The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

47th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1864. No. 4.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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 who may 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, 1864.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—A. H. Buehler.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David Wills.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, Jacob King, Jacob Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, E. H. Stock, Samuel Danner, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. H. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. Bell, Chr. Hauer, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Pitzer, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abner F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, J. Winebrenner.

☞ 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

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.*

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 14, 1863.

Corn Wanted.

CORN IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1863.

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

January 25 1864.

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

EXCELSIOR!

EXCELSIOR!! EXCELSIOR!!

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

TYSON BROTHERS.

Great Attraction

AT BRINKERHOFF'S CHEAP CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE, at the North East Corner of the Diamond. The subscriber is constantly in receipt of fresh goods from the Eastern cities. His stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

is one of the largest and most attractive, as well as the cheapest establishment of the kind in the country. You will there find COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, made up in the most fashionable styles, and of the best materials, of all sizes and prices, for men and boys—Gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description, Wool Shirts, Muslin Shirts, Hickory Shirts and Merino Shirts, Merino, Wool and Cotton Drawers, Hosiery of every description, Buck-skin, Merino and Cotton Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. Umbrellas, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Clothes and Shoe Brushes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Ivory Combs, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Violins and Violin Strings, Soaps and Perfumeries, Stationery of all kinds, Pocket Knives, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, an extra quality of Segars. In fact, his stock embraces everything usually found in a first class furnishing store. I invite the attention of all to come and see for themselves, as I am determined to sell goods lower than any other establishment in the country. Don't forget the place. Corner of York street and the Diamond. JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

July 4, 1864.

100,000 bush. Grain Wanted.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD WAREHOUSE.

WM. E. BIDDLE & CO. would inform the public that they have leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on the GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN, OATS,
CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEEDS,
FLAXSEED, SUMAC,
HAY & STRAW,

Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Brushes, Soaps, &c. Also COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c.—FISH of all kinds; NAILS AND SPIKES; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

They are always able to supply a first rate article of FLOUR, with the different kinds of FEED.

Also, GROUND PLASTER, with GUANOS and other fertilizers. ☞ COAL by the bushel, ton, or car load.

Their Cars run to Baltimore and back twice a week, and they will be happy to carry goods either way at moderate charges. Market men, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronize this line.

They ask a share of the public's custom, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all, sellers or buyers.

WM. E. BIDDLE & CO.

Aug. 22, 1864. tf

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

One and All,

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned would say to the public that he is receiving a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as any other house in town—Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Salt, Fish, &c., with Potatoes, Beans, and Rice; Wooden Ware, put up in the best manner; Tobaccos, Segars, &c., &c.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!—If you want to lay in your liquors for harvest, now is the time. I have many brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other liquors, which I am disposing of at short profits. Give me a call I always *try* to please—and believe I very often succeed. Remember the place—southeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

May 25, 1863.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

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.

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

TYSON BROTHERS.

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

Valuable Farms

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER next, in pursuance of the Will of Peter Trostle, deceased, the following Real Estate will be offered for sale, on the premises, viz:

No. 1. THE HOME FARM, containing 152 Acres, more or less, in Strahan township, Adams county, one mile from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Joseph Weible, Henry Eckert, and others, with a new Two-story BRICK HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other improvements; abundance of water and fruit on the premises. The land has been limed and is in a good state of cultivation, with a good proportion of Timber-land, and is very desirable.

No. 2. A FARM, containing 112 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Rummel, Daniel Spangler, and others, in the same township, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, with a Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other out-buildings thereon. A stream of water runs through the farm. The land has been limed and is in a good state of cultivation, under good fence, and has about 30 acres of timber.

No 3: A TRACT OF WOODLAND, near the Bonaughtown road, one and a half miles from Gettysburg, a joining lands of William Spangler, and others, containing 10 Acres, more or less, with valuable timber on it—This land will be sold in several lots, to suit purchasers.

Also, at the same time and place,

No 4. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, containing 44 Acres, in Hamiltonban township, on the Cold Springs road, adjoining lands of William Spangler, and others, with good young chesnut timber, of easy access.

