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, JULY 11, 1864. No. 41.

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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.

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.

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

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

Drs. Cress & Ecker,

ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—All diseases, acute or chronic, successfully and scientifically treated and cured, where a cure is possible. One of the firm will be found in the office all hours of the day and night, unless absent at meals or on professional business. Office on Carlisle street, a few doors north of the Square.

Gettysburg, May 30, 1864. 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

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES—Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

DENTIST.

Dr. A. Holtz,

GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania, having permanently located at HAMPTON, Adams county, respectfully offers his services to the public as Physician and Surgeon. [April 25, 1864. 3m

Dr. Wm. Taylor

Informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

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

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!—All new styles, just received at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug and Variety Store.

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

EXCELSIOR!

EXCELSIOR!!

EXCELSIOR!!!

The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once.—Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS.

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*

Cumberland House,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THIS old established Hotel, at the forks of the Baltimore and Emmitsburg roads, in the south part of Gettysburg, Pa., is now kept by the undersigned. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords—his bar with the different kind of liquors—whilst his chambers are spacious and comfortable.—There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, attended by a good hostler, and the yard is calculated to accommodate any number of wagons. The Hotel is located within a short distance of the Cemeteries, rendering it very convenient for persons visiting the battle ground. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction, and keep up the old popularity of the House. DAVID BLUEBAUGH.

May 13, 1864. 3m*

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

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

Something for Everybody

TO BUY AT DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.—Just opened a fine assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Stationery,
Fancy Dry Goods,
Confections,
Groceries,
Notions,

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C.

Jan. 18, 1864.

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.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

Fresh Arrival.

JUST received a large supply of SPRING & SUMMER HATS, the cheapest and best, considering the times—ever brought to Gettysburg. Call and see them at the cheap Shoe and Hat Store in Chambersburg street.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

May 16, 1864.

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.

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

POETRY.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth,
Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms, like buds to grow,
And make the admiring heart surrender;
No little hands on breast and brow,
To keep the thrilling love-chords tender

No babe within our arms to leap,
No little eyes toward slumber tending;
No little knee in prayer to bend,
Our lips the sweet words lending.

What would the mothers do for work,
Were there no pants or jackets tearing?
No tiny dresses to embroider?
No cradle for their wat chful caring?

No rosy boys, at wintry morn,
With satchel to the school-house hasting;
No merry shouts as home they rush;
No precious morsel for their tasting.

Tall, grave, grown people at the door,
Tall, grave, grown people at the table;
The men on business all intent,
The dames lugubrious as they'reable.

The sterner souls would get more stern,
Unfeeling natures more inhuman,
And man to stoic coldness turn,
And woman would be less than woman.

For in that clime toward which we reach,
Through Time's *mysterious, dim unfolding*,
The little ones with cherub smile
Are still our Father's face beholding.

So said His voice in whom we trust,
When in Judea's realm a preacher,
He made a child confront the proud,
And be in simple guise their teacher.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it—
A doleful place this world would be,
Where there no little people in it.

MISCELLANY.

☞In consequence of the recent great advance in white paper, materials and labor, the price of the DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION, on and after Monday next, will be six dollars per annum; twelve cents per week, and three cents per single copy.

On and after the 10th of July the price of the WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION will be—to single subscribers, $2 50; to clubs, of ten or more, $2 00.

Each bare sheet of paper now costs just about what the printed sheets are furnished to the carriers. White paper, which could be purchased before the war for eight cents per pound, has risen within a few weeks from fifteen to twenty cents. The Chicago papers announce that after the 4th of July their yearly subscription will be $12, and by the week twenty-five cents. Western papers generally are advancing from twenty to twenty-five cents per week, while the Pittsburg dailies, which have heretofore been furnished to subscribers at from fifteen to eighteen, are about to advance to twenty and upwards. The Philadelphia *Age* announced an advance on Friday—its yearly subscription to $10; and by the week to twenty-four cents—single copies bring four cents.

