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, MAY 16, 1864. No. 33.

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 opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

Wm. A. Duncan,

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

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

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. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

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

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

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. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Walford, 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 13, '63. Keeper of the Cemetery.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

PHILADELPHIA

Wall Papers.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market Streets,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Window Curtain Papers,
Linen Shades and Hollands,
Solid Green and Buff,
Chocolate Grounds,
Figured and Plain Shades,
To which we invite the attention of STORE-KEEPERS.
Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

Cabinet Furniture.

T. P. SHERBORNE & SON,
CABINET WARE ROOMS,
No. 220 S. Second St., below Dock, West side, PHILADELPHIA,
Have constantly on hand a very large assortment of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak and Mahogany Furniture, of latest designs, and superior workmanship, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices. Beds and Mattresses made to order. [Mar. 28, 1864. 6m*

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well-known hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.
April 4, 1864. tf

National Hotel,

(RAILROAD HOUSE,)

LITTLESTOWN, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has leased that large, convenient and popular house, the National Hotel, at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., and solicits a share of public patronage. His chambers will be found very comfortable, his table supplied with the best the market can afford, and his bar with the choicest wines and liquors. A large yard and commodious stabling are attached to the Hotel, and he will keep none but the most attentive hostlers. With a long experience in this line, and every disposition to please, he feels certain of rendering satisfaction to all who may call with him.
G. B. YANTIS.
April 4, 1864. 3m*

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shocked. Restaurants and families supplied.
STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.
Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of
TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND JAPANED WARE,
and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.
ROOFING and SPOUTING
also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

New Clothing Store.

THE undersigned invites attention to his NEW CLOTHING STORE, in LITTLESTOWN, Adams county, Pa., formerly occupied by A. Herman. He will continue the business at the old stand, in Hanover street. He has
INCREASED THE STOCK,
and is now prepared to offer a most excellent assortment of CLOTHING for
MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR.
I return my thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage extended to me thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof.
HENRY RIESER.
Mar. 21, 1864. 3m

1864. PHILADELPHIA Paper Hangings. 4681

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Cor. 4th & Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. [Feb. 22, '64. 3m

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.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest A. at SCOTT & SON'S

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Borma, for saleat Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

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 TUESDAY, the 24th day of MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

26. First and final account of Henry Wintrode, Administrator of Ephraim Wisler, deceased.
27. First and final account of Alexander Miller, Administrator of William Toot, dec.
28. First account of Samuel S. Moritz, Executor of the last will and testament of J. Nicholas Moritz, deceased.
29. First and final account of Lydia Trimmer, Executrix of the last will and testament of Andrew Trimmer, deceased.
30. The first account of Robert Elliot, Administrator of Catharine Elliot, deceased.
31. The first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, Trustee of certain trust money bequeathed to Sarah Melhorn, &c., under the will of John Snider, deceased, settled by John L. Smith, Administrator of said Joseph J. Smith, deceased.
32. First and final account of John Wertz, Administrator of Francis A. McDermud, deceased.
33. Guardianship account of Moses Ziegler, Guardian of the estate of Sarah E. Ziegler, James W. Ziegler, and John L. F. Ziegler, minor children of John Ziegler.
34. First and final account of Ahasuerus K. Stoper, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Diehl, deceased.
35. The first account of Jacob Geiselman, Administrator of Daniel Geiselman, dec'd.
36. The account of Wm. Ross White, Administrator of the estate of Prudence J. White, deceased.
37. The account of John Long, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Hess, deceased.
38. First and final account of Jacob F. Lower, Executor of the last will and testament of John Kime, deceased.
39. Third and final account of David M. Myers, Administrator of Michael A. Slagle, deceased.
40. First account of Catharine Sterner and Peter Ketteman, Administrators of Nicholas Sterner, deceased.
41. The first and final account of Samuel Sharb, Administrator of the estate of Pius Lawrence, deceased.
42. Account of Abraham Hart, testamentary Trustee of John Comfort, now deceased, under the will of his father, Peter Comfort, deceased.
43. The account of John McCleary and David Bosserman, Executors of James McCleary, deceased, late of Freedom township.
44. Second account of Jeremiah Culp, Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Fehl, deceased.
45. The account of Isaiah W. Orr, Executor of the estate of John Orr, deceased.
46. The account of Isaiah W. Orr, Executor of the estate of Sally Orr, deceased.
47. The final account of George Guinn, Executor of the will of David Horner, dec.
48. The account of Daniel Cashman, Administrator of the estate of George Cashman, deceased.
49. The first account of Henry Eppelman, Executor of the last will and testament of John Eppelman, deceased.
50. First and final account of Benjamin Deardorff, Administrator of Bernard Deardorff, deceased.
51. First and final account of E. C. Gitt and Henry L. Gitt, Executors of Nancy Gitt, deceased.
52. The first and final account of William L. Gitt, Guardian of Amanda Phleger, Mary Phleger, Emma Phleger and Martha Phleger, minor children of John Phleger, dec.
53. The first and final account of James A. Miller, Administrator with the will annexed, of Stephen S. Frazer, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased.
54. First account of George Lady, Administrator of Henry Hershey, Sr., dec'd.
55. First account of John Ginter, Administrator of Adam Marshall, deceased.
56. The first and final account of Nancy Weikert, Executrix of Peter Weikert, (painter,) deceased.
57. The second and final account of Samuel Herbst and John Herbst, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Herbst, deceased.
58. First and final account of John Rupp, surviving Administrator of the estate of Ephraim Martin, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
April 25, 1864. td*

