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, JAN. 16, 1865. No. 16.

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.

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

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.

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. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of the profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing disease to call and consult him.

Oct. 3, 1864. 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 he will be found willing to have any Dental Operation performed in a skillful manner. Gettysburg, April 13, 1863.

Adams County

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

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. S. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David A. Cleaver.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob K. Adams, Henry Sheeleigh.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, B. Matthias, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. S. Russell, C. R. Ziegler, Samuel Danner, Jacob Lippy, Christ. Forney, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. M'Pherson, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gatt, 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 has 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.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
Keeper of the Cemetery.

March 12, '60.

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

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,

IN NEW OXFORD,

we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.

A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.

New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

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 13, 1864.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Assignee of Silas Fickes and wife, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A TRACT OF CLEARED LAND, situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Isaac Monfort, Christian Thomas, Henry Thomas, and others, containing 50 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a large Stone HOUSE, with Back-buildings and Smoke House, double Log Barn with sheds attached, Corn Crib and Hog Pen. There is a well of never-failing water near the door, a good spring at the barn yard, and a stream passing through the farm, affording an abundant supply of water for stock. The greater portion of the land has been recently limed, and is in a high state of cultivation. There is a young Apple Orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

Also, A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, containing 22 Acres, more or less, near the above described land, adjoining lands of Henry Thomas, Jacob Shull, and others.

The above tract of land will be sold together entire, or the timber land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

☞ Attendance will be given and terms made known by

ABRAHAM FICKES, Assignee.

Jan. 9, 1865. 2t

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY, 1865, the Real Estate of Geo. A. W. Bowersox, deceased, consisting of

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, containing 12 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Lewis Overholtzer, Michael Riley, John Guise, and others. The improvements are a one and a half story Log HOUSE, Log Stable, with a well of water. There is on the tract a good Orchard. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been limed.

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

JOSEPH BYERS, Adm'r.

By the Court—James J. Fink, Clerk.

Jan. 2, 1865. ts

Jurors for January Term.

GRAND JURORS.

Franklin—Frederick Diehl (Foreman.) Samuel Eichelbz.
Highland—Jesse P. Topper, Samuel Eiker.
Germany—Barney Sheely, David Rohrbaugh.
Conewago—John Rahn, Samuel Schwartz.
Hamiltonban—Joseph Gelbach, Reuben Stem.
Liberty—John Musselman, Jacob Krise, J. E. Taylor.
Berwick tp.—Elijah Kepner.
Straban—John Bushman.
Latimore—Joseph Snyder, Jacob Hayberger, Israel Frohr, Henry Martin.
Gettysburg—John L. Holtzworth.
Mountjoy—Jacob Rohrbaugh.
Butler—Henry Gulbreath, W. C. Lott, George Shank.

GENERAL JURY.

Hamiltonban—John A. Valentine, J. H. Baumgardner.
Straban—George A. Codori, J. G. Brinkerhoff, John Thomas, Jacob Bucher, Henry Thomas, Isaac F. Brinkerhoff.
Mount Pleasant—Matthew Timmins, Abdiel Baugher.
Latimore—Michael Stambach, Joseph Fickel.
Berwick tp.—Michael Carl, Martin Bechtol, George Flickinger.
Oxford—Abraham Sheely, Peter Ginter, David Hoke, Jr., Solomon Brown, John L. Smith.
Hamilton—George Laugh.
Gettysburg—H. G. Geyer, Amos Plank, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Henry Utz, Harvey D. Wattles, Jeremiah Diehl.
Huntington—David Day, George Bowers, Jas. H. Riegle.
Berwick borough—Joseph Wolf, John H. Flickinger.
Littlestown—Henry Dysert.
Tyrone—Jacob Wertz, Uriah Gardner.
Cumberland—Levi M. Plank, John Herbst.
Union—Wm. J. Bart, Michael H. Kitzmiller.
Butler—John Quickel, Josiah G. Weaver, Jesse Dull.
Liberty—Joseph P. McDivit.
Franklin—Jacob H. Plank, Jacob Deardorff.
Reading—Jacob Wolf, John Hoover.
Menallen—Henry R. Peters.

