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, APRIL 18, 1864. No. 29.

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sigh.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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 American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and 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, '53.

Wm. A. Duncan,

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

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859

H. A. Picking

ATTENDS to SURVEYING, Writing of DEEDS and WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence, in Straban township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hunterstown, two miles from the former place. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Feb. 1, 1864. 6m

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, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

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

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

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. 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

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.

DENTIST.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

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

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Danner, 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 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

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

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.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

Proclamation

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 18th day of April next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 28, '64.

Jury List—April Term.

GRAND JURY.

Tyrone—Henry J. Myers, (Foreman,) Andrew Bream.
Hamiltonban—Isaac Harner, Jacob L. Firor.
Huntington—Jacob Sheaffer.
Oxford—James Robinson.
Hamilton—John Ruff.
Reading—Solomon Jacobs.
Latimore—Arnold Gardner.
Germany—T. B. Klein.
Straban—John Lynch.
Union—Daniel Basehore, Sr.
Berwick tp.—John Richter.
Gettysburg—Peter Sheads.
Mountjoy—John R. Little.
Butler—Jonas Orner.
Menallen—Henry Rice, Sr.
Cumberland—Isaac Diehl.
Franklin—Levi Irwin.
Mountpleasant—John Kerrigan.
Berwick bor.—George Davis.
Conowago—Absalom Aulabaugh.
Liberty—W. Shover.
Freedom—Calvin Krise.

GENERAL JURY.

Germany—Wm. Bittase, James H. Colehouse.
Mountpleasant—Joseph Kuhn, Robert S. Lott
Straban—Philip Donohue, John F. Felty.
Hamilton—Peter Hoffheins, Jacob Stock.
Franklin—John P. Butt, George Lady.
Huntington—Abraham Eckes, Eli Gochenour.
Conowago—John Weaver, Jacob Melhorn.
Cumberland—John Maring, Jacob Beamer.
Reading—Lewis Chronister, Andrew Hantz.
Oxford—Jacob Klunk.
Liberty—John McKesson.
Berwick tp.—Jacob Hull.
Tyrone—James A. Miller.
Butler—Martin Thomas, John G. Markley.
Latimore—Joseph Fickel, John Stitzel.
Menallen—Amos Schlosser, Samuel Meals.
Gettysburg—Wm. H. Culp, David Kendlehart.
Mountjoy—John Horner.
Berwick bor.—Francis Strubinger.
Union—David Boyer, Wm. A. Young.
Freedom—Samuel Eiker.
Hamiltonban—Leonard Kauffman.

March 21, 1864. tc

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 18th day of APRIL, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

24. Account of Isaac Brinkerhoff, Administrator of Rachel Brinkerhoff, deceased, settled by John G. Brinkerhoff and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrators of said Isaac Brinkerhoff, deceased.

25. The first and final account of George Group, Administrator of the estate of Maria Mowery, late of Butler township, dec'd.

26. The first and final account of George Group, Executor of the will of Mary Mowery, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased.

27. The first account of Samuel Brown, Administrator of Eliza Fried, deceased.

28. The first and final account of Amos Lefever, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Dysert, late of Germany township, deceased.

29. The first and final account of Jacob B. Trostle, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Fidler, deceased.

30. The second and final account of John Klinepeter and Frederick Klinepeter, Administrators of Frederick Klinepeter, deceased.

31. The first and final account of George Hollinger, Administrator of Michael Hollinger, deceased.

32. The account of Andrew Wilt, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Wilt, deceased.

33. The second and final account of Joseph Dysert, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Biehl, late of Union township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, exhibited by Amos Lefever, Administrator of the estate of said Joseph Dysert, deceased.

34. The account of Michael Bender, Guardian of Jonas Eppleman, deceased.

35. Second and final account of Hon. Isaac E. Wierman, one of the Administrators of Daniel Fickes, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 14, 1864. td*

Assistance Needed.

THE undersigned having heavy payments coming due on the 1st of April, would most respectfully ask those who are indebted to him to call before that time and make payment. E. B. PICKING.

March 7, 1864.

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

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SPRING 1864.—We respectfully invite attention to our superior stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, for the coming season. Our assortment is large and fine, and trees remarkably thrifty and well grown. Catalogues can be had on application by mail, or at the office of "The Compiler."

