ADVERTISEVENTS inserted at the usual rates Jos Parring done, with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment -"Couriler Printing Office" on the sign.

Propessional Cards.

Edward B. Buehler, A TTORNEY 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 beautiful persons a fine street. opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely, TTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, senary, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan, west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATRETS AND PENSIONS. BOUNTY Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all tother 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 lo-cating wagrants in lowa, Illinois and other western States Mark pply to him personally or tv letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover, and Danier & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettyshurg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859. Gettysburg, Pa.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D. AS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chamberslurg street, and opposite Picking's atere, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to EAST REPARENCES Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Square. Er. uth. D. D., Rev. H. C. Baugher, D. D., Rev. April Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Storver. Cetigsburg, 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 goor to the Compiler Office, Gettyshing, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a chare of fature patronage. [S-pt. 28, 1863. 11

Drs. Cress & Ecker, 📧 CLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYS., acute or chronic, successfully and scientifically treated and cure l, where a cure is possible. Oue 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 rliple street, s few doors north of the Square.

Gettysburg, May 30, 1864. 3m* Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

FFICK and Dr. ling, N. Er corner of Baltimore and High's rects, near Presbyterian Just opened a fine assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Cherch, Gettysbyrg, Pa. Apv. 30, 1863. If

Dr. A. Holtz, CRADUATE of the University of Penrsyl-Trania, naving permanently located at HAUPTUN, Alama county, respectfully offers his services to the public as Physician and Burgeon. [April 25, 1864. 3m]

Adams County MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. -- Incorporated March 18, 1851.

President-George Swope. Vice President-S. R. Russell. Brecetary D. A. Buehler, Trensucer David M Creary. Executive Committee-Robert McCurdy, Jacob

successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any assessment, having also a large penses, we now 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.

The Great Discovery OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIX-TURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affec-tions, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 eents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Betail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Fils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bot-130 oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Mass, Perfamery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c. tless, Perfamery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c. tless, A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettystry for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumstic Mineral".

[June 3, 1861. tf Mixture." The Grocery Store N 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

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.
O to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get bis MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!! EXCELSIOR!!!

The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once.

Uffice at the Excelsion Sky-light Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS.

TYSON BROTHERS.

TOR LADIES. All sizes of Buffalo Over
Shoes for sale at the corner of York street
and the Diamond by ROW & WOODS. CARBIAGE WHIPS AND LASHES, good A LL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Dr. R. HORNER.

TRY Dr. B. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE.

Prepared and sold only at his Drug Sters.

Junuary 75 1864

DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL

Br H; J. STAHLE.

"TRUTH IS NIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 15, 1864.

Cumberland House, POETRY.

GETTYSBURG, PA. THIS old established Hotel, at the forks of

the Ealtimore 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 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 D. McConaughy,

TTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambers 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 Jersons visiting the battle ground. No effort will be spaced to render satisfaction, and keep up the old popularity of satisfaction, and keep up the old popularity of the House. DAVID BLUEBAUGH. May 15, 1864. 3m*

Globe Inn,

YORK AT., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

CETTY SBURG, PA.—The undersigned

Would most respectfully inform his namerous triends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and 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 A TTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entracted to him. Office between Falmestocks' chambers are spacious and comfortable—and 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 the ground and immediately slept, so comto the Botel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, coffee, we making his house as near a home to them as sold er. possible. He asks a share of the public's pa-trouage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe lan" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF. April 4, 1864. tf

New Warehouse. 100.000 WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market pripe will always be paid in

ash for
GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c. Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits, GUANOS,

SALT. FISH. GROCERIES, &c., Wholesale and retail. TRY US! We shall do our best to give-

satisfaction in all cases.

McCCRDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y Something for Everybody DO BLY AT DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.

Stationery, Fancy Dry Goods, Confections.

Notions, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C. Jan. 18, 1564.

New Goods !-- Large Stock ! TERCHANT TAILORING. JACOBS & BRO

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

King, Andrew Heintzelman.

