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Dr., Wm. Taylor informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and viprofession verbe old stone, next acce to the Compiler Other, Gettysburg, Pr. Incolled for past favors, he bogs to general a share of function pat manage. [Sept. 28, 1803.] if

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's Nov. 30, 1863. if

Dr. James Cress, TRUETTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for pub-In he patrongs beretalore extended to him, acoust his greats test he will continue the to active of his profes jon in Gotty-bury and Assumity, ["Eclesics" minus to choose or select. Hence, we seed the best, intest and most reliable renedics from all tother sectors in medical, schools, which have been recommended . from the experience and section of by the practice of the ablest beleate Practitioners. and discard those more intuitors, such as not mons, arsenic mercur, librarili libral let-Office in the east end of York street, in the

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D. I As his office one to the form west of the Lorderan cutoch in the Chambershard street, and opposite Picking's

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r minoresting street, and apposite them? Secre, where those wishing to be easy Dentel Opervious performed are respectfully invited to easy Research Secretary Dr., Horner, Rev. C. P., Kr. uth. P., D. Roy, H. L. B. agner, D. D., Rev. P. of, M. J. cobs. Str., M. L. Shever. Certyshurg, April 11, 5%

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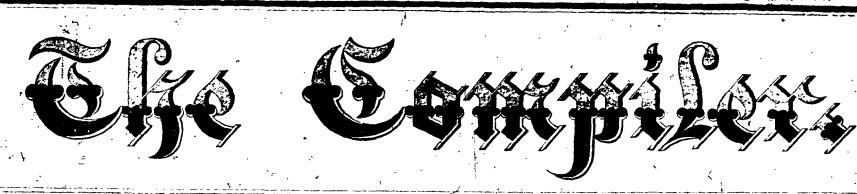
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A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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venture. Price \$1.25.

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Long ago two shining angels Found a home upon our, shore,

THE TWO ANGELS.

And our fathers bade them welcome, Joytul welcome evermore: Shouts and songs, of glad thanksgiving, Loud arose from every home, From the lips of maid and matron, Grey-haired sire and stalwart son. .

Swords were laift aside or broken, Every sound of war must cease, For-one angel that they welcomed, Bore the gentle name of Peace. And the other bright winged seraph, Soon proclaimed our country free; For she bade our fathers glory In her name, 'twas Liberty.

Like am heir-loom to our nation. Handed down from sire to son, Linked forever in our memory With the name of Washington. These two angels still were with us, And in union we were strong, Never dreaming but forever Right would triumph over wrong.

Thous ends came from every nation, And beneath our flag they found Safety from the stern oppression, That at home such action bound Plenty reigned and we were happy, In the man-ion and the cot, Roamed therangels, and forever, Coming forrows were forgot. But a cloud was in the distant, Other hands were at the wheel, Bluded by their own ambition, They torgot their country's west. Darker grew the cloud, and darker, Twas the winding sheet of Peace,

and fanatics haifed its coming, "Even as a glad release. Every gift their father's gave them, They would trample in the dust, Shut their doors upon the mugels, Let them leave us, as they must. Burst the cloud, and Peace had varished, All our glory with heredied, And upon war's bloody altar,

Liberty was drucified. Brother against brother turning, Grasped the swort so long laid by, "coself repeating, And on many a field of battle, " Where once stood the waving grain, . By the hand of brother-murdered,

Lie the tilousands of the shain-From the widowed hearts of thousands, From the mother's beaving breast, From the orphan's lonely pillow, Comes the weary wail for rest; Rest from grief, the heart o'er laden,

bucks beneath its heavy load; All they loved is gone, and lonely Now they walk life's weary road. "God of mercy! wilt thou never Send deliverance from afar ?"

Stau he tide of human passion, Stry the iron heel of war. Liberty and Peace returning, Like the sunlight after storm, That a nation's voice may gladly, Hail their resurrection morn. JENNIE.

Miscellancous. A CONTRACT OF THE SECOND

SPEECH OF

HON. B. F. MEYERS. OF BEDFORD COUNTY,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, March 3, 1864, on the hill to provide compensation for losses sustained from the rebel raids, etc.

