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 23, 1864. NO. 34.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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 Northwest 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.

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.

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 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.

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

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. McDermad, 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. Stoner, 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. Single, deceased.

40. First account of Catharine Sterner and Peter Ketteman, Administrators of Nicholas Sterner, deceased.

41. The first and final account of Samuel Sheib, 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.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

Notice.

THE first and final account of Joseph J. Smith, deceased, (by John L. Smith, his Administrator,) Assignee of Lewis P. Weaver has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 11, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of Jacob F. Lower and Moses Raffensperger, Assignees of George S. Thomas and Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 18, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of Samuel B. Miller, Assignee of Levi Smith & Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 18, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of John Bushey, Jr., Assignee of John Bushey, Sr., has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 24th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
April 11, 1864. tc*

Dividend.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.—The President and Directors of this Institution have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital paid in, payable on and after the 5th inst.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier.
May 9, 1864. 3t

Dividend.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, May 3, 1864.

THE Bank of Gettysburg has this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free of all tax, and payable on and after Monday next, the 9th inst.

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.
May 9, 1864. 3t

Turnpike Dividend.

APRIL 27, 1864.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, to be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand, and it is respectfully requested that they call soon for the dividend, and bring with them their certificates of stock, to be exchanged for new ones.

GEO. SWOPE, As't. Treas.
May 9, 1864. 3t

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 STOREKEEPERS.

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*

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 sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

POETRY.

SONG OF THE ARMY HORSE.

The army horse was wofully thin;
The ends of his bones stuck through his skin;
He was weak in the knees, and almost dead,
Because he had been so shabbily fed.

Yet, sick and distressed, he thought that he
Might sing a song in a minor key;
So he opened his mouth, and unloosed his tongue,
And this was the style of the song he sung:—

"Spare and lean! Spare and lean!
An army horse, not fit to be seen!
Lean and sick! Lean and sick!
Because of the hay contractor's trick!

"I'm sick at heart, and I faint away,
Whenever I think of these bales of hay;
The outside's fair,—but a scandalous sin
Is the villainous stuff they put within.

"Alas, alas! how came it to pass?
Where did they grow this kind of grass?
I look at the stuff, and groan out, neigh!
I never can eat this sort of hay.

"At the corner of each of the rascally bales
They fasten substantially timber rails;
The trash and the rails they together weigh,
And call it so many pounds of hay.

"Where is the man that inspects the hay?
Under the haystack asleep all day!
Or rather, this suffering horse would say,
Perhaps he is paid for staying away.

"But the swindling hay-contractor! he
Is the person this horse would like to see;
He is the man I would like to slay,
For cheating us beasts with his worthless hay.

"You may say if you please I'm a bloody thirsty horse,
But I'd finish this deed without remorse;
For the scoundrel who furnishes hay to me,
Is a traitor as bad as Jefferson D——."

MISCELLANY.

CLOVER HAY FOR HORSES.

It is a generally prevalent belief, founded, we think, upon some considerable experience, that clover hay, as usually cured and put in the stack or mow, is not as good for horses as bright timothy. But we have just read an article from Dr. R. McClure, of Philadelphia, a veterinary surgeon of some repute, who takes ground in favor of clover hay for horses. He says:

There is at present an endemic disease in the horses in this city (Philadelphia,) one of its chief characteristics being an almost complete loss of appetite, at least so far as partaking of the ordinary timothy hay, oats, and corn is concerned. But the sick horses *will eat* clover hay, and, unfortunately, that cannot be had in any stable in Philadelphia, if it be not where cows are kept.—Why is this the case? Simply because there is a prejudice existing among all classes of horsemen, and from them communicated to the owners of horses, against feeding this kind of hay. First, because it is said that clover hay produces heaves, and secondly, because it is said that it is not respectable to be seen feeding with clover hay, as it looks parsimonious. These opinions concerning this article of food, are so widely and firmly fixed in the minds of almost every groom and stable-man, as well as horse owner, in Philadelphia, that I believe it has been the cause why most farmers are not found giving it cultivation to the extent that it ought to be, or as its superiority as an article of provender demands. Let us now examine, in brief, the objections that are laid against it. It is said it will produce heaves in horses. The idea is false as well as preposterous. It possesses no greater agency in producing such an effect upon horses, or any other animal, than is possessed in common by any other article of food. If broken wind is produced by an article of food, it certainly is not from the food, but from the *quantity* that is given. In like manner heaves may be caused by too great a quantity of water, oats, corn, or any kind of hay whatever, given at an improper time, as when the animal has a journey to perform. In a word, it is the person's fault in giving too much food at an improper time, and not the character of the food, that thus produces heaves in the horse. The man who, when feeding a horse, would fill a manger with oats and corn, would not be considered a very fit man to feed and care for his horses; neither is that man who would fill a large rack full of clover hay, as the animal will not stop eating until it has hurt itself, or has eaten every blade of clover before it, as every horse is fond of it, and, as before stated, sick horses will eat it when they will not eat anything else. Without another word the argument is complete. Good clover hay contains 45 per cent. more fattening matter than timothy hay, and about 40 per cent. more than the English rye-grass hay; about 10 per cent. less than dried lupins or vetches, which are now extensively used in Europe for the feeding of both horses and cattle.

