the North against the South, and to alienate one section from the other. The friendly relations of the North and South were broken; strife begat strife. The unjustifiable intermeddling with the institutions of the South fed the bad passions of men until that section of our once happy country has taken up arms to destroy the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized men.

Sir, I need not quote the treasonable utterances of the opponents of the Democratic party, nor their threats of violence to the South. I need not repeat how they exasperated the people of one section against another. How they attempted to murder and did murder citizens of the South in a wild attempt to abolish slavery. How many Jack-leg itinerant preachers have gone to the South like the wolf in sheep's clothing to stir up servile insurrection, to incite the slave to murder his master and slay the first born. Sir, this is the history of the fanatical party that was the inception and cause of the rebellion. While I do not justify the rebellion, while I pronounce those engaged in it guilty of treason, yea, worse than treason, if there be such a crime, in truth and justice I must equally condemn that party which furnished them the excuse for the rebellion. During all the agitation preceding and attending secession, the Southern conspirators considered the Abolitionists their best friends. Governor Adams of South Carolina said of them:

"The Abolitionists are our best friends. Thank God for what they have already done; and for the inestimable blessings they were about to confer, they were entitled to our warmest gratitude. Their assaults have been unceasing, but all for our good. They have furnished us a justification for dissolving our connection with them."

In three particulars, the Abolitionists were the best friends of the Southern conspirators. *First*, by furnishing them with the means to excite the Southern masses into rebellion. *Second*, by advocating the policy of "letting them go in peace" and thus aiding them to establish an "empire founded on slavery." *Third*, by pushing the government into an extreme policy of emancipation and confiscation, uniting the South, dividing the North, and in effect doubling the relative strength of the rebellion.

Slavery is denounced as the cause of the rebellion; I deny this, though it may be the occasion, as money is the occasion of larceny, robbery or burglary. If bad men did not covet their neighbor's money and lay felonious hands upon it and carry it away, such a crime as larceny would not be known to the law. If the unjustifiable and unlawful intermeddling with slavery had never occurred, there would have been no rebellion. The deadly conflict which is now convulsing the country from centre to circumference would not have occurred—no fields and beautiful farms devastated; no loss of thousands of free and happy people; no grave-yards extending from the Potomac to the Mississippi; no people in mourning for lost friends who fell in battle. We lived four-score years in peace and prosperity, and the clash of arms in intestine war was not heard and never would have been had the people been true to themselves and their country, by discountenancing and condemning the fanaticism of the Abolitionists.

This nation has been a nation of compromises. From its foundation and through its growth all its difficulties and its dissensions, have ended in mutual concessions.—The spirit of our genius and the brilliancy of our destiny have always led us heretofore to compromise. When this nation was in the throes of dissolution, before secession had to any extent captivated the Southern heart we might have prevented this unnatural war. If the Crittenden amendments would have been adopted, the South would have remained in the Union, and to-day all would be peace. Fanaticism had triumphed at the polls and the President elect forgetting his country and remaining true only to his sectional platform and party, stood a mute observer of the great events which were passing. His party triumph was dearer to him than the interests of his country. His country was forgotten, and while on his way to assume the Presidential chair, he dealt in the slang phrase "nobody is hurt." Had he been possessed of the patriotism of a Clay or a Webster he would have done, as they did in 1850, forget his party devotion and kneel at the altar of his country and there pour the "oil upon the troubled waters," and thus allay the threatening storm. This he could have done. He had power and influence over his own party, and at his suggestion his friends would have adopted a compromise which would have prevented secession and rivetted the chains which bound this Union together in indissoluble bonds. Was it unbecoming or degrading to the party coming into power to have adopted the Crittenden compromise? Hear the reasonable and just provisions of that preserver of our peace:

ARTICLE I. *In all the Territory of the United* States now held, or hereafter acquired, situated north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under territorial government. In all the territory now held, or hereafter acquired south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress; but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of such new States may provide.

ARTICLE II. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, or within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

ARTICLE III. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without *just compensation first* made to said owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government or members of Congress whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterward taking them from the District.

ARTICLE IV. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by sea.

ARTICLE V. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases where the Marshal, or other officers, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when after said arrest said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slaves under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in such cases when the United States shall pay for such fugitive they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which such violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong-doers, or rescuers, by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

ARTICLE VI. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect the five preceding articles, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the 2d section of the fourth article of said Constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose laws it is or may be allowed or permitted.