☞ Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call on the Executor, residing in Strahan township

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL STALLSMITH,
Sept. 26, 1864. ts Acting Executor.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY, the 25th day of OCTOBER inst., the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, at Bonaughtown, Mountpleasant township, Adams county, the following valuable Personal Property, viz:

2 WORK HORSES, (one three and the other five years old.) 2 two-year old Colts, 4 head of Cows, (two will be fresh about the Holidays,) 3 Heifers, 2 Fat Hogs, 2 Sows and Pigs, a lot of Sheep, 4 scaps of Bees, four-horse Narrow-tread Wagon, Thrashing Machine, Reaper and Mower, Winnowing Mill, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, Corn Coverer, Clod Roller, Double and Single-trees, Three-horse-tree, Log Chain, Fifth Chain, Bett Chains, Cow Chains, Wagon Saddle, and all kinds of Horse Gears, Dung Hooks, Forks, Shovels, Rakes, and everything else that belongs to farming. Also, Bedsteads, Spinning Wheel, Wool Wheel, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ALEXANDER SHORB.

Oct. 3, 1864. ts

Private Sale

OF A FARM.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, two miles from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Abraham Plank, Joseph Weible, Dr. S. E. Hall, and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less—having about 14 acres of Woodland, and 10 acres of Meadow. The road to Weigle's mill passes through the tract. The improvements are a Two-story Frame HOUSE, Frame Barn, a good well of water near the house, &c. Much of the fencing is new.

Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on the subscriber, in Gettysburg.

FREDERICK HERR.

Oct 3, 1864. 4t*

Desirable Small Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 29th day of OCTOBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, HIS FARM, situate in Mount Joy township, Adams county, on the Baltimore turnpike, 3 miles south of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Aaron Sheely, Esq., Samuel B. Miller, Esq., William Cownover, Marks's Church, and others, containing 69 Acres and 17 Perches, more or less. The improvements are a Two-story BRICK HOUSE, (suitable for two families,) Double Log Barn, with Sheds, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings; also a never-failing well of excellent water, and a young Apple Orchard, with other fruit. There is also upon the premises a first rate SAW MILL, White Run supplying the power. There are about 11 acres of Timber to the farm. The property is beautifully located, and very desirable. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on the undersigned, residing thereon.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL SHEAFER.

Sept. 26, 1864. ts

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of orders of the Orphan's Court of Adams and York counties, will be offered at Public Sale, upon the several premises, on MONDAY, the 24th day of OCTOBER inst., the Real Estate of Jacob Linart, deceased, consisting of

No. 1. THE MANSION PLACE, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Sowers, Elias Linart, Peter Laughman, and situate on the great road leading from the Hanover and Berlin Turnpike to Spring Forge, containing 10 Acres, more or less, improved with a Two-story Log HOUSE, Log Barn, Straw Shed, Hog Stable, Stone Spring House, and other outbuildings. This tract is in a good state of cultivation, having been limed; it is also under good fences.

No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Paradise township, York county, adjoining lands of Hafer & Bittinger, Jacob Sowers, and others, containing about 11 Acres, of which 2 acres are cleared and in good fencing, the balance covered with good chesnut timber. This tract will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL B. BAER,
Adm'r of Jacob Linart, dec'd.

☞ Also, the Real Estate of Margaret Linart, deceased, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, containing 3 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Grimm, David K. Baer, Jacob Wirtz, and others, on the public road leading from the Hanover and Berlin Turnpike to Spring Forge. A portion of this tract is clear and enclosed with good post fence; balance in good timber.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the property first above mentioned, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL B. BAER,
Adm'r of Margaret Linart, dec'd.

By the Court—J. J. Fink, Clerk.

Oct. 3, 1864. ts

POETRY.

Communicated for the Compiler—Star and Sentinel please copy.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER?"

See the people turning out,
What, what's the matter?
What is all this noise about,
What, what's the matter?
Gathered in from far and near,
Every Democrat is here—
What is it the people fear?
What, what's the matter?
What, what's the matter now?
What, what's the matter?
What's the cause of all this row?
What, what's the matter.

Shoddies in our midst we've found,
That's what's the matter,
Peddling here their lies around,
That's what's the matter;
Men that to the South have cried:
We don't want you on our side,
We will let the "Union slide!"
That's what's the matter.
That's what's the matter now,
That's what's the matter!
Such men in power we won't allow,
That's what's the matter.

Shoddies in our armies' rear,
Trying to scatter
Disaffection far and near.
That's what's the matter!
Take your proclamations back,
Take Abe Lincoln off the track,
"Clear the way for Pen and Mac,"
That's what's the matter,
That's what's the matter now,
That's what's the matter,
"The nigger here we won't allow,"
That's what's the matter.

