant attracted attention for a time; but a sensation of that kind soon gives way to disapproval and disgust. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a Republican paper, speaks the sentiments, we are sure, of respectable members of that party when he says:

The politicians, too, are spoiling her, putting all kind of nonsense into her head, and impressing her with the belief that the "spare of woming" is politics and stump-speaking. Respect for the sex and respect for the young lady herself ought to cause a general protest against the course which Miss Dickinson's pretended friends are trying to shape out for her. The only novelty in what she says is in hearing it said by a young lady. The same speech made by an old politician would not create the slightest sensation. The same ideas are advanced in the congressional debates every day, and will continue to be as long as Republicanism and Democracy are the issues. As to her nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the next Presidency *I object to it as the inauguration of an era of petticoat government, for which we are not prepared at present.* I have no objection to the nomination, but the source is *not appropriate.*

Is it Right?—Gov. Curtin has somewhat distinguished himself by pardoning several convicts on condition that they would enlist. We see by the papers that various functionaries throughout the land discharge persons arrested for crime, upon the same terms exacted by the Governor. The question palpably arises, is it right to compel our brave soldiers, respectable and decent men, to associate with these rogues who escape the punishment of crime by agreeing to enlist?—agreeing to become the associates of honorable men!

The Union.—There is but one Union.—There never has been but one Union—the Union under the Constitution. He who takes violent measures against that is a traitor—and such are all the revolutionists of the country.

A boy whose general appearance betokened the want of a father's care, being asked what his father followed for a living, replied: "He's a Methodist preacher by trade, but he don't work at it any more."

The literary style of asking for a slice of ham at dinner is, "I'll thank you for an elegant extract from *Bacon.*"

TO REPUBLICANS.

We have always believed that at least a portion of the Republican party—the honest laboring men, were sincere in their opinions. If so, how can they longer adhere to the party in power. They were first old line Whigs—believing in common with the Democratic party, that the States were all equal, and that each State was sovereign, and had a perfect right under the Constitution to control its own institutions. They believed in nationality and not in sectionalism. They were opposed to the treasonable doctrines of Abolitionism. But their leaders have drifted over to a full communion with the Abolition faction. Can you go with them? They have deceived you. They promised that they did not mean to interfere with the institutions of States.—They promised that their principles would lead to no disaster, that they would preserve peace, reduce our expenditures, ensure economy and honesty, and bless the country. Take now the thieving, the taxes, the monstrous and increasing debt and all the ruin that is upon us, and see how they have falsified every promise. They cannot claim that they could not have prevented it. The power was in their hands, and when they could have compromised it, they would not. They were determined to revolutionize and free the niggers. Then comes colonization or amalgamation and equality in addition to all the ruin already upon us. Turn back and take a careful review of what they promised four years ago, and see where they are now. Can any sensible man go with them further.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, of a recent date, an ardent supporter of Lincoln's administration, contains a very sensible editorial on the subject of peace. It inquires, since the winter suspends military operations—virtually establishing a temporary armistice—why cannot this time be employed to make peace? After showing that the chief difficulty in the way of peace lies in the fact that many of the people in each section are laboring under erroneous impressions with regard to the people of the other—a difficulty which calm discussion alone can remove—the Republican very justly adds:—

"The reason why there can be no suspension of arms and no consideration with the people of measures looking to reunion and peace, is simply this—*that the Radicals will not permit it.* Jeff. Davis and his friends are contending for independence; they will not admit the idea of re-union. They would rather loose ten battles than have one State like North Carolina hold a convention to consider that subject; for every word spoken would be more disastrous to them than a bullet from a loyal rifle. They have staked all, and will die rather than submit. So on our side we have a party that are fighting for emancipation. It is all they care about. *They have no desire to see a restoration of the Government more than Jeff. Davis has.* They do not hesitate to declare everywhere and in the most open manner that they prefer disunion to the old Union, with the Constitution as it now is. And this they term loyalty, and denounce restorationists as traitors. Strange enough they make a large part of the people believe that it is treason; and there are very few public men in the country who dare to discuss—farther than the parties will permit them—the question of restoring the Union as it was established by the fathers of 1776, and understood by Jefferson, Madison, Andrew Jackson, and John Quincy Adams. While, therefore, the Jeff. Davis party rules the South, there can be no peace, no approach to peace, as there can be no cessation of war, and while the Garrison and Phillips men control the popular current of the North, there can be nothing but such measures as will be resisted at the South so long as a man can be had; and in the end, if they rule in that end, they will not restore the Union, but give us a conquered country to be held as Russia holds Poland and Austria holds Hungary."