If these amendments, Mr. Speaker, would have satisfied the South and saved the Union, the people who bear the burden of the war, who pay heavy taxes, and who give their sons to the army, will ask what party is responsible for their defeat? I will answer by quoting from the votes and proceedings in the Senate of the United States where this compromise originated. On the 3d of March, 1861, the Crittenden amendments were voted upon, and the following is the vote:

YEAS—Bayard, Bigler, Johnson, Kennedy, Polk, Pugh, Bright, Gittender, Douglas, Gwin, Hunter, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Rice, Sebastian, Thomson, Wigfall.—19.

NAYS—Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, *Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, King*, Morrill, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson.—20.

Of the nineteen who voted *yea*, seventeen were Democrats and two Southern Americans. *The twenty who voted, nay*, were all Republicans. If the Republicans had voted yea, the country would have been saved, and no war with all its desolating effects would have been inaugurated. But party predominated.

It has often been asserted by the opposition that the Crittenden amendments would not have saved the country from war. I will not rest the solution of this question upon my own opinion. I appeal to the proceedings in the Senate for a correct estimate of their value. Senator Pugh, of Ohio, has put on record the following testimony as to what could have been done under a proper desire to save the Union:

"The Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by the Legislature of the noble old commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart to-day that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State; aye, Sir, and of nearly every State in the Union. Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this Chamber I heard one of them, who assumes at least to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it and maintain the Union if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of the Chamber. Therefore, of all your propositions, of all your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the historian will write it down, at any time before the first of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolution in this Chamber, would have saved every State in the Union but South Carolina. Georgia would be here by her representatives and Louisiana, those two great States which at least would have broken the whole column of secession."—Page 1480, *Globe*.

To show that yielding would have saved us we quote the lamented Douglas at an early period:

"The Senator [Mr. Pugh] has said that if the Crittenden proposition could have passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crittenden proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness to accept it, in order to save the Union if we could unite upon it. I can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senator Davis himself, when on that committee of thirteen, was ready, at all times, to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go farther and say that Mr. Toombs was also."—page 1481, *Globe*.

Judge Douglas' said in a speech in the Senate, January 3, 1861:

"I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that, in the Committee of Thirteen a few days ago, every member of the South, including those from the cotton States, [Messrs. Toombs and Davis,] expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] as a final settlement of the controversy; it tendered and sustained by Republican members. Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement, the only difficulty in the way of amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party."

Judge Douglas has so often been quoted on this floor as authority, I scarcely think any one will deny what he said. Then, sir, the present Administration and its friends are responsible for the non-settlement of our difficulties, and are equally chargeable with the secessionists for every drop of blood which has been shed. The very acts of the opposition prove they did not desire to have peace and tranquility reign, but preferred bloodshed at the risk of national ruin and bankruptcy. Hear the present Secretary of the Treasury:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. 1861.

"DEAR SIR:—Thanks for your note and explanation of that vote. It may be useful. *There is a greater disposition to compromise than I like to see. But I hope the best.*—Half a dozen of the Border State gentlemen have been in our room to-night; Etheridge and Stokes, of Tennessee, Adams and Bristow, of Kentucky, Gilmer, of North Carolina, and others. *Treatly sympathize with them*, but see no *reason* why we should *sacrifice permanently a* LARGE *power* to help them, for the purpose of *gaining temporarily a* LITTLE *one*.

"Yours cordially, S. P. CHASE."

There is a greater disposition to compromise than I like to see, says Mr. Chase.—Certain Southern gentlemen had been in his room asking for compromise. He really sympathized with them, but his party fealty held him against a settlement.

We hear it frequently asserted that the responsibility of not quelling the rebellion in its infancy rests with President Buchanan. If there ever was a clear and satisfactory defence for any public man in times of great national danger, that defence undoubtedly belongs to Mr. Buchanan. That he exercised rare qualities of statesmanship and a most exalted patriotism, I regard as beyond all controversy. It is true that he was of all men in the country the most anxious that our difficulties should be settled without a resort to arms—"For the field of the dead rushed red on his sight."