**Ming, Andrew Hei M'Garff, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. MeCrearff, S. R. Rasseil, J. R. dersh, Samuel
Darbersw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson,
H. A. Presing, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCrearf, John Picking, Abel T.
Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt,
James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

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 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.

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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 are prepared to make up garments at
the shortest notice, and in the very best manner.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery. GEORGE WIANT, BOOK BINDER,

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

approved styles.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Furmers 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 "" Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder April 15, 1861

Jacob B. Holtzworth,

BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER. has opened a saloon in Chambersburg street, north side, near the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will be glad to serve all who may desire to have Barbaring or Hair-dressing done. With good tools, a long experience in the business, and a desire to please, he has reason to expect a share of the public's patronage. He will certainly try to deserve it. Remember the place—between Buebler's Drug Store and Smith's corner.

let of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed. COBBAN & CULP.

March 14, 1864.

W. FLENNING continues the business Lieut. Waltemyer wounded, since died at of SALE CRYING, and solicits the conparation of the public. It is his 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.

BOTH SIDES. A man in his carriage was riding along, A gaily dressed wife by his side;
In satins and laces she looked like a queen

And he like a king in his prides A wood-sawyer stood on the atreet as they pessed, The carriage and couple he syed, And said, as he worked with his saw on a log, "I wish I was rich and could ride."

The man in his carriage remarked to his wife, "One thing I would give if I could—
I would give all my wealth for the strength and the Of the man who is mwing the wood.

MISCELLANY.

(Correspondence of The Compiler.) MONOCACY.

The day was just dawning on that memorable July morning, when the weamed men of our regiment arrived at the camp of our division, near the railroad-now quiet and peaceable, but which soon was to become a scene of battle and bloodshed. Men lay their tired bodies down upon pletely worn down by the labors of the night that they did not take time to cook coffee, which is so indispensable to the old

Officers lay scattered here and there over the ground in profound slumber, little dreaming that the rising sun would require of them such an herculean task as they af-terward were compelled to perform. We terward were compelled to perform. evacuated Frederick city at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 8th of July, and passed to the Junction by way of the turnpike bridge leading in the direction of Baltimore. Soon after leaving the city Gen. Tyler's A. A. G., told me that he called the attention of the Maryland troops, who were with him supporting a battery, to the manner in which the 87th P. V. stood up to the work, while shot, shell, grape and canister, were being hurled at them. "Why, sir," said, he, "I saw them we could, so as to secure the pieces and wagons and bring them safe to the Junction. Guarding the rear of an army is altery, to the manner in which the 87th P. V. stood up to the work, while shot, shell, grape and canister, were being hurled at them. "Why, sir," said, he, "I saw them open ten guns on your position at Thomas's house and watched your men to see what effect it would have, but they never finch-

Movement of the kind.

I speak advisedly when I say that never were orders placed in better hands. All where along the streets we were lustily night long the men labored at the guns and cheered and greeted as though we were old wagons, new putting their shoulders to the friends. wheels to assist them up the steep hills, night was one long to be remembered.

which soon become warmer and quickernow a solid shot comes in close proximity to our line—and we all begin to think we are going to have a battle, as the old signs that never fail are on hand.

Our brigade is soon massed on the left of the Urbana road, the second brigade on the JACOBS & BRO. the Urbana road, the second brigade on the bave just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a land troops on the right of the railroad, while Gen. Tyler holds the Baltimore turn-pike, with the balance of the Maryland 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 mantorious horse thief and plunderer, Mc Causland. Our line was changed quickly to cover this movement, but so continued was their flanking to the left that by the time we covered Mr. Thomas's house we had but a single line, and part of that only covered by skirmishers. A corn field be tween Thomas's house and the Urbana road, lay directly in our front, in which the rebel sharp-shooters were concealed. Our regiment was ordered to charge over this field and take position on the rising ground beyond, so as to be able to see the move-ments of the enemy more clearly on our

yet no man flinched or left the work for a single moment, only to quench a burning thirst engendered by the great heat, or to get more ammunition; and incredible as it may seem many of the men fired not less than 120 rounds of cartridges during the half the fight continued.