The legal views which I hold, in connection, as I believe, with this side of the propriety, and setting torth the literary knowledge requisite to appear to advantage in good society. Price \$1.25. by the gentleman from Washington, and ry? [No! No!]

Which it is sought to incorporate in the bill now before the House, were so clearly and fully expressed the other evening, by my friend from Luzerne, (Mr. Hakes.) that it to save this Union. I am willing, for my friend from Luzerne, (Mr. Hakes.) that it to save this Union. I am willing, for my would be a work of supererogation for me part, to yield every prejudice, every feeling side l A fascinating little volume of Adverties would be a work of supercrogation for its a candition organization, and who is a candition organization.

Abolition organization, and who is a candition organization organization organization organization organization.

Abolition organization organiz

Washington speaks of the rebel invasion, which occurred last summer, as having couragement on the part of citizens of this commonwealth. Now, I submit, Mr. Speaker, whether such "connivance and encouragement" as is alluded to in this resolution does not mean "aid and comfort" control of their arms and return to their allegitation. Speaker, whether such "connivance and encouragement" as is alluded to in this resolution does not mean "aid and comfort" to the enemy, does it not mean "treason?" why do not the And if it means "treason," why do not the gentlemen who say that they have knowledge, or that they are induced to believe, that this rebel invasion was superinduced by the "connivance and encouragement" of citizens of Pennsylwania, make informa-

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Luzerne omitted, in his discussion of this question one thing which ought to have been referred to. I have reference to that clause of the Constitution of the State of Penusylvania, which declares "that no person shall be attainted of treason, or felony by the Legislature." Now, this resolution proposes to erect a board of appraisers, and to confer No. 413 Broadway, New York.

If Bundersigned, being the authorized person

No. 413 Broadway, New York.

violation of the Constitution—that it is in apply:
delogation of the fundamental law of the "Union!" a man may cry at every word,
State, and that we the fin-inhers of this With much less patriotism than other pec

will violate that cath by voting for the resident of the gentierian from Washington. They are always caving "Union!" "Union!" in ewspapers compel them to give him compared as his subjected and yet they will not permit the Union to be restored, except upon their own peculiar view. The impolicy of adopting this resolution at this time, should, weigh as heavily against it as its unconstitutionality. It you follows field evicus windings of this debate: pass it as it stands, you say to the world that the people of Pennsylvania are what you call "disloyal;" you say that there are claim to be an humble member, but to the you call "disloyal;" you say that there are claim to be an humble member, but to the you call "disloyal;" you say that there are claim to be an humble member, but to the I am glad to say that the some is unportant mission.

persons here in sympathy with the rebellion; Democratic party of my own locality; and ways been my friends. They have never by you say to the British Parliament—you say it becomes my duty to make some response attempted to destroy my property. But to the Corps Legisland of France—that there it oscine of the aspersions of the gentlemen, those miserable miscreants, those "war are people here who, by their "connivance" on the other side upon my party and some men" pur excellence, who are howling the done without prejudice to the session.

are people here who, by their "connivance" on the other side upon my party and some men" pre excellence, who are howling the and encouragement" of the rebellion, such of my own personal friends. Sir, this disperinduced the invasion of Pennsylvania custom could not proceed without maligning by the rebel army. My friend from Chesting even individuals—private citizens who would have others win—such men have "By order of the Secretary of War. ter (Mr. Smith) spoke of casting odium) have nothing to do with this bill and can menuced my property. But, Isado to these upon the State, when we undertook, some bare no claims under it. This debate could men, "If you undertake to execute your weeks ago, to investigate the condition of not proceed without dragging in the fair threats, I will defend my property. These the initiary camps about this city. It was sake of some of the best men in the Com- is the flag of my country above it; and if vania would be disgraced if it were to be are the peers in honesty, in honor and in fig. I will shoot you flow as I would any acknowledged that our soldiers had been patriothem of the gentlemen on the other man who attempted my life." I give neneglected by the military authorities of the side who stander them. I desire, sir, to tree to gentlemen on the other side who are Commonwealth. Now, I submit to the make a shaple statement in regard to the making this special plea for mobiand mobing entirement on the other side of the House reference hade by the gentleman from law, that the Democratic party asks now who took that position then, whether it Dauphin (M. Alleman) to the "dislocality" favors from them on that score. Their deworld not be better now to think about (as he expressed it) of my county. It seems fence in the future if their determined will this matter of "casting decline".

my tuess of housing size the constitution shall support and defend the Constitution of the Union at all costs and at all sacrifices."