In the Gulf States the excitement ran high. Southern men, who, as Mr. Douglas testifies, were willing and anxious for a settlement, entreated him to exert his influence with the Northern men to meet them on equal grounds. His days were spent in unavailing attempts to have them appreciate the danger. They listened not to his admonitions, and when he brought the subject to their attention by his message of January 8, 1861, and urged upon them the necessity of either compromising the difficulties or giving him power to raise the requisite forces, they scorned his counsel and refused him the power. Congress contented itself with preparing and listening to angry speeches, still more exciting the public mind. The Peace Convention was broken up by Republicans. Yet, through all these dark days Mr. Buchanan safely carried this Government and handed it over in full vigor to Mr. Lincoln. That he should have done so well, standing as he did between two parties bent on the destruction of the country, will be the great wonder of our children. It is a most fitting commentary upon the policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration that Mr. Lincoln, for six long weeks after his inauguration, followed precisely in the footsteps of his predecessor.—This fact speaks more for the wisdom of Mr. Buchanan's policy than all the praise of his most ardent friends.

I repeat it, Mr. Speaker, and history will sustain me in the declaration, that the same breath which casts calumny upon Mr. Buchanan for an alleged inefficiency must cover with unspeakable shame the man who, with that experience before him, chose to walk in the same path. Mr. Lincoln well knew that up to the day that Fort Sumter was fired upon, the prospect for a settlement had not faded away. The three great States, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, still stood fast for the Union, and he himself had but a short time before expressed the opinion that the Union sentiment predominated in every Southern State, except perhaps South Carolina. Mr. Buchanan acted upon the belief that the American people could never be guilty of such gross folly as to lash themselves to pieces in a civil war. Had Fort Sumter been fired upon during his term of office, force would have met force. General Dix in a speech made not long since bears this testimony to Mr. Buchanan's resolution; and he, it will be remembered, was a member of the Cabinet and ought to know what he affirms.

War is upon us—what shall we do? Shall we resign ourselves to the fate of a dismembered Republic, or will we spring up giant-like to new hope of a speedy peace and restoration of the Union. Under this administration we never can have it. I take it, sir, it is not the intention of the opposition to have peace until every negro is free. If this was not their object, the Administration in power would have faithfully adhered to the resolution adopted by Congress with unparalleled unanimity on the 22d of July, 1861, "that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights* of the several States unimpaired." They will free the slaves of the South, and enslave their own children in the most galling yoke known to mankind—that of enormous taxation to pay an immense public debt.

I charge it upon the opposition—

That they are not in favor of a restoration of this Union; and in the event of the election of a Democratic President in November next, they will be in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

That the war has been made a pretext and apology for the usurpation, by the President, of powers unwarranted by the Federal Constitution and totally irreconcilable with the letter and spirit of our institutions.

That the war has been conducted to build up a party at the expense of blood and treasure and time, and at the hazards of permanent separation of the States.

That the character of the war has been characterized by corruptions unprecedented in the history of any people, for which the President has in many instances declared himself responsible.

That the present Administration has committed itself to doctrines which elevate the military above the civil power, affect the purity of the ballot-box, and endanger the personal liberty of the citizen.?

That the policy now declared is fatal, not merely to all ideas of a legal reunion of the States, but foreshadows future bankruptcy, constant agitation, the establishment of a large standing army, and in a time not remote, a military centralization such as to-day exists in France. If we are prepared for all this; if we close our eyes and shut our mouths, and do not raise our voices against the infringement that is now being made upon our rights; and we permit the present Administration to remain in power, we should bow our necks to the yoke of tyranny *without* a murmur. But, if we intend to secure to ourselves the imperishable boon to speak, to act as a free people, and to enjoy liberty and preserve our rights, we must retrace our steps to a strict observance of the laws and the Constitution. The question is with the people to decide. "Where there is a will, there is a way." No bristling bayonets, no threats or executive influence, can tame the will of a people who love liberty. Their fires will be kindled upon every mountain side, until the vallies are laved with the burning incense upon the altar of liberty, and their shouts will be heard above the din of battle:

"*To arms, my friends! And let no sword be sheathed,*
Until our land from cliff to lake be free!
Free as our torrents are, that leap our rocks,
Or as our peaks that wear their caps of snow,
In the very presence of the regal sun!
A country's never lost that hath one man,
To wrestle with the tyrant who would enslave her."

The liberty of speech, the freedom of the ballot-box, and the inalienable rights of the citizen are worth preserving. If defending them on this floor makes this side of the House, in the opinion of gentlemen on the other side, sympathisers with the rebellion, we know we do our duty, and that unborn generations will rise to bless the memory of the men who have preserved for them the rights and privileges of their fathers.