About 2 o'clock there comes a lull.—Firing has ceased entirely from the rebel lines. Our new men said the half to its proper sphere.

It is impossible to pass in silence this proleamation without neglecting that duty; and the fired fine proclamation without neglecting that duty; and the fired fine proclamation without neglecting that duty; and the fired fine proclamation without neglecting that duty; and the fired fine proclamation is supporting the Administration, we are not disposed to fail in the other duty of asserting the rights of Congress.

The President did not sign the bill "to guarantee to certain States whose Government of Louisiana."

But of this State, whose fundamental law of the fired fine proclamation without neglecting that duty; and the territory or half the propulation. In Louisiana, General Banks' proclamation candidly declared: "The fundamental law of the State is martial law."

On that foundation of freedom, he erected what the President calls "the free Constitution and Government of Louisiana."

But of this State, whose fundamental law of the fired fine propulation.

The President do its proper sphere.

It is impossible to pass in silence this proclamation in Louisiana, General Banks' proclamation trol half the territory or half the population.

In Louisiana, General Banks' proclamation candidly declared: "The fundamental law of the State is martial law."

On that foundation of freedom, he erected what the President calls "the State is martial law," on the fired fi eight hours that the fight continued.

About 2 o'clock there comes a lull.—
Firing has ceased entirely from the rebel lines. Our new men said the battle was over and that we had gained the day. Old soldiers said it meant a big charge. A little patience, wearied, worn men, and we shall see. Listen at that unearthly, devilish yell, and then look at that oats field bevond the house. They rise up by scores it ion of the United States. yond the house. They rise up by scores tion of the United States. and hundreds, first a heavy skirmish line So far as it contains an yards in their rear comes a heavy battle line, a little flurried in the centre, but still which is not a law, it is a grave Executive Last Notice.

Last Notice.

LL persons indebted to the late Firm of Cobean & Culp, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the call and settle their accounts on or before the call and settle their accounts on or before the call and settle their accounts on or before the call and settle their accounts on or before the call and settle their accounts on or before the call and settle their accounts on or before the call and settle their accounts on or before the call and settle their accounts on or before the call and settle their accounts on or before the call accounts on or before the cal second comes a third, stronger and neavier than either of the others, and now-all start forward determined to crush out the little hand of three hundred men that have so long held them at bay. It required but a moment to see that we must give way be adjournment of said session, and was not sign fore the charge if it was not soon checked.

The proclamation says:

The proclamation says:

The proclamation says:

The proclamation says:

Presidential election, like ones may be organized in every rebel States where the United States have a camp.

The proclamation says:

The proclam Come to the Fair!

A ND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT

A RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the steel in the ground remarkably fine, and offered af reduced prices.

The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts. the Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale moments, but rallying again they came on and had got within fifty yards of the house, when we reluctantly yielded and fell back to the Urbana road.

Sale Crying.

W. FLEMMING continues the business.

The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing threw every line into confusion for a lew moments, but rallying again they came on and had got within fifty yards of the house, when we reluctantly yielded and fell back to the Urbana road.

In this charge we lost Lieut. Baker, who was captured; Lieut. Dietrick, killed; and Lieut. Weltenwer wounded since died at

the road and held them there until the entire line on our right was in full retreat, under orders from Gen. Wallace. Almost out of ammunition, the men completely worn out, no reinforcements on hand, at the bill had been discussed and considing to the sense and worn out, no reinforcements on hand, at last the time came when prudence demanded that what was left of our gallant, noble body of men should be taken from under the murderous fire that was being poured into their ranks.*

The bill had been discussed and consider the Senates and Representatives which it the Senates and consent of the Senate.

The President alls the free Constitution and the President calls the free Constitution and out the advise and consent of the Senate of the susurpation which they fail to rebuse, for the usurpation which they fail to rebuse, and ease to the usurpation of the Senate.

The bill had been discussed and consider the Senate.

The President, after defeating the law, proposes to appoint without law, and without the President calls the free Constitution and out the advise and consent of the Senate.

The President, after defeating the law, proposes to appoint without law, and without they fail to rebuse.