Hear you want the people say,
Stop now your clatter,
"Little Mac will win the day,"
That's what's the matter;
If he wants a million men,
Let him tell us where and when,
They'll be ready there and then,
That's what's the matter;
That's what's the matter, ho!
That's what's the matter,
Every Democrat will go.
That's what's the matter.

Old Abe and all the rest,
Can't help the matter;
Bring the Shoddies to the test,
That's what's the matter
If they will not pull a trigger,
Let them fit about the nigger;
They won't fight—they figure,
That's what's the matter,
That's what's the matter now,
That's what's the matter,
Pick up out we won't allow,
That's what's the matter.

Butler township E

MISCELLANY.

A SCENE IN THE CARS.

Wednesday afternoon there occurred an exciting incident, on one of the Third Avenue cars on an up town trip. Two gentlemen of opposite politics—Lincoln and McClellan—who were passengers, were discussing the affairs of the day—the war particularly—in a warm and friendly manner. The latter was candid in his hopes that McClellan would be elected, the war cease and the Union be restored. The former, like old Abe, could see nothing bright in the future until slavery was abolished or the whole South exterminated. It it took the last man and the last dollar, said he, the war must go on to the bitter end. He was extremely violent in his manner, gestures, and looks. By his side sat a plainly dressed, respectable looking woman, who showed considerable agitation while the Lincoln fanatic thus raved.

She had watched him closely from the beginning, and her ears evidently drunk in every wrathful word he uttered. But when he exclaimed that every man must suffer in the cause of the negro, she sprung from her seat as quickly as a tigress, and dealt blow after blow upon the face and nose of the unlucky Lincolnite. Blood spirted over the floor of the car, and the sensation created by the extraordinary act caused great excitement among the passengers, among whom were many ladies. After quiet was restored, and the car was proceeding up town, the assailant excused herself for her unwarrantable conduct by saying that she had already lost her husband and one son in this war, and that she had still two sons in the army, and she felt that no one must intimate before her that the other two must sacrifice their lives also, and leave her alone in the world to satisfy the fanaticism of the hour.—*N. Y. Express.*

IS THIS LOYALTY, OR TREASON?

Andrew Johnson, the Abolition candidate for Vice President, made a speech in the Senate of the United States at the time the Southern States were leaving the Union, reported on page 142 of the Congressional Globe, 1860–61, in which he said:

"I want to retain and maintain my place here, and put down Mr. Lincoln;" and then added—"in four years from this time, Lincoln and his administration will be turned out, the most defeated and broken down party that ever came into power. We (the South) want additional guarantees and security for the protection of our rights in the Union; and then when they are once secured, deliberately and calmly, if we cannot do better, LET THE SOUTH GO TOGETHER, and let the North go together, and let us have a division of this government without the shedding of blood, if such a thing be possible; let us have a division of the navy; let us have a division of the army, and of the public lands. Let it be done in peace."

This is the same "conscientious" individual who is running on the Abolition ticket with Abe Lincoln.

☞ We were informed of an amusing incident the other day. It happened on the Schuylkill canal. A boat was passing through the lock, with a McClellan flag flying, when the lock-tender sneeringly derided it and added that McClellan was a "traitor." The boatman very mildly answered that he served under McClellan on the Peninsula and at Antietam, and that no man should call him a traitor in his hearing without going under. With that he seized the lock-tender by the nape of the neck and the seat of the pantaloons, and pitched him into the canal. He "went under," and came up a wiser man.—*Lebanon Advertiser.*

☞ Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania, the eminent and eloquent Republican member of the United States Senate, has come out squarely for McClellan and Pendleton. The fact creates consternation in the Republican ranks of Western Pennsylvania.

THE GOOD WORK GOES ON!

Old Line Whigs, Read!

Patriotic Letter from a Maryland Union Man!

We present below an able letter from the Hon. George Vickers, of Kent county, Maryland, accepting the appointment of Presidential Elector on the McClellan and Pendleton ticket. Mr. Vickers is one of the [illegible] citizens and most respected citizens of the county in which he resides. He was an old Whig, and never before acted with the Democratic party. During the last four years he sustained the present National Administration, because he vainly believed that the professions they made in behalf of the Union were honest and to be relied upon. He was appointed a major general by Governor Hicks, and is now an aid of Governor Bradford. He twice refused a judgeship, once offered by Governor Hicks and once by Gov. Bradford.—But, like thousands and tens of thousands of other conservative and patriotic men in the country, he saw that the present corrupt and wicked Administration had violated every pledge, broken every promise, and was doing all in its power to destroy the Union and ruin the nation. Seeing this, he promptly removed himself from such associations, and, with the spirit of a true patriot, took a decided stand for the only Union party in the country. Let all conservative and Union-loving men, no matter what may have been their previous political affiliations, read his manly and stirring appeal, and follow his patriotic example.—His letter is as follows:

CHESTERTOWN, Oct. 4, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 30th ult., inviting me to accept the nomination of Elector for the State at large, was received late last evening, in which you announce that I have been selected by the Democratic State Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on the 27th ult., as the candidate for Elector from the First Congressional District, and desire my acceptance of the trust.