## THE WAR.

There is very little news from Gen. Grant's army. An unofficial report has been sent us that on Monday afternoon Gen. Grant, without any opposition, extended his southern flank a short distance, and crossed the Weldon Railroad about three miles from Petersburg. This report is uncorroborated by any official despatch.

General Sheridan, it seems, had a severe contest on last Saturday. Whilst crossing the Peninsula he was attacked at the Chickahommy Bridge. He succeeded, however, in getting safely across with his trains. His loss is variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty to five hundred.

It is reported that the daily loss from sharpshooting in Grant's army averages twenty-five for each of the eighteen divisions composing his army. This is when no engagement occurs. There are now six thousand wounded at City Point.

## TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 29.—An emigrant train, consisting of eleven cars, went over the Beloid Bridge at St. Hilaire, this morning, with 354 German emigrants on board.

Thirty-four bodies have been recovered and between thirty and forty persons taken out, who are more or less badly injured.—One car has not been sufficiently reached to allow the dead to be taken out.

The engineer went down with his engine, but escaped with slight injuries. A dreadful responsibility appears to rest on this man for violating the standing order to stop before going on the bridge. Only two living persons were rescued from one car.

The depth of water where the accident happened was about ten feet.

The conductor was killed, and the fireman is also supposed to have shared his fate.

MONTREAL, June 30.—The number of bodies recovered from the ruins of the railroad train at St. Hilaire is so far 87. The number wounded is 80. The cars are in a pile, the fragments resting on a barge which was passing through. Had the cars fallen directly into the water, many more persons would have been drowned. The locomotive was submerged out of sight. The coroner has had the engine driver, Wm. *Birney*, arrested and sent to Montreal jail. It is impossible to identify the dead or obtain correct lists of names. They are of various countries, and the survivors know but little of each other. They came by the ship Vicar from Bremen, and appear to be Poles, Danes, Swedes, Russians, Austrians, Bohemians, and some Italians. They were going to Wisconsin, most of them to meet friends settled in that region.

*Correspondence of the Compiler.*

## FROM THE 87TH P. V.

BATTLE FIELD, June 12, 1864.

*In Memorium.*—The last rays of the sun are still glimmering up the evening sky, faintly throwing their fading light upon the tall pines that skirt the borders of these swamps, whose dirty, sluggish waters find an outlet in the ever memorable Chickahominy.

Looking toward the west, and strong earth-works, trenches and bomb proofs are all that meet the eye—reverse position, and the vision rests upon the graves of many who yesterday were among the busy thousands that were battling for their common country. I know mothers in that Northern country who are mourning for those whom they will never see again, in life or in death—sisters whose dearest hopes are buried with the heroes who sleep so quietly beside me—wives whose all lies in this soldiers' graveyard, where, side by side, lie the gallant boys of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New York and New Jersey, all men of the same brigade and division.

Among the hundreds of little boards that mark the simple graves, my eye rests on one that calls back to memory the face of one who but a few days ago was among us, in the full enjoyment of vigorous health and strength. Many of us who are weak and can barely sustain life during the heavy trials of this memorable campaign, are still living, while the robust and strong are in their winding sheets. Isaac Sheads was but an acquaintance of few years' standing, yet in this time he so endeared himself to many of us that an unbidden tear will spring up from the heart at the thought that he is no more with us. Gallant men have been falling around me all day.—Brave and suffering hearts have been passing on stretchers since the sun rose this morning, and even now the battle goes on. But amid all the noise and din of battle I pause to write this article, in memory of one who was dearer to me than all the rest. Birds will warble their sweet matin songs over no braver man than Isaac Sheads.

Zoo-zoo.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, June 18, 1864.

*Dear Compiler*:—Fatigued, sleepy and hungry, as we all are, I attempt to write you a few lines, not with any hope of giving you much of interest, but to fulfil a promise made in the season of hoary frosts and sleigh bells.

For several days we have been changing our base of operations, not with any hope of getting rid of the horrid din of battle, the shrieks of wounded men, and all the circumstances connected with war, but with the belief that this is the most practicable route to Richmond. Had certain Generals and their corps executed their assigned work properly, and fought and suffered as terribly as did the historic Army of the Potomac, all would have been well, but it was not done, and now our war-begrimed veterans, marching through dust and sand, short of rations, with scarcely any sleep, are brought here to bleed and die—to repair damages.