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.
They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.
They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.
Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Cobean & Culp, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed.
COBEAN & CULP.
March 14, 1864.

Wanted,

A GOOD FARM in Adams county, for which I will exchange one or more Farms of choice land in Iowa, and pay the difference.
Nov. 9, 1863. GEO. ARNOLD.

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

POETRY.

LYRIC FOR THE TIMES.

BY PETER PEPPERCORN.

Learn to think and learn to labor,
Better to wear out than rust,
Help yourself and aid your neighbor,
On your own exertions trust;
Though your progress may be slowly,
Toiling on from year to year;
Though you may be poor and lowly,
Be a man and persevere.

Now's the time, be up and doing,
Time once past none can recall,
Sloth and ignorance lead to ruin,
Think and labor, one and all;
Monuments of stone will crumble—
Fall like leaves before the blast;
But simple truths, however humble,
Will, through countless ages last.

Knowledge is a crystal fountain,
All who choose may freely drink;
Grains of sand will form a mountain,
Learn to labor and to think.
Learning dwells not in a college,
Use your hands and use your brain,
Were mankind possessed with knowledge,
How long would a TYRANT REIGN?

MISCELLANY.

NATIONAL EXPENSES EIGHT YEARS AGO.

The following, clipped from the New York Ledger of July 19th, 1856, is curious, when contrasted with the expense account of the present day. Mr. Bonner expressed alarm when he footed up the expenses of the government under Mr. Pierce, and emphasized his alarm with platoons of exclamation points, as is seen in the extract referred to:

"LIBERAL EXPENDITURES.—The expenses of the government of the United States under the present administration, are as follows, viz:—

$75,686,400 a year!
6,307,200 a month!!
1,452,920 a week!!!
207,560 a day!!!!
8,600 an hour!!!!!
144 a minute!!!!!!
2.40 a second!!!!!!!

"Two dollars and forty cents at every tick of the clock. That will do for Young America. But where does the money go? For what is it applied? Under Mr. Polk's administration, during the Mexican war, when we had a hundred thousand men under arms, and large armies and numerous garrisons in Mexico, the annual expenses of the government were a little over forty-four millions a year."

Look on this picture. The expenses of the government of the United States, under Lincoln's administration, are as follows:—

$1,000,000,000 a year!
83,333,333 a month!!
20,833,333 a week!!!
3,000,000 a day!!!!
125,000 an hour!!!!!
2,083 a minute!!!!!!
35 a second!!!!!!!

Thirty five dollars at every tick of the clock! There is no use of asking where the money goes to, or for what it is applied.—Some of it is used for making warlike implements, vessels and missiles,—millions of it to enrich contractors and office holders,—all of it worse than wasted. Mr. Bonner offered to take the government and carry it on for fifty millions of dollars a year, and also to furnish each man, woman and child with a copy of his paper as a free gift.—Would he like to renew his offer now?—*Sunbury Democrat.*

TAXES.