It is unnecessary to express the surprise which this appointment created, and the embarrassing attitude in which it places me. I was, during the existence of the Whig party, a member of it; when it ceased to exist, I declined further participation in political affairs, and confined myself exclusively to professional pursuits. I had lost all relish for party or political affinities, and resolved not to be again connected with any political party. This determination was adhered to till called upon by partial friends in 1861 to unite with others in forming a Union association of that year.—I united with others in the first Union State organization, and in framing a platform for its government. I looked upon it as a patriotic association, whose objects and purposes were infinitely higher than those of mere party. That organization has been supplanted by the present party, calling itself Unconditional Union, leaving me, with many other Union men, without any organization. The original objects and purposes have been so changed, that if I had gone with the current, and affiliated with those who now assume to be the Union party of the State, I should scarcely recognize my political identity.

As I desired so ardently, and still intensely do, the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and believing that the existence and preservation of our present form of government and institutions depend upon a change of Administration of the General Government, I am ready cordially to unite with the Democratic party, or any other, to bring about the change.—Why should a mere name divide or weaken the energies and efforts of the patriotic men of Maryland in so great and momentous a work of saving the Republic? The interests involved are essentially connected with the cause of constitutional liberty.

Let any member of the late Conservative Union party of our State review, calmly and dispassionately, the scenes and occurrences of the last two years, recall the patriotic impulses which stirred us to embrace the cause of the Union, and the bitter disappointments and humiliation we have endured, and bring at once before him the avowed objects and conditions on which the war is now prosecuted and peace deferred, and determine from that stand-point what course to pursue. I know the difficulty honestly entertained by many, growing out of party prejudices, which former conflicts with the Democratic party have engendered, but surely their attachment to constitutional liberty and republican institutions must be stronger than party prejudices and predilections; the impulses of patriotism are purer and better than the feelings which party spirit can produce. It requires but an effort of the will to overcome the latter; they now stand between the advocates of the Administration and the gallant freemen who support General McClellan, and through him the vital interests of the country. Can they remain indifferent and inactive when the Constitution is in imminent peril, and the voice of patriotism invokes them to the rescue? It is a just and righteous cause, and when we battle for the Constitution, the Union and the laws, let us not stop to inquire under what name it is. Names, parties, political associations, are nothing when compared to the maintenance of the Constitution and the re-union of our beloved and once happy country, and should not disturb the pulsations of patriotism in a cause so noble and so good.

At my age and with my domestic habits and pressure of business, it will be impracticable for me to canvass the entire district, and make public addresses. The possible expectation of my doing so, has caused some hesitancy in my acceptance of the nomination, but the assurance of gentlemen acquainted with many members of the Convention that such a duty would not be looked for, and in view of the nearness of the period when the election will be held, I have concluded to suffer my name to be used in the connection in which you have placed it. Whatever services I may be able to render in a cause in which my heart and judgment are engaged, will be cordially performed. It is scarcely necessary to say that I endorse the action of your Convention in reference to the unconstitutional action of the State Convention upon the subject of a test oath, and election beyond the limits of the State.

With my thanks to you for the manner in which you have performed the duty assigned by the Convention and an expression of my most hearty wishes for the State and National triumph of our cause,

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, GEORGE VICKERS.

A. Leo Knot, George Gale, James B. Grooms, J. Carroll Walsh, B. F. Bartholow, George W. Manro, V. Brent, Esqrs., Committee.

From the Patriot & Union.

"MY PLAN."