Now, I would just ask the gentlemen on the other side of the House, whether they are willing to defend this Union at all has a man who will do as much, any day, for are willing to defend this Union at all has the welfare of this Government as the gendlement of the control of the contro are willing to defend the Union at all hazare willing to defend the Union at all hazthe welfare of this Government as the genthe welfare of this Government as the genthem ask them whether, in a certain event
they would be willing to lay aside their
prejudices to support this Union? Suppose
that the people of the Southern States now
in revolt against this Government, would
signify their willingness to throw down
their arms and return to their allegiance to
the Government, subject only to such
penalties as may be inflicted upon them by
Congress under the Constitution, would the
gentlemen on the other side of the House
fore the proper authority, then I shy that
fore the proper authority then I shy that
fore the proper authority the fore
simply say that he is "disloval" (the gen.
Mr. Speaker, I desire to gay a few words
Mr. Speaker, I desire to gay a few words
in respiratory the gentlemen of the such that is the onewell for a Turk.

If think that Gen. Gutt would to will find not
well for a Turk.

If think that Gen. Gutt would to
will for a Turk.

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If think that Gen. Gutt would to well find not
well for a Turk.

If think that Gen. Gutt well find not
well for a Turk.

If think that Gen. Gutt would to

er improper, or inopportune, to add a few thoughts to the able and elaborate argument thoughts to the able and elaborate argument to whom I have just respect to the Congress, have declared, over and over again, that the Union shall not were preferred.

But, the presses, the orators and the lead-schenck regarded the charges and the proofs so much that he speaks of this project in language which I have just read to the Aboution paper in my town, speaks of this project in language which I have just read out of Congress, have declared, over liberated the min against whom the charges and over again, that the Union shall not were preferred, without any trial at all. The resolution of the gentleman from be restored as it was with slavery protected under it. Therefore, they are not "unconditional Union" men. They claim to be unconditionally for the Union. They

by the "connivance and encouragement" unconditions in the wind in the wind go to Gen. of citizens of Pennsylvania, make information before the proper authorities, and have those persons whom they say they believe to be thus guilty, prosecuted for the surgeon according to the laws of the countries. The surgeon of the resident and who will impose upon the street along which he was compelled to pass. There are, also, on file affidavits that flattering unction to their souls.—

Let us sand conductors the other throws the other through the native of the other side lay that this restricts. Demogratic adia. them no conditions as to any of their State showing that this patriotic Democratic ediinstitutions not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. He so acts upon any other principle—who, for example will principle—who, for example will principle their action to the United States. ple, will permit their return to the Union only on condition that they yield up their negro slaves, abjure their State institutions and take oaths to support all the proclaman from Dauphin, that Mr. Stable gentleman from Dauphin, that Mr. Stable public mind—in my judgment, touching the foundations of the Republic. No man the foundations of the States of the States of the States are gening a hold upon the public mind—in my judgment, touching the foundations of the foundations of the States are gening a hold upon the public mind—in my judgment, touching the foundations of the foundations of the foundations of the States are gening a hold upon the public mind—in my judgment, touching the foundations of the foundati

State, and that we the members of this Withmuch less patrious min other people; House, having taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania, will violate that oath by voting for the residential of the other side.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]
The injustice that has been done to Hen-

ry J. Stable, the editor of the Gettysburg Arkansas. Mr. Davis, on that occasion, we discovered the contract of the Gettysburg Arkansas. Mr. Davis, on that occasion, used this language:

"I wish the House to understand that the contract that the contract that the contract of the contra which occurred last summer, as have be unconditionally for the union. We are Sir, that man, instead of giving are only conditional Union men. We are Sir, that man, instead of giving are only conditional Union men. We are Sir, that man, instead of giving are only conditional Union men.—we, who comfort to the enemy by pointing out the unconditional Union men.—we, who comfort to the enemy by pointing out the unconditional Union men.—we, who comfort to the enemy by pointing out the unconditional Union men.—we, who comfort to the enemy by pointing out the unconditional Union men. We are