Everybody for Lincoln.—It is amusing to see accounts of little office-holders and official pap suckers, too lazy or intemperate to obtain a living by honest labor, endorsing Lincoln and spouting much patriotism on street corners. Their intense love of the President as so earnestly exhibited reminds us of a little story, as Old Abe says:

A man was riding through a rough and ruin-marked country one day, when he saw a half-starved, lazy, drunken, long-fingered cuss, digging like a dog at a hole in a bank, and says he:

"Halloa! what are you up to, stranger?"

"Me; I'se digging out a woodchuck!"

"Do you expect to catch him?"

"Kitch 'im? Great God! (as Jim Lane says.) There is no *expect* about it! It's woodchuck or starvation, for there ain't enough meat in the house to smell after it's spoilt, and I'm busted at all the groceries."

A Model Republican.—A case has recently come to light where a paymaster in the United States Army, at New Orleans, robbed the Government of $30,000, laid it to a negro servant, and had him most unmercifully flogged and sent to the Dry Tortugas for life. The paymaster is now in the Old Capitol Prison, and orders have been sent for the release of the negro. Twenty thousand dollars of the money has been recovered.

☞In that very loyal part of Ohio known as the Western Reserve, the militiamen are quite anxious for substitutes. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* notes an instance of four hundred dollars being offered.

☞A housemaid the other evening slipped from a chair upon which she was temporarily standing, and fell head foremost into a barrel of flower. To show the effect of her mental agony, we will state that her hair became white in a single night.

BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

[From the Times.]

SIX THIRTY A. M.—The magnitude of Hancock's victory rolls up, as its full proportions become known. He has captured Maj. Gen. Johnson's entire division of Ewell's corps, numbering 3,000 men, and has also taken twenty or thirty cannon up to this hour.

SEVEN A. M.—A most interesting scene is now before us at headquarters. Maj. Gen. Ed. Johnson, who, with his whole division, was captured this morning, has just been brought up, under charge of an officer, to headquarters in the woods, where Gens. Grant and Meade and their staffs are seated around a bivouac fire. Gen. Meade, who had been an old friend of Gen. Johnson, shook hands with him and introduced him to Gen. Grant.

"Formerly of the Sixth Infantry?" inquires the Lieutenant-General. "Yes," replies the rebel General, "You were of the Fourth, and were both in the same brigade." Of course, military etiquette precluded any other inquiries than those of a purely personal character. To the question whether Gen. Wadsworth was dead, he replied that such was his belief, though he was not positive. Our General Seymour and Shaler, who were captured in the battle of the Wilderness, he had yesterday seen at Lee's headquarters. Longstreet he reports as severely but not mortally wounded. Almost all the staff appear to have been old friends and acquaintances of Johnson, and numerous mutual inquiries in regard to old army comrades are being made. General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, when he met him, had a mind to make a set speech, but the old familiar formula, "Ed., I'm glad to see you," came out in a salutation to which Johnson replied—"Well, Hunt, under the circumstances, I am not glad to see you." He spoke of the abomination of such a country as the Wilderness to fight in; spoke of the capture of his division, but said, with a quiet good natured manner, that we would have a hot time of it yet. Johnson is a stout built fellow, with a strong, rough face, but his dress is in a bad condition, and his slouched hat, with the brownish gray hair sticking out through an aperture at the top, is such as even a New York dead rabbit would scorn to sport.

An aid who has just come in from Gen. Hancock's headquarters says that when the captured Gen. Stewart—G. H.—was brought in, Hancock extended his hand, but the high born captive drew back, saying that "his feelings would not allow him to shake hands"—an incident which has just created a merry laugh at headquarters.