We cannot help adding here, that so much truth and sound common sense coming from a Republican paper is quite extraordinary.

Reminiscences of Dreadful Catastrophes.—We have seen nothing in this country which approaches the Santiago calamity. The burning of the Richmond Theatre, in 1811, by which about 120 people were consumed in the flames, is the most horrible calamity of that kind which has ever happened in our country; but South America has felt the hand of the destroyer in other forms more heavily. In 1842, 10,000 people were destroyed by an earthquake in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela; while death had suddenly called off thousands of victims in the same form in Quito and other cities, in his march over South America.

During the great fire in London, in 1812, 2,000 perished in the burning of the London Bridge. In Constantinople, in 1791, 30,000 houses and 50 mosques were destroyed by fire, and in the space of 13 years, about that time, 49,000 houses were burned in the same city. In the great fire in London, in 1666, which raged for days and nights, 114,000 houses and 88 churches, among them St. Paul's Cathedral, were burned, and 436 acres of the most populous part of the city were laid waste by the devouring flames.

In India, in 1737, 300,000 persons were destroyed by a hurricane, which caused the water to rise 40 feet higher than usual, and 20,000 vessels were cast away. The great earthquake in Sicily in 1698, which leveled Cantania and 40 other towns and cities, also destroyed 100,000 people. 60,000 were destroyed in the space of six minutes by the earthquake which engulfed the city of Lisbon in 1755; the shock was felt nearly all over Europe, in the northern part of Africa, and even in the West Indies, and a vast wave from the sea swept over the coast of Spain, in some places 60 feet high. Near Morocco the earth suddenly opened and swallowed 10,000 people and their herds.

This chapter of accidents might be extended further by reference to volcanic eruptions and plagues; but among all the tragedies which blacken the pages of history, none leave a sharper sting or create a more acute pain in the public heart than the burning to death of 2,000 people, in one sacrifice, at Santiago.

In the course of the debate in the House on Tuesday, on the question of referring the credentials of T. M. Johnson, claiming to be elected to Congress from Arkansas, Winter Davis, declared that if the President's Amnesty Proclamation was anything more than a mere piece of waste paper, it was a grave infringement of the legislative functions of government. He was disposed to seriously impeach its legality.

TRADE AND RELIGION.

The ablest Republican paper in the West—the Cincinnati *Gazette*—does not agree with Phillips Brooks as to our spiritual progress in the last ten years. In an article on "Trade and Religion" it calls attention to the fact that in 1861, prayer meetings were crowded and a most extensive "Revival" took place, whereas, now:

"As we have grown in prosperity, have become extravagant in expenditures, and imagine that there is 'much goods laid up for many years,' people eat, drink and get merry, and are taking it easy as regards spiritual matters. It is the universal testimony that religion, so far as outside signs are concerned, is stone dead. The Business Men's Prayer Meetings are not attended by over a baker's dozen; churches are no longer attractive. Congregations are slim. Ministers exhort in vain. People no longer think it necessary to pray so long as they make money, consequently few attend the weekly meetings. In one of the leading churches Sabbath evening preaching has absolutely been suspended, because the members would not attend.—This is history, as written in 1863, the third year of the war.

"The conclusion of the whole matter is that we may expect very little economy and very little religion until people are brought up standing again, by some financial revulsion, and are threatened with the loss of their property. Men are moral cowards, and when they are threatened with the loss of money, they begin to preach economy, and seek consolation under the cloak of religion; but as soon as they get a good hold again upon the property they don't care much about the cloak. Every minister in the land will bear witness to this—at least to the religious part of it. If we should have a commercial revulsion, then, as the London Times predicts, the churches will be better attended."