EDW. J. EVANS & CO.,
Feb. 8, 1864. 3m York, Penn'a.

POETRY.

THE OFFICER.

[FROM BYRANGER.]

"See down the street the soldiers come,
Before our door they'll pass, perchance;
My sister, do you hear the drum?
And see how gayly they advance?
What handsome, gallant men they are!
What loves in town they've left behind!
We country girls, though simpler far,
Amongst them husbands perhaps may find."

Before sweet Rose, a bright brunette,
A corpet passing in his place,
Cried out, "In faith, my fate is set,
I never saw a lovelier face,
I count her charms, I mark her well:
Yes, in a year, this very day
I will return if shot and shell
Permit, and carry her away."

"Ah Rose! that foolish speech you heard,
I know it, by your cheek's bright bloom,
And now without another word
You backward turn into the room."
Since then, where'er alone, sweet Rose
Tells o'er the words she thought so dear,
While for the unknown corpet flows
A nightly prayer, a nightly tear.

A-year of dreaming thus has past;
With earliest dawn our Rose awakes—
The day he fixed on shines at last,
For HIM her gayest dress she takes,
All day she waits, comes in, goes out,
"Oh, hear you not the soldiers' tread?"
Paces in tears her room about—
At midnight shrieks, "He's dead! he's dead!"

MISCELLANY.

THE TRUTH TOLD.

LINCOLN'S HONESTY AND CAPACITY.

A Terrible Phillipic Against Lincoln by a Fremont Organ.

[From the New York New Nation.]

We all recollect that worthy citizen of Athens who banished Aristides solely because it annoyed him to hear the epithet, "the Just," constantly coupled with his name. We have all been struck by this strange specimen of political liberty, and by the lack of judgment in the application. It was not because this undue notoriety given to the name of a citizen of the republic might after a time, prove dangerous, nor because the epithet of "just" was questionable, that the worthy citizen of Greece banished Aristides. He would not even discuss the matter, the epithet annoyed him, and that was enough to ostracise its unfortunate bearer. In this we see an excess of liberty and a lack of political education.

Now, we are annoyed and irritated at hearing the words Abraham Lincoln and honesty always coupled together; but being more generous than the excellent Athenian citizen aforesaid, we propose, before ostracising honest Abe from the White House, to consider his right to the surname of "Honest." To call one man honest out of a population of thirty millions, is not so much of a compliment to him as a sarcasm upon all the rest. Let us look into his honesty and capability. After three years of patient silence we have a right, and it is moreover our duty, Mr. Lincoln, to examine your acts and show them to the nation.—You commenced by confiding the fate of our cause, the honor of our arms, and the lives of our sons to men having no higher claim to such trust than a host of voters at their command, whose support you coveted—in order to advance the welfare of the nation.

We have allowed you to further your political and personal interests, and to transform into heroes men whose inefficiency has swallowed up thousands of lives and millions of treasure, so that you might be able to dazzle the eyes of the people with victories far more than real. We have permitted you to sacrifice tried patriots, whose popularity alarmed you and whose energy disappointed your calculations.

We have allowed you to deceive the people; we have let you transform disgraceful defeats into victories; and even we made no outcry when you were reduced to beg exoneration for acts which have eternally disgraced the honor of our arms. You have been unable either to foresee or forestall anything. What has become of the nation's enthusiasm? What have you done with the immense resources, unprecedented in history, that the nation has lavishly given you?

You are now appealing to conscription, and we will not enter into a discussion of the principle itself, but we will tell you that you should have foreseen that the day must come when you would need these men, and that you were to blame in not calling for them when the people's enthusiasm was first aroused, when they certainly would not have been refused you. You are to blame, inasmuch as through your incapacity and personal schemes, the necessity for such an appeal has become a question of public safety. You are to blame for depriving us of the services of men whose popularity stimulated that enthusiasm.

You have told the country that both the rebellion and slavery were dead; you have told the people that the forces of the rebels were reduced by desertions, and that they could not be recruited, fed, nor clothed; and yet you are forced to act upon the defensive, being threatened at all points.