"MAKE A DESERT AND CALL IT PEACE"—The following is General Sheridan's report of his operations under Gen. Grant's orders to make the Valley of the Shenandoah a desert. Should Pennsylvania be invaded again, our people may find some of the ripened fruits of this vandal policy under the President's "plan:"

WOODSTOCK, VA., 9 P. M., Oct. 7, 1864.—*Lieut Gen. U. S. Grant:* I have the honor to report my command at this point tonight. I commenced moving back from Port Republic Mt. Crawford, Bridgewater, and Harrisonburg yesterday morning. *The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed.* In moving back to this point the whole country, from Blue Ridge to the North Mountain, has been made untenable for a rebel army. *I have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat, hay, and farming implements; over twenty mills filled with flour and wheat;* have driven in front of the army over four herds of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than three thousand sheep. *This destruction embraces the Lara Valley and Little Fork Valley, as well as the main Valley.* A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make.

ARMING SLAVES AT THE SOUTH.

The Abolitionists have been so extravagant in their praises of negro valor, that they have at length impressed the rebels with the idea of arming their slaves, who can readily bring to the field two or three hundred thousand of these impetuous Americans of African descent, the prowess of whose race has been and is the theme of Abolition enthusiasts. The arming of the slave population of the South, is one of the contingencies not dreamt of by Abolitionism, because that astute confraternity imagined that at the first sound of war the slaves would rise and cut their masters' throats. But instead of this, we hear of them preparing to take the field, not against in defence of their masters' homes. What the change the opinion of Abolitionists in regard to the black and enemies of the negro? Unquestionably it will, at least in relation to the Southern negroes. They will tell us that the negroes in the South, being in slavery, have not the same aspirations to prompt them to the achievement of great deeds as the free negro has, although some of the most glowing accounts written in relation to negro valor, were descriptive of the furious charges made by the recently freed men at Port Royal. The intrepid and unsurpassed daring and bounding enthusiasm of the Sixty Ninth, (Irish) regiment at Bull Run, where they charged the rebel batteries, and at South Mountain, too, where they met and resisted the onslaught of the daring and dashing Stonewall Jackson, was mere playing compared to the conduct of the negroes at Milliken's bend.

But as soon as the South brings her sable legions to the field, the Abolition opinion of negro gallantry will immediately change, or rather Abolition policy in regard to them will change. But allowing the stories told regarding the fighting qualities of the African to be true, in what a situation does it place the contest, in view of the South arming its negroes for the field? It is estimated that the South can raise an army of these sable heroes of half a million, enough, according to Abolition showing, to overrun the entire North, and it is to Abolitionism that the nation owes this new woe—this uncorking, as the Chicago *Times* well remarks, of another vial of wrath upon our afflicted people. After listening for years to the arguments of Abolition orators and newspapers, the South has finally concluded that it is perfectly right to arm negroes. Furthermore, having read the glowing accounts furnished by Abolitionists of the superhuman valor of negro soldiers, the South has been convinced that they will fight, and therefore are about to place them in the field.

Let us hear no more of the stale cry of Abolitionism that the fighting material of the South is exhausted, and that her armies are now "drawn from the cradle and the grave." She has within her reach half a million of the very best men for soldiers (according to Abolitionism) in existence.—She has in her midst 500,000 black, man-eating tigers, whom she has but to unchain in order to have them rend the north as did the she bears the wicked children who mocked at the bald pate of the prophet.—*Pittsburg Post.*

PRACTICAL ABOLITIONISM.

We are informed by a reliable gentleman from Sharpsburg that at the election held there yesterday, the judge of the election (an Abolitionist) received a vote from a negro residing in that place. A number of Democrats present strongly protested, and notified him that they would contest the election, as the vote was illegal, but all to no avail. The vote was taken and counted. This is only another evidence of the intention so often charged and proven against the Abolitionists.—*Pittsburg Post.*

☞ American Freemen! George B. McClellan and Abraham Lincoln are candidates for the Presidential chair. Twice McClellan was piteously appealed to by Lincoln to save the Capital—twice he accomplished the great work entrusted to him by the pale and trembling Executive—twice was he removed from his command when the danger passed and fear left the craven hearts of our rulers at Washington. Now, the same men who implored him, to help and succor them in their hours of danger, are attempting to impugn his military ability and are charging him with disloyalty. Which will you choose? The Hero who won Antietam, or the Jester who called for a vulgar negro song as he rode amidst the bloody graves of his martyred countrymen?

☞ As a specimen of the loyalty of the Lincoln party, we reproduce an extract from the Chicago Tribune, the leading organ of Old Abe in his State; and it will be remembered that Lincoln & Co. did all they could to sustain the Tribune's ideas, which were in these treasonable words:

"Give us a Rebel victory, let our armies be destroyed, Maryland conquered, Washington captured, the President exiled, and the Government destroyed; give us these and any other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, sooner than a victory with McClellan as General."