It is encouraging to find that some of our radical friends are not deluded by the idea that merely because we have a big civil war on hand, we are all on the high road to wealth in this world and salvation in that which is to come. In the course of a century or two, others of the Abolitionists may come to the conclusion that a gigantic war is not the most profitable business for a nation to engage in.—*Age.*

During a debate in the U. S. Senate recently, Senator Richardson of Illinois addressing his words to that bad man Sumner, of Mass., asked these questions—"Why is it that this civil war has been permitted to linger so long? Why did you not end it last year, as you promised? Why don't you do it now? Why [illegible] end the war?" Sumner made no reply, and Senator Richardson answered his own question, thus:

"I will tell you why you can not. Your thoughts are turned upon the negro; your legislation is directed for his benefit; your ideas all float in and around him, from your Executive down. Instead of turning your attention to putting down the rebellion, to enforcing the laws of the Union under the Constitution, which you have the right to do, you are legislating for the benefit of the negro. That white man who has borne civilization so far, you have lost sight of and ignored. Sir, you are responsible before the American people to-day for the continuance of this war. You have made no call for troops that has not been answered.—You have had the resources of the country with you. Any other country on the face of the earth with the blunders of this Administration would have been destroyed and utterly ruined. It shows the immense resources of this country and its great powers of endurance, when it can stand so many blunders and so much mismanagement. But, sir, suppose we adopt a little different policy; suppose that instead of pursuing this policy that has done so much mischief we turn our attention to another. We have the lights of history thrown along our path. Let us be instructed by them. Let us proclaim to these people real amnesty—not such as has been proclaimed by Mr. Lincoln—and give them six or nine months to accept it, and limit the time of its operation. Do that, and this difficulty will be settled very speedily. Open some door to those men who have gone into rebellion by which they can escape from the position which they are in, and they will retire from it very soon. My opinion is that if the President of the United States had proclaimed universal amnesty at any time within the last eighteen months, this war would now be over.

TAXATION! MORE TAXATION.

The New York *Herald*, alluding to recent articles in the Administration papers in that city, the *Tribune* and *Times*, demanding of Congress increased taxation, says the Government must receive three or four hundred millions a year from taxation, or go by the board. We shall have to tax fire, air and water, smoke, light and love, everything we wear, and everything we don't wear, everything we like, and everything we dislike. From the cradle to the grave, we will have to be taxed, and both in the cradle and grave. This is one of the bounties for which we have to thank radical beligerent Abolitionism, and the men in power it has led by the nose, to their own shame and disgrace and the almost total ruin of the country.—*Statesman.*

The object of the recent expedition to Florida is at length made perfectly clear. Its evident purpose is to reconstruct the State and to bring it back into the Union upon the terms set forth in the President's proclamation and after the style and fashion initiated by General Banks in Louisiana. An order from General Gilmore, dated Hilton Head, January 31st, directs Major John Hay to proceed to Fernandina, Florida, and other convenient points in that State, for the purpose of offering to its citizens the benefits of the President's proclamation, of which they may avail themselves by taking the oath therein prescribed.

The Shoddyocratic Society of Washington is literally rolling in all the varieties of vulgar mirth. Mortality among young babes is astonishing, it is said, from neglect of their unnatural mothers, who leave them to the care of the contrabands, while they frolic night and day. It may almost be said that in Washington children, like chickens, hatched by steam, are born without mothers. Poor little wretches! according to all accounts, a very great number of them are in the same predicament with regard to their fathers. It is a very doubtful and an awful thing to be a baby in Washington in these days of the good king Abraham.—*Jeffersonian.*

An Ohio paper announces that the woolgrowers of Ohio will meet in convention on the 5th of January, to confer on matters connected with the wool interest. And the *wool gatherers* of the whole United States will hold a convention early next summer to nominate a leader to prosecute the *wool stealing* business for the next four years.

Cairo, Feb. 17.—The steamer Imperial, from St. Louis, has arrived, and reports passing the steamer Orient, sunk to her hurricane deck in Dog Tooth bend, twenty miles above here. She struck a snag at half-past seven this morning, and went down in ten minutes. Twenty-five or thirty lives are supposed to have been lost.

An outrageous murder was committed in Columbus, on Thursday night, by the Provost Guard. A deaf man, by the name of Speilman, was shot because he did not obey an order, which he could not hear. He was the support of a widowed mother and sister.