Whenever you have directed the action of our troops they have been uniformly unsuccessful; you have perpetually offered us the wretched spectacle of splendid resources and excellent chances of success sacrificed to incapacity. The only success which you came near attaining, but the credit of which we intend to take from you, is due to the incredible imaginativeness that you have displayed in describing facts. Changes of base, masterly retreats, and reconnoissances have succeeded each other with a rapidity worthy of the greatest showman of modern times. The immense variety of circumstances is only equaled by the identity of the results. We have:

Sherman's reconnoissance.
Smith's reconnoissance.
Thomas' reconnoissance.
Kilpatrick's reconnoissance.
Custer's reconnoissance.
Seymour's reconnoissance.
Gilmore's Charleston reconnoissance.

The result is everywhere the same, ridiculous and disastrous. The sole concession we can make to your honesty is, that you have improved upon the change of base in 1862; you destroy fewer soldiers and burn less of the nation's property.

How is it, that after three years of incomparable victories, according to Halleck's facetious expression, "unprecedented in the military history of nations," you are still pondering how to preserve the national Capital and your bases of operation?

Is it a reward for such success, for the achievement of such results, that you now ask the nation to pass a vote of confidence and re-elect you for another, and perhaps another, term?

In your inaugural address you give a very striking illustration of your peculiar honesty by pledging yourself, in accordance with the well-known principles of the party which had elected you, not to serve another term; you said this in a manner which none of your supporters then understood; but your words were evidently designed to bear a double meaning, so that, if you should find the sweets of office more enticing than you possibly anticipated, you might change your purpose, without seeming to violate your promise. Candid people will see in this a good deal more evidence of cunning than of honesty.

The whole truth is this, you are leading the nation quietly to its destruction by deceiving the people as to the dangers which threaten it. In the first part of the campaign of 1862 you gained advantages which you were unable to utilize or even retain in 1863.

You sacrificed the entire West for the capture of Vicksburg, and then you proclaim to the four winds that the Mississippi is free, while not a single steamboat can navigate it without being attacked or perhaps burned, and without every passenger having the fear of death or captivity before his eyes.

To serve the ends of your cause, you have made a hero out of a man upon whom you have lavished everything, who had every obstacle removed from his path, and who was promptly furnished with reinforcements and supplies, while Rosecrans could get none; and who had scarcely been able to hold, with the immense resources at his command, the ground which his predecessor gained in spite of you by his own talents.

You have offered us the distressing spectacle of the sacrifice of merit to caprice and personal political interests, and this in a republic, in the name and under the plea of popular sovereignty.

And to cap the climax, you are obliged to hear definitions like this: An unconditional loyal man is one who, although not satisfied with the measures taken by the government, approves them all and gives them his constant support.

It seems almost incredible. Are we in Constantinople, in St. Petersburg, in Rome or in Paris? Are we the descendents of those proud Saxons who refused to succumb to any yoke, or the illegitimate off-spring of cardinals seeking to secure fortune and greatness by a perpetual worship? Are we really the descendants of those disciples of Luther and Calvin, who rather than subject their reason to an authority which they despised, preferred to expatriate themselves to those shores, where, through the agency of liberty, they founded our national greatness which you are now striving to drown in a sea of cowardice and adulation, corruption and incompetency? Were our ancestors to visit the earth, they would certainly be surprised to see that, eighty years after the revolution which gave life and liberty to the nation, the Lincoln party could find no other definition of loyalty than a blind submission to the decrees of the government.

But we have exercised this blind and mute submission during three years; during three years we have kept silent—and what was more generous than silence?

Some true radical patriots said not long since, "We have lost confidence in Fremont. What has he done or said for a year past?"

What could he do? What could he say? He has done for you what Butler and Sigel have done; what we have done; he, has been charitable enough to keep silence, and that is more than he should have done. In the face of so much incapability and corruption, patriotism alone has kept us silent. Each time that a fresh concession to foreign powers brought an indignant exclamation to our lips, we restrained its utterance. And yet have much grief, and love, and admiration, accompanied each hetacomb of these unknown heroes, martyrs to their country who have fallen, through the incompetency and the cold and insatiable ambition of the men whose mission it was to lead our sons to victory, but who being blinded by political considerations for their personal advancement, led them only to a profitless death.