REAU HACKETT ON GREENBACKS.

"Money makes the mare go." Speaking of money, do you know that the color of the national currency is suggestive of pea time? I'm afraid of greenbacks. My mother used to spank me in the spring time for eating green apples, and said if I did not quit eating so much green stuff it would kill me. I wish these politicians who feed and grow fat at the public crib would eat so much of the "green stuff" that it would make them everlastingly sick.

Greenbacks are the root of all evil. They are making war on shinplasters that will eventually bring interminable annoyances. And they are increasing their forces constantly. With every additional call for volunteers, there comes an additional flood of greenbacks—without calling. And the prices of all the luxuries and comforts that the country affords are so mixed up and disordered, that, frequently after you have purchased an article, it is impossible to tell how much you have paid for it. I cudgeled my brain for six months to find out what I had paid for a fine coat, and finally I ascertained through a constable, who is a particular friend of mine, that I hadn't paid for it at all. Such are greenbacks.

Prices are constantly advancing. Everything is advancing, except our army. All kinds of goods are going up—groceries and provisions, whisky and tobacco, rents and furniture, boots and shoes, coats and dresses, fuel and fire-wood, and coal, and salaries, and gold—everything is rising, and even the Chicago river, infected by the popular epidemic, has been rising for three days.

Well, let them come. Let the Secretary of the Treasury cover the United States with greenbacks two feet deep if he chooses. They will remind us of other days—of green fields and verdant pastures; and all that sort of thing, and we can dream of spring time all the year. There will be plenty of greenbacks when you and I are gone, unless, in a few years, little politicians shall monopolize all the cross-roads and bellow repudiation from one end of the universe to the other. Let us honor greenbacks, and keep them green in our memory forever.—*Chicago Post.*

A Question of Ethnology.—Some people have an idea that Hannibal was a negro, because he was born in Carthage. The *National Intelligencer* settles this question in the following way:

"Carthage was founded by the Phoenicians, and, unless people change their color and extraction by the mere fact of changing their sky, we must suppose that a Phoenician born in Carthage would not differ much from a Phoenician born in Tyre. And, as we have never heard it asserted that the Tyrians were negroes, we know of no possible ground on which it can be supposed that their descendants became negroes in Carthage, merely because they lived in a country where negroes are the aborigines. We suppose that even Mr. Whiting would not contend that General Butler, the present renowned military commander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, is a Pequot or Narragansett Indian, simply because his English ancestors may have originally settled among one of the Indian tribes inhabiting New England."

Abolition Humanity.—The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Telegraph says there is "a brute in human form" in that city who recently said:

"I would to God that I could live to see the white male population of the South exterminated, and the female left to the mercy of the Niggers, that a better race might people the Southern States."

These are the men who are going to restore the Union with the South.

On Her Dignity.—The Newburport *Herald* says that a servant girl of the contraband persuasion, in that city, rebelling at some order of her mistress, one day this week, said: "You can't nose the colored people round as you do the Irish—no how." As she had mistaken her calling, she was seen going down the street a minute afterwards with all her wearable effects in a cotton [illegible]

ABOLITION CONSISTENCY.

The political friends of the two-legged "government" which is known by the name of "A. Lincoln," and which lives at present in Washington City, delight to brand every man as "disloyal" who favors a restoration of the old order of things—who maintains that the powers of the Constitution are amply sufficient to suppress the rebellion and reassert the majesty of the law—that the military should be made subservient to the civil power—that the accused, in all criminal prosecutions, is entitled to a speedy and impartial trial by his peers—that citizens should be secure in person and property,—that none shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law—that no law shall be made abridging freedom of speech and of the press. Such language as this is deemed traitorous by the shoddy patriots of the day, and yet we can find it word for word in the platform of the abolitionists who nominated Fremont for the Presidency in 1856.—It seems that by some strange metamorphosis, what was the highest type of "loyalty" then, is arrant "disloyalty" now. Here is the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty, *and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen*, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government—tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of the right of suffrage or holding office—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied—the right of the people to be secure in their persons, homes, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated—they have been deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law—that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged—the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect—murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated and encouraged and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished—that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present administration; and that for his high crime against the Constitution, the union and humanity, we arraign the administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the facts, before this country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the perpetrators of these atrocious outrages and their accomplices to a sure and condign punishment hereafter."