In view of these facts we hope our patrons will not think that we are alone in asking an advance. We shall endeavor to make the paper worth the price asked, and more, by the improvements which we are about completing.—*Patriot & Union.*

The Treasury Imbroglio.—The row which occurred on Thursday in the happy family at Washington, resulting in the resignation of Chase, and the appointment of David Tod to fill the vacancy, has resulted, likewise, in the refusal and retirement of the ex-Governor and the appointment of Senator Fessenden, of Maine.

In consequence of this little family mix, springing out of rival claims, conflicting interests, upset plans, and suddenly terminated raids upon the big bank; not to mention personal animosities, and ambitious longings, it is said by Madam Rumor that Secretaries Stanton and Welles have their trunks packed and rations enough cooked to last for a lengthy march. It would not be wonderful if the whole decayed fungus concern would fall to pieces at a *moment's notice*. Almost the last feather having been plucked from the Government goose, there can be but little inducement for any of the shoddy office holders to remain longer.

The policy of the new Secretary will soon be known. Judging from the natural querulousness and irritability of the man, it will not be long before new causes for dissension and change may arise.

Complaints.—Ohio and Indiana are both making complaints about the manner of treating their men who are in service.—Gov. Morton says that a large number of men entered the army under the assurance that they were enlisted for the unexpired term of the regiments into which they went. They are to be held for three years, and hence the loyal Governor's protest. In the case of Ohio, it appears that 35,000 of the National Guards went into the service for one hundred days to perform garrison duty. Some of these men "have been ordered from the intrenchments at Washington direct to the front before Richmond," whereat the Columbus *State Journal*, a loyal sheet, asks Gov. Brough, on behalf of the people of Ohio, to see that the pledges voluntarily tendered in the matter be faithfully observed. It is no wonder that the people of any State complain of the breaking of pledges by "the Government." There is probably no pledge it ever made to the Constitution and the country that it has not violated, and it is therefore next thing to lunacy to look for good faith or honesty where none can exist.

☞If niggers make as good soldiers as the Abolition reporters would have us believe, why in the name of all that's good, don't the "government" quit drafting white men, and take all the blacks? There is any amount of them here in Bellefonte that could be spared, and although we have no desire to see the poor fellows dragged into a war which they did nothing to bring about, yet it would save the lives of so many white men; and as Abolitionists say that all who die on the battlefields in this contest go straight to Heaven, it would be such a good chance to get the "cause" of our troubles shipped off to that "better country," where neither niggers, slavery, Abolitionism or war is known.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

☞Coal oil is said to be "death" upon caterpillars.

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE?

The late Convention at Baltimore have placed in nomination, as candidates for the suffrages and favor of the people, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. It is no more than proper that the people should understand why their votes and confidence are sought for these men, and what they have done to merit support.

Mr. Lincoln was nominated in 1860 as a Republican, and elected by a minority vote upon their conglomerate or so-called principles, the "Chicago platform." The state of the country at that time is yet remembered—embittered political feeling, engendered by sectional divisions, existed and threatened the most serious results to the stability of the government. The distant rumbling of war-strife at that time came hoarsly out of the little cloud speck upon the horizon. The John Brown raid had just occurred, and had apprised the South of the designs of the devotees of the "irrepressible conflict." To allay the alarm created, and elect Abraham Lincoln, a plank was inserted in the Chicago platform guaranteeing to each State the enjoyment of all its domestic rights and institutions and pledging the honor of the party that no State should be invaded to the prejudice of its domestic affairs. That plank was only a ruse to get votes enough to elect the Republican candidate, which could not have been secured had there not been a division among the Democratic elements North and South. Nevertheless it was none the less binding upon the party uttering it to the country; and now, in the face of the events of the past three years, it comes up in judgment against the man and the pary who have so grossly deceived the people.