And you have not displayed more talent or energy abroad. Napoleon has trampled upon the right of a friendly republic; he has insolently notified us of a blockade of the Mexican coast, and *thrown the Monroe doctrine in our face.*

We ask, then, who is master now in America, he who lays down the law, or he who submits to the same? Is it Napoleon the III, or the successor of Washington?

God alone, by bestowing upon the country inexhaustible natural wealth, and that ardent patriotism which makes every soldier a hero, has saved the country from ruin into which your selfishness would plunge it. This is the secret of the difference between your currency and that of the South.

We have been imposed upon long enough. The ruin which you have been unable to accomplish in four years, would certainly be fully consummated were you to remain in power four years longer.—Your Military Governors and their Provost Marshals override the laws, and the echo of the armed heel rings forth as clearly now in America as in France or Austria. You have encroached upon our liberty without securing victory, and we must have both.

You have dishonored us around by shameless misrepresentations as to our true condition. Places that we occupied in 1862 are now again in the hands of the rebels, and God knows whether your preparations for the approaching campaign are adequate.—Corruption has entered into every department of your administration, rendering it a very Augean stable, which needs a Hercules as your successor. It is time for the light to shine forth and for the truth to fully appear, so that all sincere patricts, all men who look for nothing further than the advancement of their country and of liberty, may rally in one compact body around the great principal of liberalism, and form a liberal party really worthy of the same.—Such a man can only save the country.

Away with all the imposters who have invaded the temple of liberty, and turned it into a vote market. Let there be an end of this rediculous farce of unconditional loyalty, which is only fit to secure the votes of those fools, who instead of delving to the root of the matter, blindly believe all the interested falsehoods published by journals that are paid to applaud and submit, whether right or wrong.

Mr. Lincoln's honesty is of strange description. It consists in nearly ruining the country and in disregarding its interests in order to make sure of power for four years longer. To our eyes, the man who has deprived his country of the services of some of its best citizens, who has been unable to make any better use of the incredible resources confided to him, and who, after agitating so many public questions without solving one of them, disregards his own utter incapacity, is, of all the citizens of the United States, the least honest and most dangerous.

But even if President Lincoln were the honest man that his paid organs represent him to be, how dangerous would his re-election prove to the liberties of the people, under existing circumstances, surrounded as he is, with the military influences that he has at his back! Let us remember the teachings of history, and the instances of feigned or real imbecility, all of which have resulted in despotism. Sixtus V., the half stupid monk in his cell, and Napoleon III, the scotish debauch, belong to the same school. The men who have had to endure them, elected them as unimportant individuals, whose election would give time for reflection and consideration; it will soon be sixteen years that France has reflected and pondered over her lost liberty. Fearing the unknown and shrinking from the perturbations, incidental to change, they have had despotism and ruin, which are leading them inevitably to the most terrible of all the revolutions that history has hitherto recorded.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

The Democratic Convention that assembled in Philadelphia, on the 24th ult., to select delegates to the National Nominating Convention, to be held in Chicago, on the 4th of July next, to choose a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, among other things expressed in one of their resolutions this sentiment, that "our representatives unite with the representatives of the other sovereignties of the North in embodying the sentiment of the people in a declaration of principles to *all the States*, on whom we rely to elect a President, and bring back peace and union to this distracted land."

These expressions are objected to by the *par excellence* union press. Now there is nothing more dangerous to the liberties of a people than to lose sight of ancient landmarks; and one of the evils to be apprehended from this war is, of the temporary doctrines of a faction becoming the controlling influence of the general government. Madison, in the Federalists says: "By a faction I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a *majority* or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community."

It suits the purposes of the dominant faction at present in this country to uphold the absolute sovereignty of the Federal Government, not only for the purposes of conquering the rebellion, but to stifle the expression of the popular will in those States that are not in rebellion. This is evinced daily. The government of the United States is invested by them with all the prerogatives belonging to those governments that are ruled by absolute monarchs. Indeed, the executive officers of the United States, more particularly the Chief Executive and his Cabinet are styled *per se* the government itself. This places power in their hands without even the restraints that are exercised in a limited monarchy; where the crown is obliged, from time to time, according to the popular will, to change ministers. There is a great difference between the exercise of extraordinary powers in States in rebellion, and the general assumption of such powers over citizens of States not so, whose citizens certainly have a right to question the manner in which their representatives administer the government.