The President calls the free Constitution and out the advise and consent of the Senate.

The president of the Senate.

It was no time to hesitate. The rebels | lutely as it came from the House on the 2d were pouring a heavy flanking fire into us, of July. men were falling on all sides, all support Ignore men were falling on all sides, all support had left us, officers and men said it was a perfect alaughter pen, when Col. Stable vrdered the retreat, which was instantly beplaced under a heavy cross fire, losing a few men, until we got into the woods beyond, where we were free from musketry, but fidt artillery firing. The troops rested at New Market for the night and then marched on to Ellicot's Mills, when the rebels appearing below Baltimore we were

taken on the trains to protect that city. I have failed to speak of the movements on our right because I could only give you hear-say, which is poor evidence in regard to them. However, I would do injustice to a gallant soldier if I did not speak a word of high praise for Gen. Tyler, who held an of high praise for Gen. Tyler, who held an important position on the Baltimore turnpike-a column of Breckinridge's troops

their efforts.
In regard to the numbers engaged I know from positive evidence that we had not a man over twenty-three hundred engaged, our own brigade sustaining much the heaviest part of the fight, coming out with but five hundred and thirty muskets. In estimating the numbers of the enemy

actually seen from Thomas's house, I should judge they exceeded ten thousand; but from a prisoner taken in the early part of the fight we learned that they had twenty thousand men in all present at and about Frederick city, most of whom were engaged in the fight. In regard to the manner in which the 3d division, Gen. Ricketts, conducted itself, I have nothing to say—those not of us will speak its praises. Capt. Weigle, Gen. Tyler's A. A. G., told me that ways a hazardous task during a retreat, and only the utmost vigilance on the part of sounding praises like the above. The citizens of Baltimore were free to say that we movement of the kind. saved their city, as also Washington. When

It is just twenty days since the battle was now building roads to pass them over gul-fought, and our division is again encamped lies, and again unloading wagons that we on our battle ground, near the now historic lies, and again unloading wagons that we on our battle ground, near the now historic found with wheels uppermost, and then Monocacy. But what a contrast! No roar loading up again to march a few hundred of battle breaks the solitude of the evening. yards to find a caisson down a hollow, with no shrieks of men wounded grate harphly horses on top of the driver, with the fe on the ear—all is apparent peace and quiet-blood crushed out of him. Altogether the r.ess. A few rods beyond us l.e a hundred Less. A few rods beyond us Le a hundred heroes, sleeping their long sleep-the loud The morning was ushered in by slight roar of cannon will not disturb them—the skirmishing in the direction of the city, battle's clamor will not awake them—for they have

" Fought their last battle." .

IMPORTANT PAPER.

Protest of Leading Republicans

DICTATORIAL USURPATIONS!

A CAUSTIC REBUKE!

tive Davis, of Maryland, hold up Lincoln's Usurpation of Power to the Repro bation and Scorn of the Preemen of the L'nited States.

TO THE SUPPORTERS OF THE COVERNMENT. We have read without surprise, but not without indignation, the proclamation of the President of the 8th of July, 1864. front. The charge was made with a yell and our point carried handsomely, with the loss of a few men wounded.

The firing now was rapid and continuous encroachments of the Executive on the

So far as it contains an apology for not moves in fine style, checked in a moment signing the bill, it is a political manifesto by our heavy fire and held there, until fifty sgainst the friends of the Government. So far as it proposes to execute the bill

sented with other bills which were signed. Within that hour, the time for the sine die adjournment was three times postponed by the votes of both Houses; and the least intimation of a desire for more time by the President to consider this bill would have secured a further postponement.

Yet the Committee sent to ascertain if the President had any further communication for the House of Representatives reported that he had none; and the friends of the bill, who had anxiously waited on him to ascertain its fate, had already been Congress not to sign it.

Ignorance of its contents is out of the question.

Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill substantially the same in all material points, objected to by the proclamation, had been laid before him for his consideration in the winter of 1862-1863.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose the provisious of the bill took the President On the contrary, we have reason to be-

lieve them to have been so well known that this method of preventing the bill from becoming a law without the constitutional thin the bill, if necessary, and thereby de-

rately predicted by letters received from under the authority of the Government of New Orleans before it had passed the Senate. Had the proclamation stopped there, it was not called upon to decide the controwould have been only one other defeat of the will of the people by an executive perthe will of the people by an executive perversion of the Constitution.

s now thought fit to lay before the people for heir consideration—

By what authority of the Constitution In what forms? The result to be declared by whom? With what effect when ascer-

Is it to be a law by the approval of the people without the approval of Congress at the will of the President?

Will the President, on his opinion of the popular approval, execute it as law? Or is this merely a device to avoid the serious responsibility of defeating a law on which so many hearts reposed for security?

But the reasons now assigned for not approving the bill are full of ominous signifi-

The President proceeds:

Now, therefore, I. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known, that, while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration) unprepared, by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexible to the state of the biy committed to any single plan of restoration-

That is to say, the President is resolved that the people shall not by law take any securities from the rebel States against a renewal of the rebellion before restoring heir power to govern us. His wisdom and prudence are to be our

sufficient guarantees! He further says:

And, while I am also unprepared to declare that the Free State Constitutions and Governments already adopted and installed in Arkan-sas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held or naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort-

in Arkansas and Louisiana, which Congress formally declared should not be recognized -whose Representatives and Senators were repelled by formal votes of both Houses of Congress—which it was declared formal lim a discretion it could exercise itself. ly should have no electoral vote for Presi dent and Vice-President.

They are the mere creatures of his will.

They cannot live a day without his support. They are mere oligarchies, imposed on the people by military orders under the forms of election, at which generals, provost-marshals, soldiers and camp followers were the chief actors, assisted by a handful of resident citizens, and urged on to premature action by private letters from the President.

were cast; but whether any or by whom the reasonable time; and why he did not inassurance; but it is probable that 4,000 stallment of the blessing as his approval of were cast by soldiers or employees of the United States, military or municipal, but none according to any law, State or Nation-preventing the bill from becoming a law, the United States, military or municipal, but none according to any law, State or Nation-al, and 6,000 ballots represent the State of

ment of Louisians; and like it is that of

favor, is it to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce?

If the rebel majority assert their supremacy in those States, and send votes which elect an enemy of the Government, will we not repel his claims?
And is not that civil war for the Presidency, inaugurated by the votes of rebel

Seriously impressed with those dangers, him to ascertain its fate, had already been informed that the President had resolved formally declared that there are no State Governments in the rebel States, and pro-

No. 48. nuthority of the Supreme Court and strides headlong toward the anarchy his proclama

ion of the 8th of December inaugurated.

If electors for President be silowed to be chosen in either of those States, a sinister light will be cast on the motives which induced the President to "hold for naught" the will of Congress rather than his Governdelusion

ment in Louisiana and Arkansas.

The judgment of Congress which the President defies was the exercise of an authority exclusively vested in Congress by the Constitution to determine what is the established Government in a State, and in its own naturally hid by the highest judicial authority binding on all other departments

a member of Gen. Banks' staff, in the presence of other gentlemen in official position, with Congress to decide what government is the bad been sent to turn our right, but so that Senator Doolittle had written a letter stubbornly did Gen. Tyler fight them with to the department that the House reconhia troops that they did not succeed in struction bill would be staved off in the the councils of the Union, the authority of atruction bill would be staved off in the the council of the Union, the authority of Senate to a period too late in the session to the Government under which they are appointed, require the President to veto it in order to as well as its republican charater, it recognidefeat it, and that Mr. Lincoln would re- zed by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every other Department of the Government, and could not be questioned the Senate, was quite in accordance with that plan, and the fate of the bill was accurately predicted by letters received.

the will of the people by an executive perversion of the Constitution.