The little fighting Sixth, of course, had some of the heavy work to do—no less than that of guarding the rear of the army.—Few persons can form any idea of the immense amount of work necessary to properly secure the safety of all the artillery, ambulance and wagon trains. After marching sixty hours in succession, we came in sight of the James River. At about five miles distant from Wilson's Landing, we commenced to fortify, getting our wagon trains inside the works as soon as possible. We would march a few hundred yards in the morning, fortify, and cook dinner—move again in the afternoon, fortify, and then cook supper, if making a little water hot and putting some mixture in called coffee, is what generally makes up that pleasant meal. So for a few days we proceeded in that slow, steady way, until the evening of the 16th inst., we suddenly marched on board the John Brooks and steamed away for City Point, but eventually reached this very comfortable place.

We reached here at daylight yesterday morning, marching all night. Oh, how weary the car gets listening to the tramp, tramp, of these gallant men of ours—these friends, school mates, companions of our earlier and better years. Sun-browned, foot sore, weary—how discipline has made them uncomplainingly dig, trench, cut, march, all for our common country. If the growlers and fault-finders at home could but see these five hundred smoke begrimed, war-worn veterans of ours file past them, after the battle, on the midnight march, they would hide their guilty heads in shame.

Forty-six days, covering almost a whole life-time, have been passed through by these Pennsylvania boys, and still an hundred days remain for them of toil, work, fight and march, as by a recent order the term of the regiment will not expire until the 24th of September, making some of the men serve thirty days over their time.—There is injustice in this, which it is hoped will be removed by our gallant Gen. Meade.

The *Tribune*, of a recent date, has the following, viz: "This march of the 6th corps I consider one of the most remarkable of the campaign. On Mon lay they marched all day, without rations. That night they formed line of battle, and what with the labor of intrenching and several hours of the night getting rations, they obtained no sleep. On Tuesday they were engaged with the enemy more or less all day. That night, on thirty minutes notice, they marched at midnight—marched till morning—marched till noon—marched till 4 o'clock, and then set to work with all their might, intrenching, and the day was one of the sultriest I ever knew, and the roads ankle deep with dust, impalpable Virginia dust, that hung so densely in the air that it became exceedingly palpable, and yet these 6th Corps veterans, hungry for two days, sleepless for three days, fatigued with relentless marching by day and night, all streaming with perspiration, grim and blear-eyed, their hair dusted to the whiteness of three score years and ten—these men, despite it all, grasped shovels and axes with tawny hands, and sprang to work with never-surpassed vigor, and an hour later exchanged tools for weapons, and fought with unequaled spirit and tenacity. Show me another record that matches this."

Ricketts alone had been able to take and hold the enemy's last line of works. Other divisions had advanced as far, and occupied the rebel rifle pits, but none save Ricketts held on. The success of the 3d Division is the more gratifying, for hitherto it has not been considered the peer of its two companion divisions.

Last night at 1 P. M., we formed line to charge the enemy's works in our front, but after waiting a few hours, the idea was abandoned.

No new casualties to report from Co. F or I. Lt. Baker has been relieved as A. Q. M. by Lt. Hersh, whom we all gladly welcomed back to his old post.

Capt. Pfeiffer was buried near Coal Harbor, contrary to the wishes of the Regiment, but no arrangements could be made at the time to get his body home. Efforts will be made as soon as practicable to forward his remains to his native county. Zoo-zoo.

☞A prominent member of the Union League in New York, who was poor when the war commenced and who wants it continued for 20 years, came out the other day in Broadway in a coach and four, with as many servants in livery as could be accommodated. Close by was his wife in a separate carriage drawn by two horses—with servants in livery as above. Next came another carriage with like appointments, containing the children of the very distinguished couple!

He is of opinion that the "Smutty joker" makes a most excellent President.

☞The editor of the Lewisburg *Argus* (Democratic) having been drafted, the ladies of the town raised a collection to help him pay his commutation, and presented him with the handsome sum of $212.


# The Compiler.

*OUR FLAG!*

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1864.


***New York Gold Market.***

NEW YORK, June 30.

Gold is selling to-day at $2 48.

☞The Battle of Gettysburg was fought on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July, 1863—just a year ago. What a contrast between that period and this! Only those who were then here can appreciate it.

