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, AUG. 22, 1864. No. 47.

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the 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. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES.—Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

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

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 27, 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 this 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.

FOR LADIES.—All sizes of Buffalo Over Shoes for sale at the corner of York street and the Diamond by ROW & WOODS.

CARRIAGE WHIPS AND LASHES, good and cheap, for sale by ROW & WOODS.

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

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

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*

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash 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.
M'CURDY & DIEHL.
Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

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.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

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

Last Notice.

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

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.

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.
January 25 1864.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS made at the Excelsior Gallery are always warranted to give satisfaction. TYSON BROTHERS.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Burma, for salest Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Age.

LINES

INSCRIBED TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN UPON HIS PROCLAMATION SETTING APART AUGUST 4TH, 1864, AS A DAY OF "FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER."

How few the years since Peace this people blest
With fruitful labor and with bounteous rest;
Since Sabbath bells, that called the land to prayer,
Smote the sweet stillness of the Summer air,
And all our borders o'er, from year to year,
No harsher music broke upon the ear—
From the broad grain fields of the Northern plains
The prosperous farmers drove their loaded wains—
The fair savannas of the Southern land
Teemed with the tillage of the negro's hand—
The simple negro, laboring with the light,
And cheering with the dance his happy night—
His faithful heart was to his master bound,
No thought had he beyond his daily round
Of simple duties—all unskilled to know
That he who reared and fed him was his foe!

Strangely, our souls were battle's dread alarms,
Only old men had heard the clash of arms,
And THAT in wars that made and kept us free
When all the States were One for Liberty.

We watched the peaceful Summers come and wane,
The bursting fulness of the golden grain—
We marked the days, and told the passing hours
On dials garlanded with fruits and flowers.

But now, behold how changed the happy plain!
The reaper falls where once he cut the grain—
Furrows, once yellow with the ripening bread,
Rot with the harvest of the untimely dead—
The sodden meadows, red with ghastly strife,
Give graves to those to whom they once gave life—
The simple slave, torn from the fields he tilled,
Is bought by craven Yankees to be killed—
Sent in their stead to play this warrior's part,
And drive the bayonet to his master's heart!
The blackened chimney, tottering to the earth,
Shows ghastly token of the ruined hearth.
Each sun goes down upon some scene of death
Where mangled sufferers gasp for failing breath—
Each morrow sends the inexorable dirge
Which pierces and brights some peaceful, happy heart;
Widows whom all at eve, at noon were wives;
Each hour dooms helpless babes to orphaned lives.
No more we note the months by what they BRING;
The fruits of Summer, and the flowers of Spring—
By what they TAKE we mark the passing years,
The gloomy GAP watch with darkening fears,
Count hours by butchered friends—the brave and good—
And score our calendar in brother's blood.

Oh! babbling jester, who, with bar-room tales
Can point a joke on Misery's hideous wails,
Who, when Antietam's awful field lay spread
With groaning wounded and with murdered dead,
Stretched out no helping hand to bind or save,
Or smooth the ghastly pathway to the grave;
Gave not a word of cheer or friendly nod,
To soothe the victims to your party god.
But drowned the piteous cries of human woe
With the concord music of "Dixie Oh! Oh!"
In heaven's name, of anguish and despair,
You DARE to summon smitten hearts to prayer!
Dare, to invoke the begging wretch to last
When the poor loaf now left in his fist!
Call widows and their babes to leave their crust,
(Where he who earned it sleeps in southern dust,)
To pray that God will guide and bless the hand
That brought this ruin on our stricken land!

Jest if you will—let fill life and bosom
Assume the leisure of a crowned buffoon;
Let puns go round—let not the laughter fail
While fruitless slaughter taints the Southern gale;
Fill up your shambles, seize on helpless more
To bleed and rot where legions fell before;
Drag son from mother, husband tear from wife,
To fester on the fields of fruitless strife;
Let naught but tears and groans and misery be,
Till the last negro slave is starved or free!