NO. 26. I take it that this resolution is clearly in such a Union man very graphically and remember that the soldiers have had great pal Church South in which a loyal minister, truest friend of the soldier. When conbut never, so far as I am aware, by soldiers' and any port practicable in the execution of I am glad to say that the soldiers have all his important mission.

would not be better now to think about (as he expressed) of my county. It seems fence in the future is their determined will this matter of "casting adium upon the that because two young men from Badford and their strong arms. Let them come; bette of Pennsylsama."

But, I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that it is, M'Connellsburg, and carried away by them, offices; let them "red out?, Democratic printing the whole county of Bedford is what the oil speechs in the Democratic ranks. It we ment upon this resolution, or mpon the bill gentleman calls "disloyal." Now, Mr. before the House. That does not seem to Speaker, I will tell you a "plain, unvariable to the seeds of these discussions. General ishelf tale:" I will tell you the whole truth. I was not astonished to hear what was Politics seems to be in command whenever, "nothing extensating, nor setting down said upon this subject by the geritleman from Dauphin—who is a military man, and we assemble to consider this resolution. It aught in malice."

In this been said that this debate has taken a Some time in June of last year, two boys in whose vens flow the fiery blood of youth, very wide scope—has been of a very namb-from the town of Bedford; went to the town and who has fought his way—not to the ling character. There is no doubt about it. of M'Connell-burg to visit some of their capital of the rebel confederacy, but into ling character. There is no doubt about it, of Mtonneilsburg to visit some of the term into the very despect-slough of patricial desired, and it has descended into vib-personalities. It is hardeseended into vib-personalities. It is hardesee

would have us signed. Unless that this is now an Abbition war—the gentleman a certain brightness but later than the same and a street of the United Stites comes to the train. The result was that he being street of the problem of th

Then, again, as to believe to a lover," true circumstances of the case, now suptrees is hardly a member upon this floor who will say that the President of the United States is a lover of this nation. Some of the gentlemen on the oliver side might say to but hardly in good-dath; they might say it by way of a joke, in initiation of their greater chief at Washington.

But, to look at this matter seriously, the gentlemen from Washington undertakes to of Bedford county are disloyal.

But, to look at this matter seriously, the man from Paupinn argues that are people of each tell you how we did a whining gentleman from Washin for undertakes to of Bedford county are disloyal.

There is another statement which I desire to making too free use of incendiary while I am on the floor. I will say that to make. It is in regard to a gentleman The got to making too free use of incendiary my ideas of locality each the Carl. They carried him where a friendly limb pro-

"yes,"] Would you be willing to receive the Commonwealth. The people in the loyal States that have never been in rebellion against the Government them without making any qualification or Mr. Alleragn. Will the gentleman from ment. Now, I have no doubt that gentleman in regard to the institution of slave
Beifford allow me to explain? friend from Luzerne, (Mr. Hakes.) that it is safe that would be a work of supererogation for me part, to yield every prejudice, every feeling side.]

Abolition organization, and who is a candiwould be a work of supererogation for me part, to yield every prejudice, every feeling side.]

Abolition organization, and who is a candiwould be a work of supererogation for me part, to yield every prejudice, every feeling side.]

Abolition organization, and who is a candiwould be a work of supererogation for me part, to yield every prejudice, every feeling side.]

Abolition organization, and who is a candiwould be a work of supererogation for me part, to yield every prejudice, every feeling side.]

rout the whether the gentleman who is the clai-ddiers, as mant has received so many votes, or wheth-

ber of that body, elected from the State of

that flattering unction to their souls.— Then Mr. Davis spoke further as fol-"Let me refer to the proclamation of

of the United States, equal to ten tenths of the people of Pennsylvania. Now, will the gentlemen on the other side make us take an oath that we will support this proclama-tion of the President of the United States. Will they require that, before we can claim any damages under this bill, we shall any damages under the proclamation as this? If the other tests of loyalty which they have apoken of are to be applied, I have no doubt this can also be applied, with have no count this can also be applied, ware equal force and equal propriety.