But it goes further. The President says:
And whereas the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that sabject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the neonle for And that is not the Lags frue because And that is not the less true because

wholly inconsistent with the President's assumption in that proclamation of a right to institute and recognize State Govern-ments in the rebel States, nor because the President is unable to perceive that his recognition is a nulity if it be not conclusive on Congress. Under the Constitution, the right to

Senators and Representatives is inseparable from a State Government. If there be a State Government, the right absolute. Il there be no State Government, there

can be no Senators or Representatives cho-The two Houses of Congress are expressly declared to be the sole judges of their own

When, therefore, Senators and Representatives are admitted, the State Government under whose authority they were chosen, is conclusively established; when they are rejected, its existence is as conclusively rejected and denied; and to this judgment the President is bound to submit.

The President proceeds to express his unwillingness "to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in States" as another reason for not signing

the bill. But the hill nowhere proposes to abolish slavery in the States.

The bill did provide that all slaves in the rebel States should be manumitted.

But as the President had already signed three bills manumitting several classes of slaves in States, it is not conceived possible that he entertained any scruples touching that provision of the bill respecting which

Of further effort—

That is to say, the President persists in recognizing those shadows of Governments by proclamation to free much the larger number of slaves in the rebel States, under number to suppress the rebellion; lim a discretion it could exercise itself.

It is the more unintelligible from the fact

that, except in respect to a small part of Virginia and Louisiana, the bill covered only what the proclamation covered—added a Congressional title and judicial remedies by law to the disputed title under the proclamation, and perfected the work the President professed to be so unxious to accomplish. Slavery as an institution can be abolished

only by a change of the Constitution of the United States or of the law of the State; and this is the principle of the bill.

It required the new Constitution of the State to provide for that prohibition, and the President, in the face of his own proclamation, closs not venture to object to insisting on that condition—yet he defeated the

only provision imposing it!

But when he describes himself, in spite of this great blow at emancipation, as "sinwas martial law, only sixteen parishes out cerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted," we curiously inquire on what his expecta-tions rest, after the vote of the House of The eleven parisines we substantially indeed the had 233,185 inhabitants; the residue of the State not held by us, 575,617.

At the farce called an election, the officers of Gen. Banks returned that 11.345 ballots the possibility of its adoption within any

President proceeds to declare his purpose to execute it as a law by his plenary declatorial

He savs:

Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it; and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall the forbassance which the supporters of his forbassance which the supporters of his the forbassance which the supporters of his the forbassance which the supporters of his votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition.

If those votes turn the balance in his those votes turn the balance in his constitution and the laws of the United Staes: in which cases Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

petrated.

Congress passed a bill; the President refused to approve it, and then by proclamation puts as much of it in force as he sees fit, and proposes to execute those parts by officers unknown to the laws of the United

States and not subject to the confirmation

Must be respected; that the whole body of the Union men of Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unaquational legislation; and if he wishes our support, he must confine himself to his executive duties—to obey and execute, not make the laws—the suppress by arms armed petrated. States and not subject to the confirmation of the Senate!

surpation in Louisiana, and he defeated the bill to prevent its limitation.

Henceforth we must regard the following ecedent as the Presidential law of the

RESCRIPTE MARRIOS. WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864. | His Excellency, Michael Hahu, Governor of Louis

Until further orders, you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisians. Yours.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This Michael Hahn is no officer of the United States; the President, without law, without the advice and consent of the Senate, by a private note not even counter-signed by the Secretary of State, makes him dictator of Louisiana!

The bill provided for the civil adminis-

iration of the laws of the State—till it should be in a fit temper to govern itself-repeal-

cers of the law are necessary. Congress legislated for these necessary things, and the President deprives them of the protection of the law!

merely a grave usurpation but a transparent

He cannot "proceed according to the bill" after preventing it from becoming a law. Whatever is done will be at his will and pleasure, by persons responsible to no law, and more interested to secure the interests and execute the will of the President than

of the people; and the will of Congress is to be "held for anath" "unives the layar po-ple of the rebel States choose to adopt it."

If they should graciously prefer the stringent bill to the easy proclamation, still the registration will be made under no legal sanction; it will give no assument that a majority of the people of the States have taken the eath; if administered, it will be

act, the forms, as well as the substance of the bill, must yield to the President's will that none should be imposed. It was the solemn resolve of Congress to

den of the rebel debt.