The administration has up to the present time labored to borrow money, and to issue greenbacks to be redeemed at some future day, and thus to avoid present taxation, so that the people would not feel the enormous expenditures of the administration, and would not therefore turn against the destructive policy of the Lincoln regime:—*The credit of the country is however exhausted until it takes one dollar and eighty cents of government credit to be worth one dollar in gold.* Under this state of circumstances the administration is now forced to taxation. The first small bit is the bounty tax. Men grumble at that, but it is only a drop in the bucket—only the beginning.—When the State and national revenue bills get into operation then there will be something to complain of.—"Good times" are here!

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Some weeks ago, A. J. Dietrick, Esq., of Williamsport, and Mr. Harvey, of Washington, were arrested and imprisoned in the old capitol prison at Washington. The cause of their arrest was as follows: A Michigan regiment had been enlisted under the promise of a certain bounty, and after being sworn in and taken to Washington, an attempt was made by the officers to defraud them out of the bounty.—They applied to Dietrick and Harvey to secure their money, and the officers finding themselves likely to be exposed, got up charges and procured the arrest as stated above. The outrage was soon detected and the administration, though reluctantly, were obliged to grant an immediate release of the parties. Such scenes are nothing strange in Washington. There are scores of men arrested on similar grounds, who have been for months and some for years, imprisoned in Lincoln's bastiles.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

"The sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, and the supremacy of the laws of the country."—*McClellan.*

These are words fit to be inscribed on the conservative standard in the coming Presidential election, and he who holds aloft the standard bearing this inscription or an equivalent one, will lead the conservative host to victory. Mark the prediction.—*Louisville Journal.*

A Republican, getting very angry at a remark we made about the violations of the Constitution, profanely exclaimed, "d—d the Constitution, I am sick of hearing about it." He is a ripe specimen of the "loyal" vagabonds.

A cotemporary abuses the loyal leaguers for believing in negro equality. Good sir, ought not the loyal leaguers to be the best judges whether they are the equals of the negroes or not?

Hon. Pierre Soule publishes a card denying that he has been married and gone within the Federal lines.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

There is no statement which the New York *Tribune* has urged with more persistency than that the Republicans were in favor of a Convention in the winter 1860-61, for the peaceful settlement of our difficulties. It tells us that "Mr. Lincoln, Governor Morgan, and nearly all of us, openly favored a Convention of the States," and that "there would have been no war and no disunion if the Democratic leaders had united, during the winter of 1860-61, *in the demand* for a peaceful settlement of our troubles by such a Convention as George Washington presided over and Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, Roger Sherman, Rufus King, &c., rendered illustrious by their wisdom and virtue. But the Southern Democrats would have no Convention—*no peaceful settlement of any kind.*"

Now, so far from the above being true, Mr. Seward, when interrogated in the Senate in December, 1860, whether his party would consent to a Convention, declared that they would accede to it "in one or two or three years, perhaps," after Mr. Lincoln got thoroughly seated. It was evident that nothing was to be accomplished in this way. If any offers of a Convention were thrown out, they were vague and unsatisfactory, and events rapidly sped onward. As a Convention was refused by the dominant party, as amendments to the Constitution could not be agreed upon, the most feasable plan was some sort of compromise. Mr. Crittenden's plan was offered in the Senate, December 18th, 1860. Senator Hale assailing it at the very start. On the final vote *every Republican Senator voted against it*, and every Democratic Senator, including Hunter and Mason of Va., Nicholson of Tenn. Sebastian of Arkansas, and even Wigfall of Texas, *voted for it.* And yet the New York *Tribune* has the hardihood, in the face of these plain, historical facts, to assert that the "southern Democrats would have no Convention—*no peaceful settlement of any kind.*"

Messrs. Douglas and Pugh, both members of the Committee of Thirteen in the Senate, declared that "Jefferson Davis was at all times ready to compromise on the Crittenden proposition"—Mr. Toombs said that "for the sake of peace, permanent peace," though he thought the South was entitled to perfect equality in the Territories, yet he would do the same. Do these facts look as if the southern Democrats would have "no peaceful settlement of any kind?"