But, while the broken heart its woes endures,
Insult not sacred grief with balm of yours;
Inflame not bursting bosoms to despair
By baring wounds that your hand planted there!
Proclaim not days to FAST, but days to FEED,
To those who suffer from perpetual need,
Let not God's temples be again profaned
By prayer for hands with daily slaughter stained—
By pardon asked for sins of yesterday,
While swords are whetting for to-morrow's fray!

"How long! Oh, Lord! how long!" the mother cries,
"How long! Oh, Lord! how long!" the widow sighs,
"Patience!" (a voice breathes in her ear who weeps,)
"Be still! God's awful justice only sleeps;
"Be still! a few more months of dark misrule
"Will rid the nation of this throned fool.
"A people's fate, rung from sea to sea,
"Will seal his doom and make a people free.
"Back to the filthy purlieus whence he came
"Will skulk, disguised, this wretched spawn of shame;
"Hated, despised, scourged by a twofold rod,
"The scorn of millions and the curse of God!"

JAS. F. SHUNK.
York, Pa, Aug. 4th, 1864.

MISCELLANY.

Seventy-five Thousand Tons of Human Blood.

A writer in the Jefferson county (N. Y.) *Union*, who has been making calculations relative to the number of men killed thus far in this war, gives the following startling results:

There have been enough already slain to encircle our State, if their dead bodies were laid in one continuous line.

If they were placed in coffins and corded, they would count thirty-nine thousand cords.

If laid in a wall twenty-five feet thick and thirty feet high, it would be over one and one-fourth miles in length.

If five feet thick and ten feet high, the pile would reach across the State.

If piled upon a ten acre lot, they would be nearly two hundred feet high.

And if laid upon the ground, they would cover every foot of soil in Jefferson county.

Seventy-five thousand tons of human blood have been spilt in Dixie's soil—enough to turn every spindle in Lowell, and if the tears were added to the flood, it would turn the machinery of the continent; and the unavailing sighs would fill every ocean sail.

The one-half has not yet been told. The millions of wounded and maimed for life must be taken into account in summing up the grand total of evils incident to this bloody and fanatical war.

And the end is not yet.

☞A witty gentleman, speaking of a friend who was prostrated by illness, remarked, that he could hardly recover, since his constitution was all gone. "If his constitution is all gone," said a bystander, "I do not see how he lives at all." "O," responded the wag, "he lives on the by-laws."

That's about the way this government is living.

☞A negro pic-nic was held in the grounds of the White House, at Washington, on the 4th of July. White folks desiring admission, were charged one dollar. Niggers allowed to feast and revel in the nation's park on the nation's holiday, and white men excluded! Is it a wonder that we are becoming the despised of all nations?

For The Compiler.

LOYAL MEN, READ THIS.

MR. STAHLE: Dear Sir:—What we have seen since the last draft in our county, doubly convinces us that Abolitionists are as much opposed to facing rebel bullets as those whom they call "Copperheads."—They are clamorous against us who send substitutes or pay commutation. They say we are traitors, secessionists and sympathizers with the South. They say we ought to be hanged, disfranchised, guillotined, put in the front of the battle, that we might be killed. The vipers of hell never spit vengeance more furiously out of their mouths against high heaven than these Abolitionists have done against the Democrats. They sing songs for the Union, for Abe Lincoln, and the Star Spangled Banner, and would cut any man's throat that would sing Dixie.

Their eyes sparkle with intense rage when they look upon us. They foam at the mouth with spite, envy, malice, vengeance, and blood thirstiness, as madmen, or the dog laboring under a fit of hydrophobia; and yet withal this thirst for blood, this bellowing against us, this "love for the Union," this suppression of the rebellion, this saving of the government, what do they do, almost to a man, when father Abraham calls for five hundred thousand more? I say, what do they do, almost to a man? They claim exemption. They are lame, halt, deaf, and blind. They go to head quarters with money in hand, and if they cannot lie themselves out, they pay the money. We know men in our neighborhood whose mouths have been red hot with slander against us since the war began, who would have in their hearts assassinated us in the dark hours of midnight, had their cowardice not prevented them. They have been keeping up a continual confusion and bitter excitement amongst us, until social intercourse is broken up, church membership suspended, trade dealings wiped out, and withal when the time comes for them to prove themselves better Union men than we are, they do as we do, and evade the draft.