The Peace Congress, which assembled previous to the commencement of hostilities between the two sections of the country, could secure no guarantee from the leaders of that party who had succeeded to power through no pledges, but simply through the accidental division in the ranks of their political opponents. Considering themselves untrammelled by their platform, they rushed into the execution of a series of experiments in government unjustified by experience and condemned by every good and true statesman and citizen of the country. Those experiments have been going on since the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, with all the vigor which a blind, bigoted devotion to one idea could incite. Starting upon the theory that the nation was suffering from a disease that could only be cured by the application of the knife, they have continued to hew and hack at the entire trunk—at both the diseased and well portions—until, deluged in blood, there is great present risk of unavoidable dissolution. It has never entered into their minds that poultices and salves frequently have effected cures where the scalpel would bring death. They have acted as the surgeons and not the physicians of the political world.

Pursuing the intention so much dreaded by the South and so artfully concealed beneath the planks of the Chicago platform, of violently destroying the entire system of negro slavery, they have hesitated at no act that promised to effect the object at greatest cost to the South and the most considerable advantage to the capitalists of their own persuasion. In this experiment of destroying slavery by violent and warlike means, attempted to be concealed under the cry of "military necessity," we have had a little more than three years experience. We look around us and behold the results. The entire Southern section of the country has been prostrated, its cities burned, its commerce interrupted, its productiveness ruined, its adult male population swept almost away, and many thousands of the aged, youthful and helpless brought to suffer the horrors of starvation and every other species of suffering. It may be said that they have brought this fate upon themselves by the first overt act of hostility. Let this be so, yet still, as part of our country, so much does the general prosperity suffer because the dominant party refuse to offer such terms of submission as are demanded of a magnanimous people to a brave and spirited one. What, then, have we in the northern section to show the claims of Abraham Lincoln to a renewal of his position? We have had some two millions and a half of the very flower of our male population drawn from the avenues of productiveness—thereby prostrating to that extent our material prosperity—and we leave to others the duty of determining how many of those gallant men survive to continue the warlike struggle. We shall not undertake to estimate the number who, in shattered health and with crippled limbs, are rendered a burden to themselves. Nor shall we sum up a list of the widows and the orphans who bear testimony, in the loss of husbands and fathers, to the value of negro freedom. The state of the currency and of the market is a theme upon which all parties alike comment condemnatory, and a singular argument is thereby furnished for the re-election of persons who have so largely contributed to bring the country to such a state.—The great debt hanging like the sword of Damocles over the people dare scarcely be touched now lest it fall and envelop all in common ruin. Let it come during the next ten or twenty years in immense instalments, to be worked out by the sweat and labor of northern laborers and artisans, and while enjoying his cup of water and dry crust of bread, in order that he may pay his share, the son of toil will find another strong argument for supporting the man and the political principles which have brought him such a lot.

And where are we to-day in the progress of the war towards a termination in a re-established Union? Will Richmond fall this summer—will Lee's army vanish like mist before the sun—will slavery get itself gone? Already administration papers hint at another campaign, so that there is every probability of the "irrepressible conflict" being firmly established. And to continue this conflict we must elect Mr. Lincoln. To renew the drafts—to augment the national debt—to fill the land with widows and orphans—to give up our country to negroes and hosts of foreigners who will fill the workshops and farms and will never seek citizenship—to submit to robbery and malfeasance in office by the court favorites—we must elect Mr. Lincoln a second time. Will the people—always honest in their efforts to do right, and soundly patriotic at heart—continue longer to be blinded by the incompetency and fanaticism of the present dynasty of shoddy? It is to be hoped not. Only let every man pursue these reflections, and candidly ask himself "What has the present Administration done for the country?" and there can be no other response than this—"They have brought no good—but much evil!"—*Patriot & Union.*

WHAT THE PEOPLE HAVE TO CONSIDER.

