

LAWYER VANDERSCHIET, and Mr. Smith, of Massachusetts. These gentlemen have but lately concluded their labors, and they have now returned to the Democratic districts of the State of New York, including the city of New York and the city of Brooklyn. 13,000 more men were assigned as the quota than could justly be demanded in proportion to the quota of other districts. In their report these commissioners make use of the following language: "The commissioners, after a full investigation, and in view of the facts elicited, are unanimously of the opinion that the enrollment of the State of New York is imperfect and erroneous, excessive in some districts and possibly too small in others, and entirely excessive in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, compared as compared with other States, and cannot be relied upon as a valid and reliable basis for the assignment of the quota of the city of New York, or among the several districts thereof."

Sir, this was the secret of those riots.—The people there knew that a gigantic fraud was about to be perpetrated upon them.—This knowledge compelled them to speak out for their rights, and if possible discuss of this wrong about to be perpetrated upon the people of New York produced these riots, it was the fault of the administration, and not of the Democracy of that city.

Now, sir, I shall draw to a conclusion.—The gentlemen on the other side charge us with disloyalty. They say that day declared any kind of disloyalty against the Democratic party as a mass; but said that the individuals in that party who were disloyal. The gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Watson) said this evening, that the Democratic party had been guilty of disloyal practices. They are changing their tactics. There is evidently something wrong on the other side of the House in regard to the subject under discussion.—Now, I ask no favors on this question of loyalty on the gentlemen on the other side. If they choose, they may call me "disloyal."

"What's in a name?"
A rose by any other name
Would smell as sweet;

I feel, sir, that I love my country—that I respect and cherish this government, and that I would sacrifice just as much as any other gentleman in this House to sustain and perpetuate it. For that reason I care not if gentlemen do call me "disloyal."—But I propose to pay them back in their own coin. I propose to take their definition of the word "disloyal," and I propose to arraign them on charges of disloyalty to the Constitution, and therefore, to the Government.

I arraign the party in power at the bar of public opinion, for that they have subverted freedom of conscience, by appointing trustees, superintendents, or other officers for the churches, preserving the institutions of poly religious orthodoxy. I arraign them, for that they have abolished the freedom of speech, by the seizure and imprisonment of editors, as they have endeavored in this discussion without warrant of law, and by the destruction of printing offices by mob violence. I arraign them, for that they have attempted to suppress freedom of speech by the arrest and punishment of citizens, without the preliminary charge, against them, and without trial according to law. I arraign them, for that they have rendered insecure the freedom of the person, by the penalty of death in the habeas corpus bill. I arraign them, for that they have persecuted, by law, in many instances, by the establishment of military tribunals in its districts, where the courts are unprovided in the administration of justice. I arraign them, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, for that they have "affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power." I arraign them, for that they have established, foreign to our form of government, and unknown to any of our laws. I arraign them, for that they have interfered with the freedom of the ballot, by aiding violence at the polls; for that they have attempted to destroy the equality of the States, by giving the same power in the Government of one-tenth of the population, created a multitude of new offices, and senting our swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out our substance; and for that they have wasted the public resources, spent billions of money, and sacrificed many armies, without establishing the authority of the Government over the revolted States, restoring peace, or giving us any assurance of an early termination of the present union.

These charges, sir, I prefer against the party in power, and I challenge them, denial. There is not one word of them that is not true to the letter. Imperial history will record it, and the judgment of the civilized world will pronounce the record just.

Passion, prejudice and selfish interest may to day blind the discernment of the masses; but the time is fast approaching when the people and their destroyers shall see eye to eye, and when the Mohammedan of political Abolitionism shall be unveiled and exposed in all his native hideousness and deformity.

THE WAR NEWS.

There is very little in the way of army news. The expedition which left Vicksburg on the 10th inst., under the command of Admiral Porter, for the Red river country, has reached Alexandria, La., capturing Fort De Russy, that vicinity, with eleven guns, and nearly 2000 prisoners. Alexandria is 150 miles from the mouth of the Red river, and was occupied in May last by Admiral Porter, who subsequently withdrew his forces to participate in the attack on Port Hudson. Gen. Taylor is in the immediate neighborhood, and it is not unlikely that Admiral Porter will send his land forces from the river.