They can leap fences in daylight after innocent birds, can clamber the hill side over rocks and brambles, in the night, with the dexterity of a full grown stag, after raccoons and possums. They can cry "nigger," "copperhead," "Lincoln," but they will not go to war. No, they will not go, and if a Democrat pays to avoid a calamity that he foretold, and the horrors of a civil war, of which he warned, the Abolitionists, he is denounced as a traitor. We warned them of the danger. They laughed at us; they said, "let the South go, we can lick whipped them;" "let the Union slide;" "the Constitution is a covenant with death and a league with hell;" "no union with slaveholders;" "the country needs a little clout to pay," &c. Now that our prophecies are in full, the land drenched in fraternal blood, a million of lives lost, a Union broken up, millions upon millions of treasure wasted, the national credit gone down to one-third of a dollar in gold, calico 40 cents, muslin 80, coffee 70, and every other necessary of life so high in proportion that the poor must soon starve, beg or steal, and now they ask us to fight, and they stay at home.

No, they won't fight, but they will force us to fight for them. Oh, ye hypocrites, ye slanderers, ye tormentors, ye disturbers of the peace, ye "true loyal men," ye "Union" men, go when you are drafted, help to fight for the Union and your principles. We say, go, Union friends, loyal men, and every man who is in favor of perpetual war, and fight. No Democrat will disturb you. No Democrat will try traitor after you. No, far from it. In the name of God, go, and be true to your principles, and in the name of heaven we will have peace on earth at home. Will you go? Eh? I fear not.

LOWER END.

FACTS ABOUT PEACE.

The late conference at Niagara Falls has established two important facts:

1st. That the South is willing and desirous to treat for peace.

2d. That Lincoln has peremptorily refused to listen to any propositions that do not embrace the unqualified "abandonment of slavery" by the South.

The character and position of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe leave no room to doubt that when they sought a safe conduct to Washington, it was for a serious purpose, and under authority, entitled at least to respect, to propose *some sort* of terms of Peace. And the remarkable document, addressed "*To all whom it may concern*," and signed by Abraham Lincoln, clearly proves the fixed purpose of the present Administration to listen to no overtures that do not, at the very outset, indicate a readiness to submit to terms of its own dictation. This, of course, precludes all hope of peace by negotiation.

These being the facts, it becomes the imperative duty of the people to decide whether they will consent to continue in power those who have abandoned the original and only lawful and just object of the war, and now defiantly proclaim their determination to prolong it for the destruction of slavery—a purpose for which there exists not the shadow of authority under the Constitution; or whether they will, by a change of rulers, decide that the proffers of peace which the South may be disposed to make, shall at least have a hearing. If they be such as we can honorably accept, WELL; and why fight any longer? If not, we shall be no worse off than we are to-day.

WHAT HAVE WE GAINED?

What has the Nation gained by placing the friends of Abolition in power? A divided Union; a debt that weighs us down; the destruction of a million of men; calls for more every three months of the year; a policy that keeps every city, borough and township at work in the most earnest way, to find its "last man" and "last dollar," and the towns are fast approaching that point. What have we gained? Mourning all over the land; a calamity such as the world has never witnessed. What shall we gain by keeping these men in power? Utter, irretrievable ruin. Freemen! For yourselves and your children you are called upon to act.—*Pottsville Standard.*

A Change.—This cry is ringing constantly in our ears. Miners, mechanics and laboring men are becoming clamorous for change. They had it four years ago, and are now willing to change back again.—*Scranton Register.*

☞The horrible slaughter of men in the attempt to take Richmond, begins to shock even the less blunted of the Republicans themselves. They begin to ask each other what are the advantages of our having Richmond after all?

"MORAL POWER."