The simple truth is, the Republicans were solely responsible for the failure of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties. Mr. Douglas declared in the most solemn manner, in the Senate, the "only difficulty in the way of an *amicable adjustment is the Republican party.*" It was well known that they desired to drive the South into resistance, in order to bring about the destruction of "slavery."—Mr. Douglas, writing from Washington to a friend in February, 1861, says of the leading Republicans, "they are bold, daring, determined men, believing as they do, that the Constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of slavery on this continent, and that the disruption of the American Union involves the inevitable destruction of slavery, and is an *inexpressible necessity* to the attainment of that end, they are determined to accomplish their paramount object by *any means* within their power."

Any amount of evidence could be piled up on this point—their own admissions, like that of Chandler, of Michigan, "that without bloodletting, the Union would not be worth a curse," and more to the same purport. Of course it is important for the *Tribune* to create the impression that the *South rejected* any peaceful settlement of the difficulty, but it is not true. The Republican party deliberately and determinedly rejected every offer of settlement which recognized the equality of the southern States in the Union, and even rejected with disdain the Crittenden proposition which only partially recognized their equality. Yes, it even went so far as to refuse to submit the Crittenden proposition to the people for *their* adoption or rejection. A motion to this effect was made in the House by a southern member, Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, and every Republican voted against it. Does this look as if the South "would have no peaceful settlement of any kind?" In the language of the *Tribune*, "there never was a more impudent or atrocious falsehood." We are at war because an aristocratic, Abolition, Federalistic, oligarchy at the North have been conspiring for twenty years or more to destroy the Democratic relation of the races on this continent, and in order to do it, it is necessary to overthrow the American Union. The South were driven into resistence in order to preserve their society from overthrow.—That is why we are at war. The Republicans, in every moral aspect of the case, are responsible for the war and all its consequences, because they were the aggressors. It is not necessary to prove a specific act of aggression. Their *declaration of hostility* to southern society was the grossest sort of aggression. It was, in substance and effect, a declaration of war—and the refusal to give any guarantees of non-aggression, rendered their position still more hostile.

Things That Make a Patriot Mad.—To hear men, who have never read the constitution and never heard it read, blatantly affirming that President Lincoln has *not* violated that instrument.

To hear men, who have never yet shouldered a musket to "defend the Union," and who have made ten times more money by the war than they ever subscribed for the benefit of volunteers, denouncing veteran soldiers as "copperheads."

To hear men who are almost as ignorant and quite as servile as the negroes of the South, retailing the slanders against the Democratic party which they from time to time hear their masters utter.

To hear rank infidels attempting to justify Abolitionism from the Bible.

To hear men who justify all the arbitrary acts of Lincoln and his underlings, talking about the blessings of civil liberty.

To hear men, who are not willing to take up arms themselves, opposing every plan of restoring the Union, excepting that of "unconditional surrender at the point of the bayonet."

To see government contractors and office-holders, who are sure to lose their places just as soon as the war shall end, opposing every measure that looks to an early peace.

"Mr. Smithers, how can you sleep so? The sun has been up these two hours."—"Well, what if he has? He goes to bed at dark, when I'm up till after midnight."

It would be a bad thing for a child to get a wasp in his mouth, but he can't even say his alphabet without getting a B in.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Call for a Mass Convention of Abolitionists to Nominate a Presidential Candidate in Opposition to the Nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

To the People of the United States:

After having labored ineffectually to defer as far as was in our power the critical moment when the attention of the people must inevitably be fixed upon the selection of a candidate for the chief magistracy of the country; after having interrogated our consciences and consulted our duty as citizens; obeying at once the sentiment of a mature conviction and a profound affection for the common country, we feel ourselves impelled, on our own responsibility, to declare to the people that the time has come for all independent men, jealous of their liberties and of the national greatness, to confer together, and unite to resist the swelling invasion of an open, shameless and unrestrained patronage which threatens to engulf under its destructive wave the rights of the people, the liberty and dignity of the nation.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that, in a time of revolution, when the public attention is turned exclusively to the success of armies, and is consequently less vigilant of the public liberties, the patronage derived from the organization of an army of a million of men, and an administration of affairs which seeks to control the remotest parts of the country in favor of its supreme chief, constitute a danger seriously *threatening to the stability of republican institutions*; we declare that the principle of *one term*, which has now acquired nearly the force of law by the consecration of time, ought to be inflexibly adhered to in the approaching elections. We further declare that we do not recognize in the Baltimore Convention the essential conditions of a truly national convention. Its proximity to the center of all interested influences of the Administration, its distance from the centre of the country, its mode of convocation, the corrupting practices to which it has been and inevitably will be subjected, do not permit the people to assemble there with any expectation of being able to deliberate at full liberty. Convinced as we are, that in presence of the critical circumstances in which the nation is placed, it is only in the energy and good sense of the people that the general safety can be found; satisfied that the only way to consult is to indicate a central position to which every one may go without too much expenditure of means and time, and where the assembled people, far from all administrative influence, may consult freely, and deliberate peaceably with the presence of the greatest possible number of men whose known principles guarantee their sincere and enlightened devotion to the rights of the people and to the preservation of the true basis of a Republican government; we earnestly invite our fellow citizens to unite at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, the thirty-first of May, next, for consultation and concert of action in respect to the approaching presidential election.