We invite attention to the subjoined remarks of the New York *Herald*, a neutral paper in politics. It is well known that the *Herald* is no friend of the Democratic party, but condemns both parties as often as it deems their measures wrong. As a general thing, it has sided strongly with Mr. Lincoln's administration, and so long as it believed the war was conducted for the purpose of restoring the Union, it gave the administration its hearty support. The article which follows, therefore, is worthy of attention. It is on the subject of Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination by his office-holders and hirelings. The *Herald* says:

Mr. Lincoln is now fairly presented to the country for its decision. He stands as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, on the platform of that Convention, and commended to the people by the windy harangues of the Convention's very empty orators. But neither the ten times falsified platform of the Convention nor the speeches of its members are what the people have to notice and reflect upon in regard to this nomination. What they have to notice are the three terrible years that the country has already gone through under the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln—three years of war, in which the country has endured every misery that the President's incapacity, in a military, naval and financial point of view, could plunge it into. This is what the people have to consider; and what they have to decide is simply whether or not they wish to repeat those years.

Mr. Lincoln is responsible for every blunder committed in every department of the government since the commencement of the war. He assumed the absolute control of our armies, with a flourish of defiance to the enemy and a Chinese announcement that our armies should move on a certain day. Under his direct guidance we experienced a series of reverses without parallel. Our grandly organized Peninsular campaign was made to end disastrously by his interference, and Stonewall Jackson's triumphs in the Shenandoah valley were due not to Jackson's genius, but to Lincoln's intellectual opacity. He organized the Pope campaign, which was merely a daily succession of frightful reverses to our arms. He conducted from Washington Burnside's dreadful Fredericksburg slaughter, and he is equally responsible for the butchery at Chancellorsville. Our great victories at Gettysburg and Antietam and Grant's victories in the West were won in spite of his policy. By keeping such a man as Welles at the head of the Navy Department he has become responsible for the blunders that have well nigh made our heroic navy contemptible, and has a fellowship in the incapacity that has driven our commerce from the seas. Every intelligent person in the country can see that if Mr. Lincoln had been a man of any ability he could have ended the war by the complete destruction of the rebel armies eighteen months ago. But, in his incapacity, he has not only failed to put the rebellion down, but he has fostered it and ministered to its growth, and to the development of its whole possible power.

That Mr. Lincoln would not, and could not, end the war became clear to the country several months since, and then the pressure of public opinion compelled him to put our armies and the whole conduct of the war in the hands of General Grant. Under that great soldier the nation felt some security that its military operations would be carried on properly. Yet Mr. Lincoln has managed to interfere very dangerously with the present campaign, and has even seriously compromised its success. Who knows how long he will respect that public opinion which compelled him to put General Grant where he is? If Lincoln be re-elected the country has no safety that Grant will still command our armies—no security against his removal at any moment, and no hope for such definite success against the rebellion as will end the war.

There is a wonderfully distinct issue before the people in this nomination of Mr. Lincoln. The issue has no reference to the nonsense of this or that political platform. It is the clear question whether or not the people of the United States will elect for another term of four years a man who has proved over and over that he does not possess the ability to administer the government, a man who is either ignorant of the constitution or ready to trample it under his feet at any moment; A MAN UNDER WHOM THIS BLOODY AND EXPENSIVE WAR CAN NEVER BE BROUGHT TO AN HONORABLE CLOSE.

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

The President's late visit to the Army of the Potomac has given rise to a great deal of curious speculation among the people, who are becoming anxious and impatient at the apparent unsatisfactory progress of the campaign against Richmond. The Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, a Lincoln journal, and of course "loyal," thus alludes to the conference between the Commander-in-Chief and his Lieutenant General in the field:

"The result of the conference between the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant General will soon be seen. Since the campaign opened Grant's losses have been fully sixty thousand, and I have heard them estimated by our own friends as high as seventy thousand. This sort of work cannot last long, and before General Grant takes any more 'heavy risks' he desired to have a full conference with his superior officer, the Commander-in-Chief of all the armies. As for Grant himself, if he could only have men enough he would be very sure to win the campaign, for it is impossible for flesh and blood to endure for a long period his obstinate and restless activity. But his army is growing smaller. Our losses in the campaign thus far have been thirty thousand greater than those of the enemy. I give figures that are rational, and am not trying to delude the reader with exaggerations."