Lieutenant General Grant left Washington on Thursday for the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, where he has already commenced the work of reorganization.—The Corps of this army are reduced to three, the First and Third Corps being absorbed in the others. Gen. Sykes, and a number of other officers, have been detached to the Potomac army. Major General Smith is to be appointed as chief-of-staff to the Lieutenant General.

There is a report of a movement by the rebels upon Columbus, Ky.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE SOLDIERS.

The Abolition faction, with a cunning and hatred beyond all precedent, are busily at work, endeavoring to get the soldiers with the idea that their Democratic fellow-soldiers are their natural enemies. That disorder and bloodshed should result from such teachings, is an inevitable consequence. The trouble is that these calamities fall chiefly upon the heads of the misguided and deceived soldiers, or upon the Democratic citizens. The bad men who cause this ill feeling between the army and civilians, take very good care to keep them scrupulously out of harm's way. They rejoice in stirring up bloody feuds, but they have an undashable sense of self-saving illusion, which is said to be "the better part of valor."

Political journals were allowed ample and free circulation in the army, on the night of Feb. 22d, the most striking feature of which was his statement that "it is very difficult to say a sensible thing." What a confession!

President Lincoln made a speech at the opening of the Patent Office fair, on Friday the 22d, the most striking feature of which was his statement that "it is very difficult to say a sensible thing."

The draft, it is stated, will take place February in Pennsylvania on the 1st of

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STABIE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 28, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. FULL ATTENDANCE AND HARMONIOUS ACTION.

The Democratic State Convention met in the National Guards' Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday last. The *Age* says: "Its proceedings were characterized by the greatest enthusiasm and harmony." Every portion of the State was represented, and the delegates were marked men, the principal citizens of this great Commonwealth. All were bent upon one great object—the restoration of the Union, and the vindication of the Constitution. The great Democratic party was out in its strength, and every effort was made to recruit this great Commonwealth from the tyranny under which it groans. One consideration surrounded all others. Personal feelings and predilections were forgotten in order to form a united party for the salvation of the country. The Democracy will go into the coming campaign with a united front, to meet the common enemy."

Hon. Thomas E. Seagrave, of Fayette, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Hon. Wm. H. White, of Philadelphia, permanent President.

Pres. Geo. W. Case, of Pittsburg, Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield, Hon. Asa Packard of Fulton, and Hon. Wm. V. McGrath, of Philadelphia, were chosen Delegates at large to the Chicago Convention; Robert L. Johnson, Esq., of Cambria, and Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, Electors at large; and C. L. Ward, Esq., of Bradford, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The following are the appointments for this Congressional district:

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Elector—Henry G. Smith.

Delegates—Henry J. Steele, B. F. Myers.

State Committee—Wm. P. Schell, J. Mc. Dowell, Sharpe, Lewis Leitch.

The resolutions are brief and pertinent, leaving the adoption of a platform for the Presidential campaign to the representatives of the Democracy to assemble in National Convention at Chicago. A resolution was adopted expressing the preference of the Convention for the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan for the Presidency of the United States; but the delegation from Pennsylvania are left without instructions, except that they are directed to vote as a unit at Chicago.

Every mention of the name of "Little Mac" during the session was received with boundless enthusiasm.

Full proceedings hereafter. The editor, necessary absent from home last week, while attending the Convention as the *Age* Correspondent.

THE FREE STATE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

Hon. Michael Hahn, recently elected Governor of Louisiana by the radical Free State party, appears to be a man who carries his principles (if he has any) very loosely about him. Before the election, which took place on the 22d of February, he addressed a "Free State" meeting at Baton Rouge, in the course of which address he declared, "I have done my best to represent your State to the Union, and do not care from whom the best plan comes; whether from Lincoln, Banks, Durant or Flanders. I accept the nomination on the free State ticket for Governor; and if elected, there shall not be a slave left within the State."

Only two years before, this same Michael Hahn made a flaming speech to a rebel regiment, about marching to the field, on the occasion of a flag presentation, in which he said:

"Brave sons of freedom, accept this glorious flag! Bear it proudly as the emblem of your liberty and Southern institutions!"