Alexander Hamilton, in the Federalist, says: "The proposed Constitution, so far from implying an abolition of the State Governments, makes them constitutional parts of the National sovereignty, by allowing them a direct representation in the Senate, and leaves in their possession, certain exclusive, and very important portions of sovereign powers. This fully corresponds, in every rational import of the term, with the idea of a Federal Government."

One of the attributes of sovereignty remaining in the States is the manner of electing a President of the United States. The people of the several States do not vote directly for President. The States vote. The people are not even electors. They in each State choose electors. Here then the States are essentially sovereign. There is a wide distinction between that sovereignty that dictates secession and that that exercises the right of choosing a President and declaring the principles that should govern his administration under the Constitution.

Sovereignty, it is universally conceded, rests originally in the people, and with us, in the people of the several States, and it is the union of these that constitutes the "United States" or the "Union." The sovereignties of the North, therefore, that is the representatives of the sovereign people of the several States North, like electors under the Constitution, propose to make a declaration of principles to all the States, and by the united action of all the States, they hope to elect, at the proper time, and in the proper manner, the man whom they shall choose as their candidate.—*York Press.*

Loyalty in 1850.—On the first of February 1850, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, presented to the United States Senate two petitions, praying "that some plan might be developed for the dissolution of the American Union." Upon a vote being taken, the petitions were rejected by the entire Senate, except Jno. P. Hale, of N. H., Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y., and Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, who voted in *their favor.* Every member from the South voted against them. Two members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and his leading friend in the Senate at the present time, were then for disunion—just as the same "loyalists" are now.

Cheap Patriotism.—At a military post where some 8,000 new recruits have been collected, the officer having them in charge writes that "out of all this number of fresh recruits not a single one can be found who was a member of a so-called Loyal League." The officer therefore concludes that Loyal League professions is a very cheap patriotism.

THE UNITED STATES BANKS vs. STATE BANKS.

It is well known to our readers that, among other dangerous innovations of the administration is that of superseding the State Banks by Banks of the United States under the immediate supervision and control of the Treasury Department. This policy is not only dangerous to the purity and liberty of the country, but when we consider that under the act of Congress United States stocks, which will form the banking basis, are exempt from State and municipal taxation, the system becomes onerous upon holders of other descriptions of property which will have to bear the whole burden of taxation.

This subject has been under consideration in the New York Legislature, and recently a committee, composed we believe of three Republicans and two Democrats, made a unanimous report condemning the measure as unjust and impolitic. While the Clerk was reading the report and before he had gone one-third way through it, the radicals became alarmed, denounced the temperate arguments of the committee as treasonable, stopped the further reading, and attempted to suppress the document entirely, by preventing the printing of it. In this, however, they failed, as, when the vote was called, they could muster only some thirty or forty votes on their side. What may eventually be the fate of the measure in the Legislature, when the party screws are brought properly to bear upon those members who are disposed to be sensible and conservative, we do not venture to predict, but most probably the Bank policy of the administration will be sustained, and the people who are not fortunate enough to have their property invested in government stocks will have to bear the entire weight of taxation. On this subject the Albany *Argus* has some pertinent remarks, which apply as well to this State as to New York. It says:

"The report made to the Assembly on Saturday, in defence of the rights of the State Banks against the pretensions of the privileged United States Banks was the signal for threats and demonstrations of violence by the partisans of consolidation. Its authors, who represent the traditional policy of the State, and the sentiments and interests of the great majority of the people were denounced as "disloyal," and threatened with the vengeance of government.

"This ebullition of intense partizanship evoked by the presentation of the report is one of the signs of the times. There have been three eras in the history of our government in which its character has been formed and its political institutions shaped. In the Revolution we asserted equality of taxation. Under Jefferson we vindicated the political rights of the States. Under Jackson we crushed the usurpations of the United States Bank, and freed the government, State and National, from all dependence on it.

"The dynasty of Corruptionists and Terrorists at Washington propose to reverse all this—to create a class more privileged than the nobility of England or the noblesse of France before the revolution which swept them and their possessions away—to extinguish the right of the States—to restore the corrupt influence of a United States Bank, with its evil power multiplied a hundred fold, and ramifying into every department of society and of the State.