Congress required assent to those provisions by the Convention of the State; and if refused, it was to be dissolved.

The President "holds for naught" that

tect themselves unless their enemies agree to it. The order to proceed according to the bill is therefore merely at the will of the relations to the bill is therefore merely at the will of the relations; and they have the option to reject it, accept the proclamation of the 8th of Dadember, and demand the President's

recognition! Mark the contrast! The bill requires a majority, the proclamation is satisfied with one-tenth; the bill requires one oath, the proclamation, another; the bill ascertains voters by registering the proclamation by guess; the bill exacts adherence to existing territorial limits, the proclamation admits of others; the bill governs the rebel States by law, equalizing all before it, the proclamation commits them to the lawless discretions of the content of the co tion of military Governors and provost marshals; the bill forbids electors for President, the proclamation and defeat of the bill threaten us with civil war for the admission or exclusion of such votes; the bill exacted exclusion of duraprous enemies from power and the relief of the nation from the rebel debt, and the prohibition of slavery forever, so that the suppression of the rebellion will double our resources to bear for pay the national debt, free the masses from the old domination of the rebel leaders, and eradicate the cause of the war; the

leaving slavery exactly where it was by law at the outbreak of the rebellion, and adda

travening that oath.

It does not secure the abolition of slavery: for the proclamation of freedom merely professed to free certain slaves while it recognized the institution.

Every Constitution of the rebel States

It adds no security to the freedom of the

port it is void. Whether constitutional or not, the oath is without authority of law, and therefore void.

If it be valid and observed, it exacts no enactment by the State, either in law or Constitution, to add a State guaranty to the

it; it is not exacted of the other nine-tenths who succeed to the control of the Siste Government, so that it is annualled instantly

can tell? When and how is the question to get there?

engaged, and the reckless ferocity of our pelitical opponents.

But he must understand that our support A more studied outrage on the legislative is of a cause and not of a mun; that the authority of the people has never been per- authority of Congress is paramount and must be respected; that the whole body of

States and not subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

The bill directed the appointment of Provisional Governors by and with the advice of the supporters of the Government fail.

ing all laws recognizing slavery, and making all nen equal before the law.

These beneficent provisions the President has annulled. People will die, and marry and transfer property, and buy and sell—and to these acts of civil life courts and officence.

The President's purpose to instruct his Military Governors "to proceed according to the bill"—amakeshift to calm the disappointment its defeat had occasioned—is not

without legal authority, and woid; no indictment will he for false swearing at the election, or for admitting bad or rejecting good votes; it will be the farce of Louisiana and Arkansas acted over again, under the forms of this bill, but not by authority of law. But when we come to the guarantees of future peace which Congress meant to en-

protect the loyal men of the nation against three great dangers, (1) the return to power of the guilty leaders of the rebellion, (2) the continuance of slavery, and (3) the bur-

resolve of Congress, because he is unwilling "to be inflexibly committed to any one plan of restoration," and the people of the United States are not to be allowed to pro-

anties. It is silent respecting the rebal debt and the political exclusion of rebal leaders; no guaranty even of the freedom of the slaves he undertook to manumit.

It is summed up in an illegal outh, without a sanction and therefore void.

The oath is to support all proclamations of the President during the rebellion having reference to slaves.

reference to slaves.

Any Government is to be accepted at the hands of one-tenth of the people not con-Now that oath neither secures the abolition of slavery nor adds security to the free-dom of the slaves the President declared free.

at the outbreak of the rebellion may be adopted without the change of a letter; for none of them contravene that proclamation none of them establish slavery.

slaves.
For their title is the proclamation of freedom.

If it be unconstitutional, an oath to sup-

proclamation title; and the right of a slave to freedom is an open question before the State courts on the relative authority of the State law and the proclamation.

If the oath binds the one-tenth who take

by the act of recognition. What the State courts would say of the proclamation, who can doubt?

But the master would not go into court he would seize his slave. What the Supreme Court would say who

No habeas corpus lies for him in a United States court, and the President defeated

the forbearance which the supporters of his Administration have so long practiced, in view of the arduous conflict in which we are