Under the faces of the cowardly, Abolition Yankees—Strike down and crush the Yankees when they assail it. Remember the sinning fishes that water our soil with their polluted blood!"

Gant, the newly fledged rebel Abolitionator, according to his confession, helped to "do" only one "whining Yankee," but this neophyte, Hahn, Governor of the "Free State" of Louisiana, only two years ago recommended the annihilation of the whole batch—"Patriot & Union."

The Troy Whig—an able and independent Republican paper—in speaking of "miscegenation" (amalgamation of the races)—says: "We dare say that our readers will be surprised, as we are, to learn the extent to which this disgusting theory finds advocates among the extreme Abolitionists, and how far and fast it is becoming a prominent article in their creed." It such be the fact, it will not be long until the ideas made a cardinal dogma of the entire Republican party. The extreme Abolitionists are the pioneers of the opposition; they go ahead and boldly cut out the road, and the so-called "conservatives," like a flock of timid sheep, soon follow.

The Abolition State Convention of Connecticut resolved "that all propositions for treaties of peace with the rebels," are treasonable. Congress has adopted a resolution to reject every proposition of peace from the rebels—even though they lay down their arms and adhere to the Constitution in every respect. So the position of the Abolition party is clear enough—irreconcilable war. The annual resolve that the rebellion is about ended, and that the war to be closed in a few months, is worth no more now than it was in the spring of 1861.

President Lincoln made a speech at the opening of the Patent Office fair, on the night of Feb. 22d, the most striking feature of which was his statement that "it is very difficult to say a sensible thing."

The trial of Joseph Moore, for the murder of Mr. Marbourg, at Johnstown, a few weeks ago, was closed at Edensburg, on Thursday, the jury returning a verdict of murder in the second degree. The Court sentenced Moore to six years in the Western Penitentiary.

The trial of Joseph Moore, for the murder of Mr. Marbourg, at Johnstown,

on the night of Feb. 22d, the most striking feature of which was his statement that "it is very difficult to say a sensible thing."

The Albany Argus styles the Pomeroy circular "Greek fire thrown into the Lincoln camp."

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

THE DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

The election in this county on Friday week resulted gloriously for the Democracy—better than ever. And this, too, without special effort. The masses—those who are not office-holders nor office-hunters—are getting tired of drafts, taxes and the like, and are beginning to see that the Democratic party can alone save this country.—The crazy Abolitionists who have national affairs in their hands, will, if they are not soon checked, run everything and everybody—and so believing the people of Adams on Friday week, "agreed upon their verdict" as follows:

1. Gettysburg: The Abolition majority is reduced FIFTY—they took not having an average of only 47, to 97 for Curtin last fall.

Cumberland, though for more than half a century opposed to the Democracy, elects the whole Democratic ticket, by from 11 to 27.

Mountjoy goes for the Democrats by about 24 majority—whole ticket elected. Germany does the same by from 25 to 35. In Union the Abolitionists thought "desertion the better part of valor," and did not show themselves.

In Mount Pleasant the Democrats "found no enemy," and had everything to themselves.

Conway elects nearly all Democrats, although the township gave large opposition majorities a few years ago.

In Berwick town-ship the Abolitionists, knowing it would be no use, did not run a ticket; whilst in Berwick Borough the ticket was chosen by hand-and-majorities. The Democrats elected their Councilmen in all three of the wards, beating Col. Yoho, Lincoln's Provost Marshal, in Bushkill Ward, where the usual Republican majority is 75.

The Democrats have also carried every township in the county—three-fourths of them by the margin of two-thirds of their total.

In the State Assembly, the Abolitionists would not lose from their Democratic leaders' "we" in a fair way of being verified—*etc.* Yours truly, X.

EVERTON, Pa., March 19, 1863.

Editor Philadelphia Age.—At the election held in this borough yesterday, the Democratic ticket was triumphantly elected, although extraordinary efforts were made to defeat it. The Delaware Canal Company exerted its powers unscrupulously, and its "Bank Boys," heretofore a Democrat, was beaten by 200 over Woodward. Democratic gain about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY!—and this in spite of the most determined efforts of the Abolitionists, and the free use of greenbacks, agent us.

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