"A voice is raised by the more moderate partizans of the administration against this excess of power. But this remonstrance is drowned in the accusations of treason, in threats and in denunciations. They vote to suppress the report. They would refuse it a hearing. They would drown the voice of reason by clamor!

"We do not propose to enter into the discussion; for with us the question is one that no more admits of discussion than a question of providing by law for piracy or forgery. But we will quote a single passage from the report:

"'It is deeply to be regretted that Congress has carried the immunity annexed to investments in the stocks and securities of the United States so far as to exempt them from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. The primary effect of this exemption is more particularly evident in the case of corporations. The banks of this State hold United States stocks to an amount far beyond their aggregate capital. Could this exemption, therefore, be made operative in their case, *it would at once remove one hundred and nine millions of dollars from the reach of State and local taxation*, and throw the accumulated burden upon property in other forms. When it is borne in mind that the aggregate amount of the national debt already exceeds two thousand millions of dollars, and that an equivalent amount of property is to be withdrawn from taxation, we cannot but apprehend disastrous results to the public faith and credit from such an extension of the exemption principle.'

"It is for this immense privilege of exemptions, in some counties of the State amounting to 4 per cent., that the consolidationists and champions of the privileged Banks are contending. The holders of three thousand millions of property, are by a Congressional act of indulgence, made free of taxation, town, city, county, State and Federal. That privilege is said to make a difference between the National and State Banks of 3½ per cent. This discrepancy will grow wider every year. And the wider it grows the more dangerous the collision when it comes!

"For the moment this question is in the hands of our political opponents; a portion of them struggle to avert a general calamity. They protest against false principles, and point to the inevitable end. And yet they commit themselves to the charge and bind themselves to the car of those who are carrying them to destruction! They are blinder and more foolish than the madmen who hold the reins and who drive wildly on.

"We have no sympathy with them. No! Let Gen. Crook order out his military guard and arrest the "traitors." Let the old tories who now constitute the soul and body of the Abolition party, proceed with their work of consolidation; let them create their privileged nobility; let them re-elect the Golden Calf of a United States Bank and bow down and worship it.

"We would not stay this course of fatuity, because we do not intend to stand between it and the judgment that is to follow! Let this folly, fanaticism and treason pursue its course to its end. The sooner the better! They who would delay it by protests and advice, but postpone the day of justice and of retribution and of ultimate rectification."

MORE ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

Since the above was written, the subject of taxing the capital stock of banks operating under the act of Congress has been before our own Legislature.

Yesterday afternoon a bill "to enable the banks of this commonwealth to become associations for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States" was under consideration in the House of Representatives. Amendments were proposed on the Democratic side to impose a State tax upon such banks as may choose to avail themselves of the privileges of the bill. The Abolition members, with a few honorable exceptions, (among whom we are glad to find the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Bigham, of Allegheny,) voted persistently against the adoption of these amendments. Mr. Cochran, of Erie, during the discussion which sprang up in regard to the bill, remarked that what the State would lose by the proposed exemption of the National Banks from taxation, could be supplied by additional taxes levied upon cattle, horses, and other personal property, thus compelling the *farming interest* to furnish the revenue hitherto raised by taxation of the banks. Messrs. Pershing, Barger, Rex and others on the Democratic side ably argued the justice and propriety of taxing banks. The whole Democratic vote of the House was cast in favor of the proposed taxation, whilst all but *seven* of the fifty-three Abolition members voted to deprive the State of the revenue hitherto derived from taxes on banks, and to impose the burden of raising that revenue upon the agricultural interest of the State, by increasing the tax on "horses, cattle and other personal property." The hard-working masses can now see who are their friends and who their enemies.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union, 7th inst.*

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in his speech in Congress on the 5th inst., says:

But sir, the saddest question embraced within the scope of my remarks remains to be answered as I draw them to a close.—Has the policy pursued for the last three years resulted in the formation of a *more perfect Union.*

No language that the tongue of man can utter would form as expressive an answer to such a question as a silent survey of the dreadful scene which lies before us! A gulf of blood and tears and all of human agony which the afflicted race of man can know this side of the dread abodes of the damned, divides the suffering and miserable sections of a once fraternal and contented people. Statesmen of Christian faith, imbued with the lofty spirit of Him who gave his blessing to the merciful, could again span this horrid chasm and bind together the torn and bleeding ligaments of the Union. But an evil star is raging in our sky, and under its malign power the legislation of the land appears as the frenzied, murderous, disjointed dreams of a madman in his cell.