B. Gratz Brown, Mo.,
Stephen S. Foster, Mass.,
And. Van Antwerp, N. Y.,
Reid B. Chapman, Ohio,
Eben C. Andrews, Me.,
Henry A. Clover, Mo.,
Peter Engleman, Wis.,
Caspar Buts, Ill.,
George Field, N. Y.,
Edward Gilbert, N. Y.,
Benj. H. Brooks, Cal.,
Peter Gillan, N. Y.,
Isaac W. Hoff, N. Y.,
Wen. Herries, N. Y.,
James Hill, Me.,
R. Henizen, Mass.,
Albert Gilbert, Colorado,
And. Humbert, Pa.,
J. P. Dinsmore, D. C.,
J. W. Alden, N. J.,
L. Siebold, Iowa,
Wm. Morris Davis, Pa.,
E. M. Davis, Pa.,
W. F. Johnston, Pa.,
Fried Rapp, N. Y.,
Chas. E. Moss, Mo.,
Earnest Preussing, Ill.,
W. D. Robinson, Me.,
John S. Savoy, N. Y.,
G. Clusenet, N. Y.,
Emil Preetorius, Mo.,
Nath. P. Sawyer, Pa.,
J. M. Robertson, N. Y.,
Earnest Schmidt, Ill.,
James Redpath, Mass.,
Walter H. Snape, Ohio,
Wm. H. Smith, Me.,
P. W. Kenyon, N. Y.,
James Taussig, Mo.,
Ph. Stoppelbein, N. Y.,
Samuel Taylor, N. Y.,
James S. Thomas, Mo.,
F. Muench, Mo.,
Thos. R. Ackland, N. Y.,
J. Quimby Westbrook, Me.,
J. F. Whipple, N. Y., and
Theo. Olshausen, Mo.,
of the People's Committee.

The new movements to call out the militia of the several border States, an exchange remarks, is a lamentable necessity, if indeed the necessity exists. Labor in those States was already in demand far beyond the supply, to prosecute the routine of agricultural operations through the spring months. Such a drain as that now proposed will materially affect the production of cereals in the Northwest, and reduce, in a ratio exactly corresponding with the extent of its influence, the wealth ordinarily received into the country through the channels of our domestic industry. The inconsistency of the Administration and its followers was never better exemplified than in this proceeding. It is only a few weeks since the Republican papers and leaders told us that Grant had "enough men under his control to drive the rebels into the Gulf of Mexico," yet these same editors and politicians are now trembling for fear of a probable invasion of the Northern States at the hands of the very rebels whom they have had (in imagination) "starved," "crippled," "exhausted," their "backs broken," and on their "last legs," a dozen times over within the last six months.

The *Journal of Commerce* says forcibly: "If the radicals retain power after this Administration's term is ended, we venture to prophesy the end of the American republic. It is impossible for it to survive with a radical party teaching and exercising the absolute powers of a majority over a minority."

The colored population of Philadelphia have sent a petition to the Pennsylvania legislature asking the right of suffrage. What next?