☞ A man in St. Louis, who has constantly invested in lotteries, and invariably lost for the last five years, was one of the first men drafted in that place the other day. He says his luck has come at last.

ABOLITION FALSEHOODS.

The speech manufactured in Washington city, purporting to have been made by Jeff. Davis in Georgia, is additional evidence of the desperation of the Abolition leaders; but in their phrenzy to deceive the people they expose their own duplicity. For instance, they make Davis say "that two-thirds" of the rebel army "were absent without leave," which meant that they had deserted; and yet, notwithstanding these two-third desertions from Hood's army, that rebel chieftain has force sufficient to create the greatest anxiety for Sherman's safety.

The Southern Confederacy is a strange concern, according to Abolition showing.—It has been starved out of existence half a dozen times at least; and no less a personage than Grant, himself, informs the nation that the rebel Government has long since "robbed" both "the cradle and the grave" to fill its armies. Upon the heels of this announcement he wrote to "a friend" who published his letter that Lee's army was but sixty-five thousand strong, and that he (Grant) was receiving daily by desertions about a thousand of them; but still, although several weeks have elapsed since he made these statements, his army is no nearer to Richmond than McClellan was two years and a half ago. They have robbed the cradle and the grave, and yet remarks a contemporary "these bodies and dead men" are sufficient to hold Sheridan at bay in the Shenandoah Valley, and to have repulsed two tremendous attacks made by Grant on both sides of the James river. Two-thirds of their armies are deserters, and yet they have for four months successfully resisted before Richmond one of the largest armies of modern days. They are just on the point of giving up, and yet Price, at the head of a formidable army, has invaded Missouri, guerrillas overrun Kentucky, and rebel cavalry operate at will in Tennessee. They are making their last effort, says Abolitionism, therefore elect Lincoln and hasten their downfall.—Does not the greatest Abolitionist in America know that the Administration has, during the last four months, exhausted its resources in trying to capture Richmond; and yet the rebel capital stands defiant as when Grant first approached it

The Abolitionists are merely lying about the collapsing of the Southern Confederacy; their stories are but repetitions of those they circulated last year, when they said "Select Curtin and avoid the draft." The Southern Confederacy is yet strong, so strong that it is able to resist Lincoln's mode of warfare for at least four years to come. How long will the people be mislead by these lying assertions of Abolitionism? When will they appreciate the fact that the war as conducted by the party in power is making no important progress, and its only results is to plunge us deeper in debt, add to the frightful aggregate of killed, increase widowhood and orphanage, and bring us every hour nearer the abyss of national ruin?

Progress in subduing the rebellion, and in measure to restore the country to peace and the union, can be made when there shall be a radical change in the administration and the policy under which the war is conducted.—*Pittsburg Post.*

☞ The Abolition policy, of which Mr. Lincoln is the embodiment, has prolonged this dreary war for nearly four years—has sacrificed millions of men and squandered countless treasure—has filled almost every home with mourning and placed a skeleton in almost every household—has imposed burthensome taxation and unwilling conscription on the suffering masses—has brutally arrested and confined in loathsome dungeons unoffending citizens, whose only crime was their devotion to free speech and a free press—and utterly ignored and set at naught the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

The Democratic policy, of which Gen. McClellan is the hero and champion, is to restore the Union, and uphold, defend and perpetuate the Constitution as the founders of the Republic made it: to execute the laws of Congress and vindicate the supremacy of the United States Government within the sphere of its limited powers; to bring back peace and prosperity to a land now drenched with fraternal blood, and to remove, as speedily as possible, from the people all the heavy burdens which have been brought upon them by the wickedness, folly and crime of the present imbecile and corrupt administration.

Unionists of the North! Which will you choose—Lincoln, disunion, taxes and the draft; or McClellan, Union, peace and prosperity?

A Lie that does no Harm.—A few days ago the New Haven *Palladium* published a pretended affidavit from a man named Kennedy, who asserted that McClellan was on a gunboat during the time the battle of Malvern Hill was going on. Last evening, says the New Haven *Register*, a number of soldiers, into whose hands this story had come through the *Palladium*, went into a Democratic club room, and announced that, though they were Republicans, they knew this story to be a base fabrication, and its publication had determined them to go for McClellan. By all means let the Abolition prints continue the publication of the falsehood.

☞ It is said that a single Eastern bog factory has leased eight square miles of forrest in Maine, for the purpose of obtaining supplies of timber for the manufacture of the artificial bom