☞According to the opinion of Senator Sumner, expressed in a late speech in the Senate of the United States, all the States now in rebellion are out of the Union; and consequently their citizens are aliens. The Republican Convention recently assembled at Baltimore, must have come to a strange conclusion in nominating A. Johnson as their candidate for Vice Presidency. Mr. Johnson, according to this doctrine, must be an enemy and alien to the United States, for Tennessee, his place of residence, is in rebellion. What a picture! An alien for the Vice Presidency.

☞On Monday last 800 Mormons passed through Buffalo, N. Y., on their way west.

The Rebels Endorse Lincoln and Johnson—They Chuckle over Their Nomination.

A great deal has been said by the Republican press about the rebels endorsing Democrats and looking to Democrats for aid and comfort. The following from the Richmond *Dispatch*, shows how they exult over the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson:

For our part we are glad to hear that Lincoln has received the nomination.—When some enterprising partisan officer of the Revolution proposed to carry off Sir William Howe from the midst of his army, Washington put his veto on it at once. He had no doubt that it was feasable; but Howe had conducted the war as stupidly as it was possible for any man to conduct it, and any change whatever could be but for the British interest. Let him stay, for fear of a successor who might not be quite such an imbecile. So we say of old Abe.—It would be impossible to find another such ass in the United States; and therefore let him stay. *We*, at least, of the Confederacy, ought to be satisfied with him, for he has conducted the war exactly as we ought to wish it to be conducted. He has confirmed those that were wavering, heated red-hot those that were careless, converted cold indifference into furious passion, and calculating neutrality into burning patriotism.—As for the military operations conceived and executed under his auspices, surely we have no right to complain. No service ever had so many blundering officers, and no campaigns were ever conducted with greater stupidity. For these reasons we are decidedly in favor of old Abe, and if we could command a million of votes in Yankeedom, he should have them all. He has made the South the most united people that ever went forth to battle with an invader; and for that he deserves the lively gratitude of every Southern man. If anything could add to the obligations under which we lie to the Baltimore Convention, it would be in the nomination of Andrew Johnson—the man of all others most likely to keep together the parties already united in one solid mass for the prosecution of the war.

SPECIMEN OF A LINCOLN CONTRACTOR'S BILL.

In some criminal proceedings instituted against the house of Schofield & Co., Government contractors in New York, their books were produced in Court to prove the manner in which they did business. The first column contains the cost price of the articles named, and the second column shows what Government paid for the same articles, the Navy Agent approving of the bills:

May 26, 1863.	Cost to C. W. S. & Co.	Ch'd to Government
330, 330, &c.		
240 pair brass hinge stationary pins, 3½ in. 90c.	$172 32	$216 00
360 pair brass hinge stationary pins 3 in. 70c.	49 23	252 00
400 pair brass hinge stationary pins, 2½ in. 45c.	16 43	180 00
1,000 gross brass screws, assorted, at $4,	787 80	4,000 00
1,500 gross iron screws, assorted, at $1 40,	555 85	2,100 00
	$1,426 75	$5,784 00
August 15, 1863. 1,031.		
20 bbls. turpentine, 863¼ gallons, at $3,60,	$1,169 40	$4,108 60
2 bbls. copal varnish, 142 gallons, at $6,60,	267 20	618 00
2 bbls. Japan varnish, 86 gallons, at $1.50,	115 80	387 00
	$1,552 40	$4,114 00
Sept. 7, 1863, 426, (bill.) Ord.		
100 black buff hides, $.6,		$1,600 00
Cartage,		1 25
	$626 00	$1,601 25
November 2, 1863. 1,708, (bill.)		
C. & R. C. G. P. Calker.		
20 bbls. pitch, at $25.		
Cartage, 3 loads, at $1.50.		
	$80 00	$950 50

Schofield & Co. were staunch supporters of the war—good loyal patriots and Union Leaguers. The expose of their books shows to the tax-payers how it is that so many Government contractors become suddenly wealthy, and it also indicates why they support the war. Never since time began were there such monstrous and unblushing public robberies as are now going on under the Lincoln Administration, all under the pretence of carrying on the war and restoring the Union.