When ex-President Pierce, in his speech at the Democratic Convention, July 4, 1863, in Concord, New Hampshire, declared that his hope for extrication from our present difficulties rested upon "moral power" and not upon "the aggressive instrumentalities of military power," the Republican papers and orators came down upon him in a terrible whirlwind of invective and ridicule. Their fierce and malignant denunciations had no bounds; no epithets were too vile, no abuse too bitter, no imputations upon his patriotism and honor too malignant to be heaped upon him. The paragraph in that speech which excited this fierce denunciation was as follows:

Now fellow-citizens, after having said this much, it is right that you should ask me, what would you do in this fearful extremity? I reply, from the beginning of this struggle to the present moment, my hope has been in moral power. There it reposes still. When in the spring of 1861, I had occasion to address my fellow-citizens of this city, from the balcony of the hotel before us, I said I had not believed, and did not then believe, aggression by arms was either a suitable or possible remedy for existing evils. What has since occurred has but strengthened and confirmed my convictions in this regard. I repeat, then, my judgment impels me to rely upon moral force, and not upon any of the coercive instrumentalities of military power. We have seen in the experience of the last two years, how futile are all our efforts to maintain the Union by force of arms; but even had war been carried on by us successfully, the ruinous result would exhibit its utter impracticability for the attainment of the desired end. Through peaceful agencies, and through such agencies alone, can we hope "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," the great objects for which, and for which alone, the Constitution was formed.

The "enlightening and touching experience" of the past year, as the Boston *Journal* would say, seems to have brought the minds of some very prominent "warhawks" to the same view of this matter. At New Orleans recently, a complimentary supper was given by the Bar to Generals Banks and Sickles; and in Gen. Banks' speech upon the occasion occurs the following remark:—

I confess, sir, that I believe the first duty of this people is to make such sacrifices on the field of battle as success may demand, and also that *the settlement of our difficulties must proceed from the moral power of this country*, which is greater and more efficacious than military power—the pen is mightier than the sword. This power will command the assent of the people of this country and the respect of all the courts, either judicial or political, on the face of the earth.

The same sentiment was uttered by other speakers—"loyal" supporters of the Administration. Now we ask those who were so fierce and bitter in their denunciation of Gen. Pierce, to note this identical sentiment of Gen. Banks, and tell us whether it is any less "treasonable" when proclaimed by him in New Orleans than when uttered by Gen. Pierce at Concord? It is a great truth, which the country must soon adopt and act upon, or irretrievable ruin will follow.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER,

That Abraham Lincoln recommended the repeal of the $300 commutation clause, and pressed the measure through Congress, and that while the rich can now procure substitutes for themselves and their sons, the poor and middle classes will be compelled to go into the Army when drafted.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER, that after nearly four years of wasting, fruitless war, Abraham Lincoln refuses to listen to any terms of peace which do not contain the *abandonment of Slavery*, and in his letter *to whom it may concern*, in effect declares that there shall be no peace except on the condition of the full abolishment of Slavery; thus changing the war commenced for the restoration of the Union, on the basis of the Constitution, into a crusade against Slavery and a subversion of the Constitution.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER these things, and when Abraham Lincoln asks for their votes for re-election for four more weary years of war and ruin, *let them answer him at the polls* as becomes freemen and patriots.—*York Gazette.*

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS MEAN TO DO.

It is often asked (says the *Old Guard.*) what the Democrats mean to do?

They mean, as a first step, to fill the Executive chair with patriotism, and to banish faction and despotism from the Administration of the Federal Government.

What next they will do, depends upon what they can do to restore peace and prosperity to our country.

The Democrats are in the condition of a skillful surgeon who is called to a man who fell into the hands of assassins. If his wounds are not mortal, he will restore him.

If Abolition has not killed the Union, the Democrats will restore it. But, at any rate, they will save Constitutional Liberty from going entirely down in the whirlpool of blood.