Dec. 19, 1864.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

120. The second and final account of Robert M. Elliott, Administrator of Catharine Elliott, deceased.

121. The first and final account of James Russell, Administrator of Dr. James Hamilton, deceased.

122. First and final account of Sabina E. Gardner, one of the Executrixes of the last will and testament of Conrad Moul, dec'd.

123. The first and final account of Lydia Moul, one of the Executrixes of the last will and testament of Conrad Moul, deceased.

124. First and final account of Josiah C. Albert, Testamentary Trustee of the legacy bequeathed to Hiram Albert, in and by the will of John E. Albert, deceased, exhibited by Benjamin Malaun, Administrator of the estate of Josiah C. Albert, dec'd.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 19, 1864. tc*

Notice.

THE account of Amos Lefever, Sequestrator of the Littlestown Railroad Company, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 16th day of JANUARY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

Dec. 19, 1864. tc*

Notice.

ZACHARIAH E. OSBORN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Zachariah E. Osborn, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANKLIN H. EBERT, Adm'r.

Dec. 19, 1864. 6t

Fresh Arrival

OF WINTER GOODS AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Winter Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.

Nov. 28, 1864. A. SCOTT & SON.

POETRY.

"HOW IS GOLD TO-DAY?"

There was a time when if we met
A friend upon the street,
He talked on common themes—the war,
The cold, or else the beat,
And took an interest in one's health.
That time has passed away;
Now, no one asks us how we do,
But "How is gold to-day?"

These words pervade the atmosphere,
At weddings, funerals, balls,
No matter where; upon our ear
The anxious question falls.
You go and see the girl you love,
To drive your cares away;
You kiss, and then she sweetly says,
Oh! "How is gold to-day?"

If gold is up or gold is down,
What good for me to know?
There is no jingle in my purse,
My funds are stale quo;
And so I hate the endless cry,
And long to soar away
To lands of peace, where no one asks,
Well, "How is gold to-day?"

MISCELLANY.

A NEW ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

It is well known that Colonel Seth Warner, of Revolutionary memory, who, with his noted regiment of Green Mountain Boys, as rear guard of St. Clair's retreating army, after the evacuation of Ticonderoga, beat back a whole brigade of the hotly pursuing British, in the battle of Hubbardtown, and thus saved, probably, that luckless General's entire forces, hurrying on just in front, from route or capture—who came down like a thunder bolt on the flushed foe in mid battle at Bennington, and secured the victory for the wavering and half-beaten Stark, and who finally was everywhere known as one of the best looking, most heroic, and accomplished military officers of the Continental army—that Colonel Warner was an especial favorite of Gen. Washington.

This preliminary, however, is here introduced less on account of any particular pertinency most of it may have to the subject, than for the purpose of explanation, and securing a readier appreciation and credence of the interesting personal anecdote which is about to be related, and which, it is confidently believed, has never before appeared in print.

One son of Col. Warner still survives, or was surviving a few years ago, an unpretending resident of Lower Canada,—from which—though then seventy-five years old, but very active, and in full possession of all his strong native faculties—he came to the capital of Vermont with the object of petitioning the Legislature for compensation for some lands formerly granted to the heirs of Col. Warner, but unwittingly trenched upon by subsequent grants; and it was there and then that the writer of this reminiscence was introduced to him and held several very interesting conversations.

In one of these conversations, while speaking of the private affairs of his father, Col. Warner, he frankly said that the Colonel was very thoughtless about pecuniary matters; that, not only expended in the cause of the country, or aiding the needy families of his soldiers, all his available property, but contracted many debts, which finally compelled him a short time before his death, to place a mortgage on his homestead, amounting at least to over nine hundred dollars, and causing the family a great deal of depression and uneasiness. But of this depressing load they were at length suddenly relieved in the occurrence of a most unexpected incident, and one which formed, as well it might, quite an era in their family history. But we will let Mr. Warner, whose Christian name, we believe, was that of his father, Seth, relate the memorable incident in question in his own language; which by the aid of the minutes before us, we *know* we can repeat substantially, and we *think* very near literally, as he made use of it.