### A BREAK IN THE CABINET!

*Chase Resigns.*—Quite a sensation was created in Washington on Thursday morning by a report that Hon. S. P. Chase had resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and that Ex-Gov. Tod, of Ohio, had been nominated as his successor. Later in the day the rumor proved to be true. The Senate went into executive session on the nomination, during which a despatch was received from Gov. Tod declining the proffered honor, which brought deliberations to a sudden halt.

Differences in regard to several appointments between Mr. Chase and the President are said by some to be at the bottom of the former's resignation, whilst others suppose that he sees the breakers ahead of the Lincoln craft, and takes this step to get out of the sinking ship before it goes under. Certain it is that the resignation is an event of much significance just at this time.

☞We publish to-day, to the exclusion of several other articles prepared for this issue, the admirable Speech of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, delivered in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the 14th ult., on the question of the abolition of slavery in the United States. It contains strong arguments, and shows up parties in their proper light. Let the speech be read by all into whose hands this paper shall fall.

*Frauds, Frauds!*—The principal editor of the New York Evening *Post*, Mr. Lincoln's special organ, was Navy Agent at that city. Last week he was arrested, and it soon appeared that he was a defaulter to the Government to an immense amount—some millions! He was a delegate to the Lincoln Convention at Baltimore, and of course voted for Lincoln's re-nomination. It really appears that Lincoln and his particular friends are determined to appropriate all the means of the Treasury to their own pockets. Never in the history of the world was such scoundrelism practiced by men in authority.

*Three Years More.*—President Lincoln recently declared, in a public speech at the Philadelphia Fair, that the war had lasted three years, and so far as he was concerned, *it should last three years more!* How do the well-meaning among his followers, who are anxious to have the war brought to an end, like the programme as marked out by Father Abraham? Three years more of taxation, drafting, devastation, ruin, blood! God save us.

☞Hon. John P. Hale said, some time ago, that the stealings under Lincoln's administration were more than the entire legitimate expenses of the government. At the late election for United State Senator in New Hampshire, Mr. Hale was defeated in his party caucus. Can any one doubt the reason? The shoddyites cannot tolerate an honest man, even when he appears in the shade of such an inveterate Abolitionist as John P. Hale.

☞*Seven hundred thousand men have been enlisted and drafted since the 17th of* last October, and the cry still is—give, give! The next call in all probability, will be for 500,000 more, and no commutation. What a commentary this is on the electioneering cry of the Republicans before the election last fall: "VOTE FOR CURTIN AND SAVE THE DRAFT."

☞The Springfield *Republican* charges that many of the leaders of the Democratic party are in open sympathy with the rebellion. This is cool, indeed, while a majority of the President's family are with the rebels, and Mrs. Lincoln's sister has just gone from Washington into the rebel lines under a pass from Abraham; while the only men who have been found guilty of selling to the rebels munitions of war, and food and clothing, in the loyal States, are Republicans, and men who were appointed to office by Mr. Lincoln—officers of Republican organizations, and others of their ilk.

*Disloyal.*—Why don't Lincoln "suppress" the Fremont party, or send it to Fort Lafayette? Its orators and newspapers are uttering the most "disloyal" sentiments on record. They denounce the Lincoln "government" in bitter terms, and are permitted to run at large!

☞The Constitutional Convention of Maryland, on Friday week, passed, by a vote of 53 to 27, the following article of her Bill of Rights:

"Hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free."

☞The Democracy of Bedford county met in Convention, in Bedford, on the 21st ult., and nominated an excellent ticket.—Hon. F. M. Kimmell was unanimously recommended for the position of President Judge of the district. Congressional and Representative Conferees were appointed, with instructions to support Gen. A. H. Coffroth for Congress and Hon. B. F. Meyers for the Legislature.

☞Wendell Phillips is "not certain that *slavery is dead until he sees it buried.*"—The New Haven *Register* says if he will go to the Freedmen's camps along the Mississippi, he will see it buried at the rate of several hundred per day.

### THE $300 COMMUTATION.

The House of Representatives, on Tuesday, passed, by a vote of 79 yeas to 73 nays, a bill repealing the $300 commutation, and authorizing the President, at his discretion, at any time, to call for any number of volunteers for one, two or three years. Volunteers or substitutes for one year are to be paid a bounty of $200; for two years $300; and for three years $400.—In case the quota of any town, &c., is not filled within sixty days, the President is authorized to order a draft for one year to fill such quota, and in case of any such draft no payment of money shall be accepted or received to relieve any enrolled or drafted man from military service. The bill also authorises the Executive of any State to recruit in the rebellious States.