A Good Ticket.—The Nashville *Press* has placed at the head of its columns the following ticket:

For President:
SOME HONEST MAN,
Of Anywhere.
For Vice President:
SOME WHITE MAN,
Of Ditto.

We rather like this ticket, and commend it to the consideration of the Chicago Convention. It needs only a slight amendment to make it sure to win—we mean, the substitution of two names that come up to the mark. That the Representatives of the National Democracy will succeed in finding them, we do not entertain a doubt. The people, by this time, ought to have enough of rogues, incapables and negroes, and should be glad to have the opportunity to place the administration of the Government again in the hands of honest men and white men.

☞The Abolitionists are always saying that "we must conquer a lasting and permanent peace." That we must fight in this war "until we are secured against all war in the future." This only shows how little they appreciate affairs; we can never be secure against war until we have either killed the people of every other nation or been killed ourselves. To waste our strength and burden ourselves with unparalleled debt only makes us the prey to other nations and invites war. If we fight till we exterminate the South what security will that give us? We will only be so much exhausted as to invite our own subjugation. Let us come up to the standard of justice and enlightened humanity and we can settle by diplomacy more than we can by blood and ruin.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞Gen. W. B. Franklin is in Boston on sick leave, to recruit his health, as he is still suffering from the wound received in the Red River expedition.

☞In the race that will soon take place over the Union course, the shoddy "horse" Lincoln will be ruled out. Reason, a ruined Constitution.

A CHANGE.

There are some good-natured individuals, who, although originally antagonistic to the doctrines of the Abolitionists, have, through their fear of throwing obstacles in the way of the prosecution of the war, almost unwittingly fallen in with the infernal crusade against the Constitution and the liberties of the people, inaugurated and at present waged by those miserable political miscreants. They felt that it was their duty to sustain the administration in carrying on the war and to that duty they finally sacrificed even their cherished political principles. They have certainly done their part by Mr. Lincoln and no one can charge them with dereliction in coming up to the Abolition standard of "loyalty." But a new responsibility now presents itself to the consciences of these scrupulous supporters of the "powers that be." The present administration is about to go on trial before the people, and it becomes the duty of these men to decide whether it deserves the continued confidence of the people, or whether it shall be supplanted by another whose principles and policy will be in accordance with those views which, they tell us, they have not abandoned, but which they hold in abeyance, in order to give a more cordial and unreserved support to the prosecution of the war. The question is, now, *shall we have Lincoln four years longer?* It is not, shall we sustain the Government? but *Who shall administer the Government?* The stereotyped plea that, "in order to support the Government, we must not oppose the administration," is obsolete now. Hence, our good-natured friends who buried their principles because they seemed to stand in the way of their supporting the war, can now safely exhume those cherished treasures and use them with impunity in the coming political campaign. We again impress it upon their minds, that the issue to be decided next fall, is not a question of support to the President, but altogether one as to *who* shall be the *next* President. It is the question of a *change of administration*. People who reason from cause to effect, want a change; men of common sense desire a change; and it is to be hoped that these, our conscientious and patriotic brethren, will also see the necessity of giving their influence and their votes in favor of a change.—*Bedford Gazette.*

THE REJECTION OF HAMLIN.

The late Abolition Convention in Baltimore manifested a great want of generosity in refusing to place the name of Hannibal Hamlin as the candidate for re-election to the Vice Presidency upon the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. Hamlin has always been a violent advocate of negro emancipation, miscegenation, &c., and has never raised his voice in denunciation of the rascalities and corruptions of his party.