"It was," he said, "in the month of September, 1789, the fall that General Washington made his tour through the Eastern States. We had kept ourselves tolerably well posted about the progress of this tour, and heard that he was to be in New Haven or Hartford, Connecticut, somewhere near the time at which the event I am going to tell you took place. But as either of those places was quite a number of miles from Woodbury, where we lived, we had no more idea of seeing him than the man in the moon. My brother, Israel Putnam Warner, then a man grown, and myself, a lad of twelve or thirteen, were both living with my mother at that time. And at the particular time of the day I refer to Israel was in the yard grooming father's old war-horse, which he had been compelled to go with father through all his campaigns to take charge of; for the proud old fellow would never let anybody but his master, the Colonel, and his son Israel mount or come near him, though he had now got so much tamed down by old age that he would behave quite decently with me or anybody. I was in the house with mother, who happened to be unusually downcast that day, and was brooding over our family embarrassments, and had just been saying:

"No, no, Seth, I can never pay, nor, with our means, hardly begin to pay this dreadful mortgage. And, as I hear it is about to be foreclosed, we must now soon be driven from our pleasant home, where we have lived so long, and until your father's death, so happily. My husband, the Colonel, fought as well as the bravest of them, and did all he could; and more than his part for the good cause, they are willing to allow; and I know very well that he wore himself out in the service, and was thus brought to a premature grave. And yet here is his family almost on the verge of beggary."

Tears here started in mother's eyes, which so touched me that I rose and went and looked out of the window, when to my surprise I saw entering the yard two well mounted strange gentlemen, whom, from something about their general appearance, I took to be old military officers of pretty high rank—or at least one of them, who was large and had a very commanding look. Having significantly beckoned mother to my side, she eagerly gazed out at the new comers a moment in silence, when she suddenly gave a start, and, with an excited air, exclaimed:

"Seth! just take notice of that noble looking one! Why, he looks ever so much like the picture I once saw of ——. But no; that surely can't be!"

"Well, at any rate, mother, he must be a man of some consequence; for, see! brother Israel, who acts as if he knew him, is swinging his hat from his head clear away at arm's length, and bowing lower than he would to a king! Israel is quite too stiff-necked to do that for any *common* man.—But they are begining to talk; I will just open the door here a little mite, and perhaps we can hear what they are saying."

I did so, and the first words I distinguished were those of the personage who had so attracted our attention, and who, addressing my brother, and pointing to the horse, by the side of which he was standing, asked:

"Is not that the horse Colonel Warner used to ride in the war?"

"It is, your Excellency," replied Israel, again bowing low and very respectfully.

"Ah yes, I thought so," resumed the former, turning to his companion, or *attache*, and pointing to the old war steed with that interest with which he was known ever to regard fine horses. "I thought it could be no other. Just glance at his leading points—shapely head, arched neck, deep chest, haunches, and limbs. I have seen Col. Warner riding him on parade, when I noted him as a rare animal, and thought that the horse and rider, taken together—for Warner was a model of a figure, and several inches taller than I am—made a military appearance second to none in the Continental army. But my business is with your mother, my young friend, and I will now, if you will take charge of my horse a few minutes, go in at once to see her."

Hearing this announcement mother and I hastily retreated to our former seats, and, with the curiosity and excitement which what we had witnessed naturally raised in us, silently awaited the entry of the expected visitors. We had been thus seated but two or three minutes before he came in, and, bowing graciously to my mother, said:

"I take this to be Mistress Warner, the widow of my much esteemed friend the late Colonel Warner, of the Continental army?"

"It is, sir," she replied tremulously.

"Will you permit me to introduce myself to you, madam?" he resumed, with that winning sort of dignity I had noticed in him from the first; "I am General Washington. And after I arrived in this section of the country, a few days ago, I made—and I hope you will pardon me the liberty I took with your private affairs—I made some inquiries about you and the situation of your family; when learning, to my deep regret, that your late husband, in consequence of his long-continued absence from his home and business, while in the service of his country, and his subsequent shattered health, resulting from the hardships of war, left you laboring under pecuniary embarrassments, I was prompted to come and see you."

"I had little dreamed of such an honor and such a kindness, General," she responded, nearly overpowered by her emotions and the imposing presence of her august visitor.

"There is a mortgage," he rejoined, without responding in any way to her last remarks, "a rather heavy mortgage on your homestead."