These same paragons of patriotism denounce as treasonable the advocacy of the rights of the States—they profess to believe that every man who contends that the States have rights with which the general Government can not interfere, is in sympathy with the rebellion; and this, too, in the face of the following resolution adopted by the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, in 1860:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States and *especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its judgment exclusively, is essential* to that *balance of power* on which the *perfection and endurance of our social fabric depend*; and we denounce the lawless *invasion*, by *armed forces*, of the soil of *any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes!*"

These were the solemn declarations of principle put forth by the Republican party in the last two Presidential campaigns. With shameless inconsistency they have not only turned their backs upon their pledges, but seek to impute unworthy motives to those who now utter the same sentiments. With what terrible irony do these words come back upon these men who are now leading the country down into "the dark valley of the shadow of Death!"—What a perfect picture of the crimes of Abraham Lincoln's administration does this first resolution present. There is not one single count in the indictment on which he does not already stand convicted. It is he and his military satraps who have denied the trial by jury, who have instituted unreasonable searches and seizures, who have deprived citizens of liberty and property without due process of law, who have abridged the freedom of speech and of the press, who have invaded the elective franchise and imposed test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature as a condition of the right of suffrage or holding office; "and for these high crimes against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign the administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, before this country and before the world!" We do not declare our purpose to visit them with "sure and condign punishment." We shall simply endeavor to displace them from the power they have so flagrantly abused, and leave them to the torments of their own guilty consciences. Surely if they are not lost to all shame and remorse, this punishment will be heavier than they can bear. The ghost of our murdered liberties will not "down at their bidding."

In all sincerity, is it not time that the friends of the administration should cease their incessant prating about "loyalty" and "disloyalty." Who are they who dare to assume that they are better than their neighbors? Who has committed into their charge the keeping of the consciences of their fellow men? Have they forgotten that this was once a free country and that we have been educated to freedom of thought and opinion; and will never surrender our birthright, though ground into the dust by the iron heel of oppression?—These men get office and call it "loyalty." They enrich themselves and their families and call it "loyalty." They buy lands and build fine houses, and call it "loyalty."—And then in the midst of their fatness and abundance they assume to sit in judgment upon the consciences of their fellow citizens. Out on the arrant hypocrites! This "unconditional loyalty" has been a ridiculous farce, and it is high time it were brought to a close. It is only fit for those fools who blindly believe all the interested falsehoods published by journals who are paid to applaud and submit, whether right or wrong.—*Valley Sentinel.*

GEN. M'CLELLAN DEFENDED BY A REPUBLICAN.

A few weeks ago, the New York *Tribune* contained the following slander upon Gen. M'Clellan:

"If there be one sincerely loyal man who still clings to Gen. M'Clellan, we ask him to answer this question: 'If Gen. M'Clellan is a true man, why is every traitor his noisy champion?'"

To which the editor of the Newport (Vt.) *News*, a Republican paper, replies thus:

"It galls us to the quick to see a man who has been as instrumental as Gen. M'Clellan has to organize a military force to suppress rebellion, defamed, traduced, and treated with such extreme enmity by men who have done so little to fight traitors as the editor of the New York *Tribune*. We do not question Mr. Greeley's loyalty, or his zeal to save his country from overthrow—and we say the same of Gen. M'Clellan. But we do contend that Gen. M'Clellan has shut the mouths of one hundred traitors, where Mr. Greeley has not so much as heard the report of a single musket discharged at the enemy. We say this not because we intend to rebuke Mr. Greeley—though he richly deserves it—or because we desire to laud Gen. M'Clellan; but we have been a soldier under him, and, like thousands of others have contracted a soldier's love for him, which will cling to us to the last. Should we deny this, even in our present capacity as a journalist, we should blame no man if he treated us as scornfully as he would a deserter. We therefore say to Mr. Greeley that there is one sincerely 'loyal man' who is not afraid or ashamed to answer this question. Gen. M'Clellan is a true man, because one hundred thousand good and true soldiers of the United States army respect and honor him as an officer and a soldier—a man who is ready to sacrifice his life to save the Government of a people who will revere his name long after his traducers are dead and forgotten. We make these remarks as an independent journalist—and though we never expect to support Gen. M'Clellan in any political contest, we will never abuse him because he has been so unfortunate as to have bad men for his 'noisy champions.'—If there is any truth in history, the same sort of clique attempted to swarm around our Washington. We have no kind of an idea what kind of men Mr. Greeley seeks for his companions, but of one thing we are certain, soldiers will never make much noise where he is, and he will never cut much of a figure where soldiers are. It is possible that an article like this may offend some of our readers, and perhaps some may decide to forsake us. If so, we cannot help it. The man who boldly accuses Gen. M'Clellan with treachery and treason, says no less of every soldier who has been under his command. We accordingly assert it mildly, yet decidedly. If we are to have such men as Horace Greeley to put down this rebellion, and tie the hands of such men as Gen. M'Clellan and his soldier friends, the sooner we stop fighting the better for us."