The Senate passed the bill on Wednesday, with an amendment to raise the bounties by taxation, and sent it back to the House for concurrence. On Thursday it was returned to the Senate, with a resolution, offered by Mr. Stevens, chairman of the committee of ways and means, declaring that section 12, (Mr. Sherman's amendment to levy an additional income tax of five per cent. for defraying the expenses of the draft, &c.,) was in contravention of the constitution of the United States, and an abridgment of the prerogatives of the House to provide means for the support of the government. The Senate, at its morning session, promptly reconsidered and struck out the obnoxious section, leaving the bill, however, curtailed of the clause repealing the $300 commutation.

Thaddeus Stevens opposed the measure as harsh and unwise, but it passed the House under the Administration whip nevertheless. How numerous are the "blessings" of Lincolnism!

### WHAT PURE PATRIOTS!

It is amusing to hear that class of men consisting of Butler, Dix, Dickinson, Holt, Johnson, Cameron, Forney, Dougherty, &c., talking about the pure *patriotism* which guided their actions in leaving the Democratic party. A slight reference to the present positions they occupy shows that the patriotism which governs them is of the *paying* kind. Butler and Dix are Major Generals; Dickinson is a State officer, in New York; Holt is Judge Advocate General; Forney is Clerk of the Senate and Chief of the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington; Cameron was Secretary of War, and Dougherty wanted to be Attorney General for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—*Of course* the idea of making it pay was not thought of by these worthies when they joined the Abolition party. Again, at the recent Abolition Convention at Baltimore, out of the ten candidates named for the Vice Presidency, *eight* of them were of this class of unadulterated patriots. This shows that office is what governs these fellows and not principle or patriotism. Out upon such hypocrites!

☞The *North American*—the elephantine representative of Shoddy and the League—yesterday said that there would be "*no peace, truce, or compromise, until the extirpation of slavery and its prohibition by the national Constitution.*" This is the Lincoln platform. *The war must go on, no matter at what sacrifice to the white freemen of America. It is not for the Union, but the African.* Until the negro is emancipated and placed upon an equality with the white race, blood must continue to flow, and millions upon millions of treasure must be expended. Taxes, ruin, bloodshed, and bankruptcy must all be endured—the people must suffer untold miseries—while the clown and buffoon at the head of the Government, with a vulgar jest upon his lips, and the echo of the ribald song he called for at Antietam ringing in his ears, asks the American people to re-elect him to the high position he has so utterly disgraced.—*Age.*

☞The Crawford *Democrat* says that out of the five or six hundred men drafted in that county recently "not a solitary one" has manifested a willingness to enter the army. We presume there were no "loyal" men among the number—*they* certainly would not hesitate to obey their "country's call!"

☞The *World's* money article says it is a remarkable fact that the chief speculators in gold are Loyal League men, who are perpetually condemning the practice.

☞Abraham Lincoln was an elector on the Fremont ticket in 1856, and stumped the State of Illinois for the Pathfinder, telling vulgar stories and getting off smutty *jokes.*

☞Forney says he regards Gen. Grant among warriors as he does Lincoln among statesmen. What a shockingly poor opinion he must have of Grant.

☞A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that General Fremont is a citizen of California. He is so registered on the army register, and he does not change the place of his citizenship by any change of his location while connected with the army.

☞*The New Nation*—Fremont—says, "never since the creation of the world, has there been a war so loosely, so stupidly and so shamefully conducted as this."

☞The New York *Independent* says that Fremont has already spent $200,000 on his organ in New York, the *New Nation*. It is certainly a very able paper.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned having been appointed a committee for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the first anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, as part of the duty assigned them hereby tender an invitation to all the charitable and benevolent societies, and mechanical and industrial associations, and the citizens generally, of all the loyal States, to meet at Gettysburg, on the 4th day of July next, and participate in an appropriate celebration on the battle-field, of the first anniversary of the great victory of Gettysburg. His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, will preside at this anniversary. The ceremonies are expected to be of a most interesting and imposing character.

C. H. BUEHLER,
DAVID WILLS,
J. L. SCHICK,
J. T. MCILHENNY,
JOEL B. DANNER,
CHAS. ZIEGLER,
H. S. HUBER,
CHAS. J. TYSON,
} Committee.