Such a penal code as now stands in the way of the return of men, women and children of the South to their allegiance, has no parallel in the annals of the human race. A thousand miles of gibbets with the dangling halter and the ready executioner; universal confiscation of property to the remotest period of an innocent posterity; the absolute extermination of a whole people and the appropriation of the depopulated country to the unsparing demands of a more than Norman conquest; the utter extinction of every vestige of our present form of Government by States, all this and infinitely more is contained in the enactments which already stain the records of American legislation. But why need I dwell upon these evidences of disunion? The great leader of the Administration on this floor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) has deliberately here announced after all our sacrifices, sorrows and loss, that the Union of our fathers is dead, and he who attempts its resurrection is a criminal instead of a patriot. He goes further, and admits all the seceded States have ever claimed—their nationality. They have sought in vain in all the four quarters of the earth for recognition. They find it the hands of those who speak for the administration on this floor.

☞ The *New Nation*, (Fremont organ,) in an article on the relations of the press to the administration, makes the following curious revelation:

"But what is to be thought of an administration that is afraid of its friends, of the presses that helped to put it in power? It argues something rotten in Denmark. The raid of the administration against the press of the country was not intended so much for the disloyal journals as the loyal or Republican ones; but the latter saw its purpose and got out of the way. *It was deliberately contemplated at one time to pounce down upon certain Republican journals, and to thrust into the national forts two or three of the principal Republican publicists of the country, if not more,* and the execution of this design was only delayed in waiting for public opinion to harden sufficiently to make it safe for the administration to enter upon so hazardous an experiment. Public opinion, however, did not rise to that pitch of induration to justify the movement, and the scheme was, fortunately for its projectors, abandoned.—Indeed, public opinion by degrees rescued the Republican press from the dangers of administrative intolerance, and that press is beginning to reassert its right of speech with decided success."

The distinguished "Republican publicists" alluded to must have been Greeley, Beecher, and Tilton. Can this be the reason why these three worthies are not in favor of the renomination of "Honest Old Abe?" It may account for the milk in that cocoanut. There is a moral in this fact, however, which the Republican press should heed.—Had the administration succeeded in muzzling the Democratic newspapers, nothing under heaven could have saved the Republican press from the same fate.—*New York World.*

A Good Story.—There is a moral to the story told at the expense of two deputy sheriffs from New Port, R. I., who arrested one O. W. Ryder, and started to lodge him in Irasburg jail. On the way, the captors stopped at a well-known hotel, and left the captured while they indulged freely in the flowing bowl. The prisoner took a nap, and when he awoke found the sheriffs nowhere, and so went to Irasburg and voluntarily offered himself to the jailor, who, however, would not take him in. In this desperate extremity he decided to advertise for the lost sheriffs, which he did in a neat handbill.

Old Thad.—Thaddeus Stevens—past commander-in-chief of the anti-masons—hero of the "Buckshot War"—the Pennsylvania insurgent—is an abusive and vulgar old blackguard. When he is defeated in argument he seeks retreat in personal impudence.—*Boston Post.*

A Labyrinth.—What a pretty labyrinth our Republican friends are getting into! One year ago Old Abe was "the Government." Now the most radical of his party are laboring night and day to defeat "the Government!"

☞ In a speech made in the U. S. Senate a short time since, Senator Howe contended for the right of Delaware to send a black man to the Senate. The Milwaukee News thinks it would not deteriorate the character of that body much.

☞ A country editor received a remittance, with a request to send his paper as long as the money lasted. He indulged in a bit of a spree, got broke, and respectfully announced to his subscriber that according to his own terms, his subscription was out.

☞ The Troy Whig pronounces Parson Brownlow the most consumate blackguard and the most impious blasphemer brought to the surface by the "rebellion."

☞ The National Banks are springing up all over the country. The merrier, and the sooner the bubble will burst.