Mr. Blair Creates a Sensation.—The House recently was taken out of the even tenor of its way on the Tax bill, by a speech of Frank Blair on the report of the special committee, pronouncing the celebrated liquor order a forgery. He was so personal on McClurg, his colleague, that he was several times called to order by the Speaker. He then devoted the remainder of his speech to Mr. Chase, whom he denounced as the most corrupt man of any age; that his trade circulations were cheats and swindles; that the enemy had been supplied by them with munitions of war; that Senator Sprague, Mr. Chase's son in law, had made ten million dollars through Secretary Chase. Finally, he said that the latter was opposed in the Cabinet to putting down the rebellion at the first of it; had been in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and was now concocting schemes that would certainly end, if carried out, in final dissolution. No one replied to him except Thad. Stevens, who declared the intimation that he represented Mr. Chase in the House did him (Stevens) an act of great injustice. Frank Blair is a brother of Postmaster General Blair and was elected to Congress by the Republicans.

☞The Empire of Mexico will soon be a deed accomplished. The prospective Emperor and Empress—the Archduke Maximilian of Austria and his wife—had a royal and diplomatic reception in Rome on the 19th ult. The object of their visit was to receive the benediction of the Holy Father, which was graciously given to them. They left Rome on the 20th for Civita Vecchia, whence they were to embark forthwith for Mexico. Late advices from that country state that great preparations are being made in the city of Mexico for the reception of the Emperor Maximilian. He was expected to reach the capital by the end of May.

☞Wendell Phillips, in one of his late harangues in Boston, took upon the platform with him a young saddle-colored female, whom he introduced as "*the type of the future American woman.*" The Abolitionists were so delighted that they crowded towards the platform to caress her. It is clear that if these crack brained fanatics had their own way, the white race would soon be extinct in this country, and their places filled by hybrids.

What Our Soldiers are Fighting For.—General Meade in his address to the Army of the Potomac, on the 4th instant, informs his soldiers that they are "fighting to preserve the Government and institutions *as handed down to us by our forefathers.*"

That is the sentiment that inspires brave men to deeds of valor and to victory. Not the cry of Abolition, not the desire for pillage, not a mere spirit of hate, but a love of constitutional liberty, and a devotion to the cause of the Union.

Democratic Triumph.—The municipal election held recently in the borough of Wilkesbarre resulted in a complete Democratic victory for burgess and high constable, the former by 123 and the latter by 44 majority. In the First ward the Democratic candidates for council and school director were also elected.

Split in an Abolition Convention.—Last week the Republicans at Washington City separated on the question as to whether delegates in the Union National Convention at Baltimore be instructed or not. Accordingly two meetings were held on Saturday evening, one at the City Hall, which instructed its delegates to vote for the renomination of President Lincoln, and the other at the Union League rooms, which elected delegates without instructions. There were exciting scenes at both places.

☞A country editor, living on the line of a railroad, sent to the superintendent of the road for a pass for himself, and added, "please embrace my wife." The superintendent returned a pass to the editor, but declined the proposed honor.

☞Josey being rather remiss in his Sunday school lesson, the teacher remarked that he hadn't a very good memory. "No, ma'am," said he, hesitating, "but I have got a first-rate forgettery!"

☞At a Woman's Rights Convention, in New York, a resolution was reported that if justice was not done to the ladies, they would stop the population of the country.

☞A gentleman from Missouri, in Congress, requested permission to make an honest speech the other day. It was, of course, promptly decided to be out of order in that body.

☞A wretch named Triplett was arrested in Harrison county, Iowa, for poisoning his wife. He has buried five wives, is now living with the sixth, and is charged with seduction of a young lady near Magnolia.

☞Love rules his kingdom without a sword.