Gettysburg, June 20, 1864.

## DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 19th inst., in Freeport, Illinois, MATILDA A. A. BLACK, daughter of Wm. H. Black, formerly of this county, aged 15 years 1 month and 11 days.

On the 4th of June, from a wound received at the battle of Cold Harbor, near Richmond, Mr. ISAAC SHEADS, of Co. F, 87th P. V., (son of Peter Sheads, dec'd.,) in his 48th year. Peace to his ashes.

## Town & County.

THE FOURTH.—The arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth here are on an extensive scale, and we doubt not will prove satisfactory. Gov. Curtin will preside, Rev. Mr. Warner deliver the Oration, and Jno. W. Stewart, Esq., of Chambersburg, read the Declaration of Independence. The Chambersburg Brass Band will be present, and in addition to the instrumental music, the Musical Association of Gettysburg, under the leadership of Mr. T. D. Carson, will enliven the occasion with patriotic songs.

The procession will form at 9 o'clock, and proceed to Culp's Hill, where the exercises will be held, and a *free* Lunch given. The Committee has designated Major E. G. Fahnestock as Chief Marshal, with the following Assistants: Capt. Wm. J. Martin, Dr. Robert Horner, Capt. Robert McCurdy, T. D. Carson, John Swan, and John T. McIlhenny.

The reader is referred to the card of the Committee, in another column—and the advertisement of Capt. McCurdy, the President of the Gettysburg Railroad Company.

☞A letter from Capt. Mickley states that the last engagement the 21st Pa. Cavalry were in was on the 18th ult., when they were ordered in line of battle, and charged on the rebel works, on the railroad running from Petersburg to Suffolk. They made two charges. In the first they gained their point, but in the second were repulsed, and fell back about 25 yards. They remained under fire until the next morning, when they were relieved. The following is given as the list of casualties in Company B.:

Lieut. H. G. Lott, wounded in the head; Serg't. Breuizer, in neck, seriously; David Knouse, in hand; Conrad Linn, in both legs; Wm. McClellan, finger shot off; Noah Snyder, in leg slightly; Lieut. Col. Mosson, in hand; Major Gillis, in leg. The loss in the regiment was about 100 wounded and 10 killed.

On Tuesday night a dispatch was received announcing the death of Lieut. Lott, at the Hospital, at Annapolis, from the effects of his wound. His body was brought here on Wednesday and interred in Ever Green Cemetery.

COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual Commencement at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Md., came off on Wednesday last. The attendance was unusually large, and the exercises a success in every particular. The following was the programme on the occasion:

Rehibition March, [Brass Band.] Diehman.
Speech on Woman's Influence, Emile Noel, New York.
Overture, Tancredi, Rossini.
The War of the Roses—A Poem, Thomas W. Kenny, Philadelphia.
Quick Step, [Brass Band.]
Speech on Religion and Civilization, James C. Kerney, Vicksburg.
Students' Song—"Gaudeamus."
Speech on Young America, James A. McCullum, Williamsburg.
Overture, Caliph of Bagdad, Boildieu.
Overture, St. Cecilia, Diehman.
Conferring of Degrees.
Cherze, Diabelli.
Valedictory, Emile Noel, New York.
Home, Sweet Home.
Distribution of Premiums.
"Grafted into the Army"—A Song.
Finale.

The speeches evinced brain and cultivation, and were received with warm demonstrations of appreciation.

The medals and premiums were distributed to those entitled to them, through the hands of Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia.

The music was furnished by the St. Cecilia Society of the College, under the leadership of Prof. Diehman, and was very fine, lending much to the interest of the occasion.

Dinner to the graduates and guests wound up the doings of the day. The repast was a capital one, as indeed it could not well have been otherwise with the fine farm and garden of the College land under contribution for the materials. After a vigorous attack upon the inviting viands, and a number of excellent impromptu speeches, the company rose, regretting that such pleasant occasions must, like all others, have an end.

☞The Commencement at the Sisterhood, St. Joseph's, took place on Thursday. We understand that the exercises were very interesting, delighting the large audience in attendance.

☞The School Board of the Borough has organized by appointing T. D. Carson President, D. A. Buehler Secretary, and E. G. Fahnestock Treasurer. The following Teachers have been elected for the next term:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| School No. 1, | Mr. | G. W. Frederick. |
| " " 2, | " | R. A. Lyttle. |
| " " 3, | Miss | B.