"I am sorry," she replied sadly, "very sorry to be compelled to say there is; a much heavier one than I can ever pay."

"So I had ascertained," he proceeded; "and I have also, before coming here, been at the pains of ascertaining the exact amount now due, and required to cancel this, to you doubtless, ruinous incumbrance, and I propose now to leave with you the sum of money you will need for effecting that desirable object."

"Does the money come from Government, sir?" she asked doubtfully; and with a look that seemed to say, "If it does, then all right."

Washington looked at her, and hesitated a little at first, but soon, while taking up the valise he had brought in with him, slowly responded:

"In one sense it does, I may say, madam, if you have delicacies on the subject. I am in receipt of a liberal salary from Government, from which it is discretionary with me to impart aid sometimes to deserving objects; and I certainly know of none more so than one which will relieve the family of so meritorious an officer as your late self-sacrificing husband."

Without waiting for any rejoinder to these remarks, he opened his valise and took from it a bag of silver money, and deliberately proceeded to draw out and count from it till he had reached the sum of nine hundred and some odd dollars, which afterwards proved to be precisely the sum demanded, in principal, interest, and fees, for the discharge of the mortgage on our our place. He then, after returning the money to the bag, and setting it aside for the purpose he had designated, and taking the hand of my mother, who seemed inclined to remonstrate, but could not force the words for it from her quivering lips, tenderly, but with an air that seemed to forbid any attempt at refusal, said to her:

"Accept it don't hesitate to accept it—take it and get the mortgage discharged at once; and then all your immediately pressing anxieties will be relieved and soon you will find those brighter days the God of the widow has kept in store for you. And now, as my time is quite limited, it only remains for me to say, as I do most sincerely and kindly, Heaven bless you, dear madam, Heaven bless you! Farewell!"

I was present during the whole of this interview between General Washington and my mother, heard every word they both said, and saw all the money counted down on the table, and feel confident that I have neither taken from nor added to anything that there took place.

On leaving the house, Washington immediately mounted his horse and rode away, leaving us quite unable for a while to realize this unexpected visit and the still more unexpected benefaction of the illustrious visitor."

As Mr. Warner was ascertained to have been a man of integrity, and of an unbroken memory, there need be but little doubt respecting the truth and authenticity of the above related incident, which, while it involves testimony highly honorable to the heroic leader of the Green Mountain Boys, furnishes a new and beautiful illustration of the elevated and benevolent character of Washington.

Terrible Loss of Life at Sea.—We learn by the arrival of the Arago at New York, week before last, that the steamer North America foundered at sea, on her way from New Orleans to Philadelphia, carrying down with her 197 souls. The ship's crew and several of the passengers, amounting in the whole to 62, were saved. Most of the lost were soldiers.

☞ A cotemporary, noticing a postmaster, says—"If he attends to the mails as he does to the females, he will make a very attentive and efficient officer."

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

VILE ASSAULT ON A MINISTER.

The *Express* of Friday evening last contained a scurrilous article, copied from that vile Hessian sheet, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, on the Rev. Daniel Stock, formerly pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church of this city, and a devoted and esteemed minister of the gospel. Since then the Dayton *Empire* has come to hand, and a communication appears in it which puts the affair in an entirely different light. As an act of justice to Mr. S., who has hosts of friends in this city, and to show the reason for the *Telegraph's* attack, we give below the communication entire:

Editor Daily Empire: The editor of the Dayton *Journal*, lacking the *manliness* to publish the following communication, which appeared in the *Religious Telescope*, in answer to a scurrillous attack of that paper upon the parties engaged in the enterprise of a new church in this city, and the same being greedily copied into the *Journal*, and also the comments of the editor of the *Telescope* upon this communication, (everything of a political character being purposely avoided in the communication as being irrelevant,) will you please copy into your paper the article referred to, so that the public may more fully understand the motives of the parties misrepresenting us, and who thereby serve the devil "under the guise of Godliness:"

To the Editor of the "Religious Telescope:" Sir—In your paper of the 21st inst., there is an article appearing editorially, headed "Confederate-Democratic Church," which does gross injustice to the parties engaged in the organization of another Lutheran Church in this city; and you must have been entirely misinformed as to the purpose of the parties concerned, or you would surely not have made the uncharitable remarks that you did in regard to the matter. Believing that you would not intentionally "bear false witness against your neighbor," we ask of you, as an act of justice, the publication of the following facts, which will explain to the public some of the causes that have led to the organization of the new church, and the purposes of those engaged in it.