Villainous Conduct of a Massachusetts Officer.—A letter from headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 23d, says an officer in a Massachusetts regiment was reported that day as having attempted to outrage a colored woman in presence of her husband, after having offered a large sum of money to gain their consent, and failing, threatened to shoot the husband if he interfered, and finally maltreated the guard who came to the rescue. The officer's name will appear as soon as the case is examined into and the facts brought out officially. Many of these outrages are coming to light daily, and the authorities are determined to show no mercy to this class of criminals.—*Boston Herald.*

☞The Massachusetts papers boast that cotton mills are earning enormous profits, instancing the James mills, at Newburyport, which on a capital of $250,000 has actually divided $377,500! These profits coined from the blood and tears of the country, go into the pockets of the "loyal" shoddyites.

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate, and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—

GENTLEMEN—I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of the State. From the commencement of the present rebellion Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government. Lying as her southern counties do in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defence. In so doing she would have failed in her duty to the whole country.—Not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary would have, to a large extent, diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government and made herself, to some extent, responsible for any failures and short-comings that may have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, the State has readily devoted her men to the general service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three months' men and the reserve corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national force, as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. They were invaded in 1862, when a Union army much superior to any force of the rebels, (and on which they had of course a right to rely,) was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government?

It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think that the people of those counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national forces, it has only been against the common enemy. It has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants. Nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of the law abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection. Yet when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenceless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers thousands of whom have been rendered houseless. And these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger, were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States engaged in a common effort to preserve their government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow citizens, wherever resident within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present rebellion was in such jealousies encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians. The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our Union and our peace, and should be treated as such. Common feelings—common sympathies—are the necessary foundations of a common free government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good will, the expression of which is sometimes more important under the infliction of calamity than more material aid.

[The history of the movements of the rebels up the Shenandoah valley, with all of which our readers are familiar, is given by the Governor; also, a joint letter sent by himself and Governor Bradford, of Maryland, to the President, asking for power to make special provision to defeat all attempts of the rebels to cross the Potomac by enlisting volunteers for that service, fortifying the fords of the Potomac, &c., together with the reply of the War Department, stating *that the authority asked for could not be granted.*]

In each of the three years—1862, 1863 and 1864—it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defence of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the general government. From the want of organization we have been obliged to rely exclusively on the volunteer militia, and, with few exceptions, to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in the sending to the field of men in a great measure undisciplined. The Militia bill passed at the last session is, I think for ordinary times, the best militia law we have ever had; but, under the existing extraordinary circumstances, it seems to require modifications. I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrolment, classifying the militia as may be thought best, and that the officers be appointed by the Governor. * * *

I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form (either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient) a special corps of militia, to consist in due proportions of cavalry, artillery and infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled "minute men," who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years, who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct; who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defence of the State, independently of the remainder of the militia.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border; and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State and the subsistence and in going to and from the border.

A body of men so organized will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. The expenses of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained; but the Quartermaster General has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four gun batteries of field artillery, with all the modern improvements.

The Abolition State Constitution of Louisiana.

The new State Constitution of Louisiana, which will be submitted to those citizens whom the military authorities will allow to vote, has for its first chapter these two articles:

Article 1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are hereby forever abolished and prohibited throughout the State.

Article 2. The Legislature shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

The Constitution constitutes as voters every white male, 21 years old, a resident of the State for twelve months, and of the voting parish three months; but adds this significant and flexible provision:

5. The Legislature shall have power to pass laws extending suffrage to such other persons, citizens of the United States, as by military service, by taxation to support the Government, or by intellectual fitness, may be deemed entitled thereto.

The salary of the Governor is fixed at $8,000, and of the Lieutenant Governor and heads of State Bureaus $5,500, and the pay of members of the Legislature $8 a day, but the sessions of the Legislature are inflexibly limited to sixty days—all legislation thereafter is null and void. The Constitution provides for a police force for New Orleans, to be appointed by the Mayor, but removable only by a Board of Police Commissioners, of which the Mayor is one. The minimum pay of this police is also established in the Constitution, ranging from $80 a month for privates to $250 for the Chief. The minimum pay of laborers for the State, or counties, or cities, (on public works) is also established, as follows: Foremen and cartmen, $3 50 a day; mechanics, $3; common laboring hands, $2; and the number of hours for a day's work is fixed at nine.

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