Again we must not only be loyal in our politics, but we must not be "disloyal" in our religion. I was amazed, the other day.

ng order: WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office. Washington, November 30, 1863. "To the generals commanding the depart-ments of the Missouri, the Tennessee and the Gulf, and all generals and offi cers commanding armies, tictachments and corps and posts, and all officers in the service of the United States in the above mentioned departments:

on taking up a newspaper, to find the follow-

"You are hereby directed to place at the lisposal of Rev. Bishop Ames, all houses of worship belonging to the Methodist Episcoprovocation to mob printing offices. Why, who has been appointed by a loyal bishop sir, the Democratic press is the best and

truest friend of the soldier. When con-tractors defraud him, the Democratic news-Government in its efforts to restore tranpapers expose them. When faithless officials clothe him in shoddy, Democratic

E. D. POWYSEND. Assistant A ljutant General." Then here is another: PULPIT ORDER.

Headquarters, Norfolk and Portmouth, Norfole, Va. Feb. 11, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS. No. 3. All places of public worship in Norfolk and Portsmouth are hereby placed under the control of the Prevost Marsh at of Norfolk and Postsmouth respectively, who shall see the pulpits properly filled by displacing, when recessary the present incumbents, and substituting men of known loyalty and the same sectarisma denomination, either military or chall, sub-ject to the approval of the commanding General. They shall see that the churches are open freely to all officers and soldiers. ship, and at other times, if desired, and they shall see that no insult or indignity be offered to them either by word, look or gesture, on the part of the congregation.

tupon his to more as the filinded widow is required to immolate herself upon the funeral
pyte of her husband. [Lunghter.]
Then, again, los to 'baleinty to a lover,"
there never was any formal investigation of had him here. We had him here upon the quintended thing call "disloyalty," is to be inflicted and no one who knows anything about the give him the hall, that he was still a rebel give him the hall give him the give him the hall give him the hall give him the give him the hall give him the give h in power speak. We will use them as our mouth pieces. General Francis P. Blair, a shining light in the late "Republican" party, spoke, but a few days ago, in Congress, to the following effect:
"The Navy Department courted investi-

gation, but not so with the Treasury Department. A more profigate Administration than that of the latter never existed in any country; the country was redolent with the fraud and corruption of the agenta. igain and again permits to trade were sold the highest bidder. And recently in Pultimore a permit was given to a notorione blocade runner, whose vessels thad more than once been seized. If Mr. Chase's friends had thought these could not be pro-ved, they would doubtless have voted for an investigation."

Mr. Speaker, I have but a few words more

to say in regard to this matter of "loyalty."
Freedom of the press and freedom, of conscience, under the immerable tests of "loyalty," set up by our political opponents; and inasmuch as the bonored name of Thomas Jefferson has been used here by gentlemen on the order side of the House, I would refer those gentlemen to what Mr. Jefferson said in regard to the secred rights of which they would deprive the people,-Mr. Jefferson, in his first maugural address, thus enumerated the great principles of our Government:

"The diffusion of information and the atraignment of all abuses/at the bar of public opinion; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person under tha protection of the habous corpus; trial by uries impartially selected; the supremany of the civil over the military anthority. "These principles," says he, "form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes devoted to their attainment .-They should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civil instruction; the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or hlarm, let us hasten to retrace our stops and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

I commend the admirable sentiments of Thomas Jefferson, in regard to these sacred and precious rights, to the consideration of the gentlemen on the other side of the House. I candidly believe, that in moments of error and darm, they have gone astray, and with Thomas Jefferson I would advise them to "hasten to retrace their

advise them to "nation to retrace there steps and regular the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

The gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Watson.) myle aliusion to the mob in New York city—the New York riots. It was very unfortunate, indeed, for that gen-tleman to alinde to those minappy troubles, and it was still more unfortunate for him that he placed all the responsibility for those troubles, upon the Democratic party in that city. The truth of the matter is (it has but lately leaked out) that the Administration was to blame ministration at Washington wis to blame for this bloody riot, for the reason that it had assigned some fourteen thousand more