It is not, as your article implies, a movement to introduce politics, as an element, into any religious organization, but it is an effort in the directly contrary direction. It is to rebuke that species of political intolerance which has expelled Mr. Steck from his charge and which, if endorsed and approved of by the Christians of this community, may lead to the rupture of other congregations, and to the most unfortunate results—for it may not be improper to state that there are many members in all of the Christian churches of this city, and elsewhere, who are Democrats, and who are none the less true Christians on that account.

Members of that political party subscribed liberally and cheerfully to the erection of the new Lutheran Church just completed on Main street, hoping thereby to have a comfortable and pleasant house in which they and their families could worship the God of their fathers, and they were still willing to contribute their means and influence to the promotion of the harmony and usefulness of that organization; but they could not regard it as either brotherly or just to be ostracized from the church they helped to build by having political tests introduced, which has led to the expulsion of their faithful and efficient pastor, and themselves thus stigmatized because they do not entertain views upon political questions agreeing with those of the Church Council.

The removal of Mr. Steck was wholly disconnected from any charges imputing to him unfaithfulness or unfitness in his conduct as a pastor; his faithfulness and fitness being approved by all. His offense consisted simply and entirely in the *quiet enjoyment of the political* sentiments different from those entertained by the Church Council, and the exercise of the right of suffrage according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience.

It was earnestly hoped by many, that, after the subsidence of the excitement naturally incident to an important presidential election, we would—and especially those professing Christians—be inclined to kindlier and more charitable dispositions; and greater tolerance in regard to political differences, as it is impossible, even were it desirable, for all to think alike; and it cannot but be deplored by all right-thinking men, that this intolerant spirit should first display itself in one of the leading and most influential churches in our city.

The sympathy for Mr. Steck, who is the victim of this unchristian spirit, will not be confined to those who agree with him politically, either inside or outside of the church, but will extend to the liberal and enlightened Christians of all denominations in this community, and elsewhere; and in withdrawing our membership from the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, and in organizing St. John's Church, we have not been actuated by any unchristian feeling toward those with whom we were formerly associated, but an unwillingness to submit to a spirit of political intolerance, which, if allowed to go unrebuked, must prove fatal to all religious organizations and destroy their influence for good—must loose the very bonds of our social system, and arouse antagonisms which would eventually involve us in violence and ruin. We disclaim all connection with any political party, and desire only the preaching of the gospel of Christ and the advancement of his kingdom. Such is our purpose and aim, and such we know will be the course of our worthy pastor, whatever aspersions or misrepresentations may be made by parties interested in defeating the new church enterprise, and however much we may regret the manifestations of such a spirit from those professing to be followers of the Prince of Peace.

Very respectfully,

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH.

P. S.—The article above alluded to having been copied into the Dayton *Journal*, will the Editor do us the justice to publish this communication also?

How to Show your Friendship for the Paper.—We can adopt the language of a contemporary and say, "Subscribe and pay for it. Send your printing and advertising to this office. Help to make the paper interesting by sending items of local interest to the reader. Do not expect the editor to call attention to your business for nothing.—Come forward and pay the bills due this office. If any of our readers consider these suggestions personal, we advise them to ease their conscience at once."

☞ Why is the first chicken like a foremast? Because it is just before the main hatch.

THE LIBERTY OF THE CITIZEN.

We publish below an extract from the Associated Press report of the proceedings of the Senate on Tuesday week, on the calling up of Mr. Powell's resolution of inquiry on the illegal arrests of the Lieut. Governor and other citizens of Kentucky. We ask for it an attentive perusal. In our opinion no other Government on the face of God's earth professing to guarantee to its citizens the least freedom would tolerate such outrages upon them. Even Mr. Howe, a Republican Senator, thinks a release of the outraged citizens by the President no adequate redress:

"Mr. Powell desired to call up his resolution requesting the President to communicate information in regard to the arrest of Colonel Jacobs, Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, and Colonel Frank Woolford, Presidential elector of the same State.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Powell, Wilson, Howard, Grimes, Davis, Henderson, and Johnson, of Md., participated.