He does not wish any more than Lincoln and his friends that the rebellion should be brought to a speedy termination so long as it can be used as an instrument and apology for plundering the people and retaining power. Nor does he desire any thing short of the subjugation or extermination of the rebels. He also considers a negro the equal if not the superior of the white man, and holds the Constitution, the laws, the privilege of *habeas corpus*, the freedom of speech and of the press, the rights of citizens and the dignity of the nation at home or abroad in as much contempt as Mr. Lincoln, himself. Surely then he was eminently qualified for a re-nomination, and deserved not to be so unkindly cut by those whom he has so long, so faithfully, and so objectedly served; but gratitude is not one of the characteristics of these venal, selfish, time-serving politicians; moreover, it was adding insult to injury, to set aside Hannibal Hamlin, the fanatical Abolitionist of long standing, for Andrew Johnston, the new convert, who has become a worshipper at the shrine of the black idol because it promises office and its emoluments; for the man who, in his denunciations of anti-slavery doctrines, declared in the course of a speech in Congress "that although he had but few slaves, he had made them himself." Perhaps this latter fact may constitute one of the reasons why he has been placed in nomination. Mr. Hamlin may not be so fortunate in his antecedents.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

"TAX US."

This is the cry of all the abolition papers. "Tax us"—"tax everything"—"tax high"—"lay on the taxes." More money is wanted—four millions a day are being used up—the Government owes four thousand millions of dollars, and probably more if all just claims are considered—"tax us, tax us,"—it requires the *highest* possible taxes to pay the *interest* on the debt.

The men who squelched out the Peace Congress—who looked upon "blood letting" as wholesome—who denounce the word "peace" as wicked—who deny that the South have any rights, and claim that *northern armies shall destroy their State institutions*—who denounce every body as a traitor who dares to say that such a war will ruin the whole country, who rejoice in mobs and the destruction of liberty—who fatten upon the spoils of war, and roll in luxuries and strut in diamonds, whilst the country is becoming impoverished, and the bones of a million slain men are strewn over the land—these men now cry "tax us"—"tax everything"—"the higher the taxes the better"—"we want more money"—"wring it out of the people."

Crush out the State Banks, sweep our capital into the maelstrom of war, grasp it all. Destroy the South, break up their system of labor, devastate their homes, drive them out of existence; and then, to accomplish this, drain the North of her able-bodied men and tax her people, but above all vote for Old Abe that all this may be continued for another four years.—*Saratoga Republican.*

Going Up.—Sugar, like gold, continues to go up. Twenty-five cents per pound is now demanded by retail dealers. At these figures sugar, like tea and coffee, is a luxury in which poor people cannot afford to indulge. While the "loyal" patriots who are prosecuting "this cruel war" for the freedom and social elevation of the negro race, are massing wealth, sporting splendid equipages and purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day, the great mass of our white population are oppressed by taxation and swindled by mercenary speculators, with ruin and starvation staring them in the face! So much for this "war for the niggers!"—*Patriot & Union.*

Removal of a Tape Worm.—One of the most remarkable cases we have heard of for a long time in medical practice, occurred in York recently. It consisted in the successful removal of what is known in medical science as a *bothriaceph alus latus*, from a patient by the name of Theresa Herwebel. Dr. John G. Feistel, of New Salem, was the physician in attendance, and after considerable attention to the case, succeeded in removing the tape worm whole, in a perfect state, and measuring *ninety feet!* The time occupied in effecting the removal was three hours. Strange to say the patient was well enough on the following day to resume her ordinary avocations. The monster is preserved in alcohol for public exhibition.

A Capital Toast.—The following paragraph is floating about as a waif in the great sea of newspaper paragraphs. Who is its author, we know not, but there is a volume of serious truth in the sentiments its few words convey:

"The United States—*united*, they are too strong for the world to conquer: *divided*, they are too weak to conquer each other."

☞Perhaps some of the profound strategical writers will tell us of what particular use General Butler has been during this campaign.

☞Never, perhaps, were children dearer to their parents than at present, during the existing prices of clothing and food.