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

SEC. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

That Joseph R. Ingersoll, T. D. Carson, D. McConaughy, Wm. McSherry, D. A. Buehler, R. G. McCreary, J. B. Danner, George Arnold, J. L. Schick, James H. Marshall, Henry C. Carey, J. G. Fell, Alexander Henry, Edmund A. Souder, Theodore Cuyler, Wm. Strong, S. A. Mercer, H. B. Baird, Thomas M. Howe, N. B. Craig, John P. Penny, Wm. H. Robinson, Jr., James L. Graham, Harvey Childs, George G. Meade, Thomas J. Bigham, A. O. Hetzter, James Worral, James L. Reynolds, S. W. Crawford, Winfield S. Hancock, John L. Atlee, William Rinsey, Samuel Small, A. K. McClure, F. M. Kimmell, P. Fraser Smith, J. McD. Sharpe, H. D. Johnson, John Cessna, B. B. Vincent, John Scott, William A. Wallace, George W. Householder, John S. McCalmont, Daniel Agnew, Wm. Hopkins, John P. Crozer, Wm. H. Miller, John D. Cochran, J. N. McAllister, C. L. Pershing, R. A. McMurtrie, and their associates who have subscribed, and all others who shall hereafter subscribe, to the fund devoted to the preservation of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, and their successors, be, and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate by the name, style and title of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to have and use a common seal, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and do all such other things as are incident to a corporation.

SEC. 2d. That the object of said association shall be to hold and preserve the Battle grounds of Gettysburg, on which were fought the actions of the first, second and third days of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, with the natural and artificial defences as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation and such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles and the triumphs, of their brave defenders.

SEC. 3d. That, for its said purpose, the said Association shall have power to take and hold by gift, grant, devise, purchase or lease, such personal property and effects and all such portions of said battle grounds, as may be necessary or convenient to promote and accomplish the object of its incorporation, to enclose and perpetuate said grounds and defences, to keep them in repair and a state of preservation, to construct *and maintain ways and roads, to improve* and ornament the grounds and to erect and promote the erection, by voluntary contributions, of structures and works of art and taste thereon, adapted to designate the spots of special interest, to commemorate the great deeds of valor, endurance and noble self-sacrifice, and to perpetuate the memories of the heroes and the signal events, which render these battle grounds illustrious, and to these ends to make such by-laws, rules and regulations, as may be necessary and proper for the government of the affairs and promotion of the purposes of the said association.

The property of the said association shall not be subject to attachment or execution, and the lands acquired for the purpose of said association with its personal property and the improvements and appurtenances shall be forever exempt from taxation, and also from the payment of an enrolment tax.

SEC. 4th. That the property and affairs of the said association shall be managed by a President and a Board of thirteen Directors, with a Secretary and Treasurer, and other necessary officers by them to be selected, to be chosen annually from the subscribers, by a majority of the votes given, each subscriber to be entitled to a single vote, the said officers to serve for one year, or until successors are elected. The election to be held annually on the first Monday of June, at Gettysburg, public notice thereof to be given by publication in one newspaper in Gettysburg, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, at least two weeks previous to such elections.

SEC. 5th. That said association shall have power to issue certificates of membership to all persons who shall subscribe one or more shares, to said battle field memorial fund, the amount of a single share to be fixed by the board of Directors, and not to exceed ten dollars, and all subscribers upon payment and receipt of such certificates shall be entitled to vote at all elections of said association.

SEC. 6th. That the President, Directors, and Treasurer, shall make annual reports, on the day of the annual election, to be presented to the members and read and published, which shall be duly certified and shall exhibit fully and accurately the receipts, expenses, and expenditures, of the said association.

SEC. 7th. That Joseph R. Ingersoll and the other corporators named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to appoint from their number, provisional officers with power to transact the business of said association, from the passage of this act, until officers shall be elected, as provided in the fourth section of this act.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the thirtieth day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. A. G. CURTIN.

The Tomato.—Now is the time to put out your tomato plants. This fruit is one of the most valuable which the garden produces, and has grown into popularity within a comparatively short period. Fifty years ago the tomato was known only in the country as the "love apple," and cultivated as an ornament to the flower garden. There is scarcely a fruit known that deserves so high a character, nor one that can be put to more service in the culinary line. You should have it on the table in one shape or other every day in the year, and as it can easily be put up in cans, its use need never be wholly dispensed with.

Rather Sharp on Greeley.—The Baton Rouge, Louisiana, *Comet*, asks Horace Greeley the following pointed question! "What do you mean, Horace, by writing daily articles to prove to the people that the war must be vigorously prosecuted for a restoration of the Union," when in the same paper and with the same pen, you labor to prove that "the restoration of the old Union is neither possible