Mr. Johnson remarked that a law had been passed the last Congress to remedy the evil of these unlawful military arrests.—Yet it was known that such proceedings had still gone on in Maryland and in this District. It was generally found on inquiry that the President knew nothing of these arrests. They were made by his officers, his subordinates, and he had always righted the wrong done when made acquainted with it. Mr. Johnson referred to several late instances of arbitrary arrest in Maryland, by order of the military commander, General Wallace.

In Caroline county the brother of the president of the House of Delegates of the State sued the judges of the election for refusing his vote after taking all the oaths prescribed, and answering all questions.—For that he was arrested and taken to Baltimore and thrown into a loathsome prison, the same formerly used for the confinement of runaway slaves, and is there yet.—At the late State election under the new Constitution what are called Democrats secured a majority of the State Senate. That majority was only two. One of these two was in Dorchester county, and one in Somerset county—both counties on the Eastern Shore. It had been represented to him (Mr. J.) that the gentleman from Dorchester was threatened with arrest if he did not resign, and under that threat he did resign.

The other gentleman, from Somerset—who was elected by a very large majority—received a letter from Gen. Wallace, asking him in substance if he thought it right that he should take his seat in the Senate, it being represented that he had in April, 1861, raised the rebel flag over his premises, and the General requested him to come to Baltimore to explain. The Senator elect at once replied in perfectly courteous terms that the charge against him was wholly unfounded, and asking to have an opportunity of satisfying the General that it was false. The only response he received was his arrest by order of Gen. Wallace, and he was brought to Baltimore and thrown into prison—the same vile prison—the same vile slave pen as the gentleman from Caroline, without bedclothing or other comforts. His friends were not permitted to see him, and he was by order of the same officer, sent South on the first or second evening thereafter. The case was brought to the attention of the President, and he directed all further proceedings to be suspended until he could inquire into it. But the answer was that the gentleman had already been sent South. He was, however, brought back from Fortress Monroe, which point he had already reached, and again confined in Baltimore. Mr. Johnson understood that the President had now ordered his discharge. He doubted not that Gen. Wallace thought he was discharging his duty in those matters, deeming it necessary for the interest of the Government. It was the President's duty to administer justice, and in doing so he believed he would administer it with mercy, and give all proper redress.

Mr. Howe asked in what way the President could give redress in such cases?

Mr. Johnson. He can release the person from wrongful imprisonment.

Mr. Howe. Does the gentleman consider that redress?

Mr. Johnson. Redress! It is not full redress, but it is such as the President can give. Full redress can only be obtained by suing the wrong doer, if he be worth the amount of indemnity.

The resolution was slightly amended and then passed."

A Remarkable Confession of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury makes the remarkable confession that, if the people had only foreseen the vast expenditures of this war, they would never have engaged in it. He says, in speaking of the war in its commencement:

"Had it been then foreseen that what was believed to be a contest for months was to be continued for years, and that hundreds of millions of public debt would be swollen into thousands of millions before the close of that contest, it may well be doubted whether, ignorant as they were of their own immense resources, the people might not have shrunk appalled from an undertaking which contemplated a sacrifice so far exceeding all former experience."

This draws from him the remark that it was fortunate the people were so ignorant. Hear him:

"Unaccustomed for a long course of years to great national efforts, it was fortunate that their power of endurance should be tested only by degrees, as the struggle which Providence had prepared for them developed its vast proportions, and the necessity of great and long continued effort became apparent."

We never before heard of national short-sightedness and ignorance being made a subject of congratulation.

We would add to the above commentary of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that the same corrupt or ignorant leaders, who caused this ignorance of the masses whom they led, by their own false teachings, are equally laboring now to perpetuate a like ignorance as to other vital matters!

Atlanta.—The rebels have re-occupied Atlanta and re-elected Mayor Calhoun. They report that about three-fourths of the place was destroyed, and that the other fourth is not worth much. The rebel accounts say that people with negroes have for weeks been coming in from long distances and taking away the debris, particularly the scraps of iron and other metal.

☞ The steam plow turns over eight acres a day. It is one of the triumphs of British agriculture.

TREASURY "RATS."

A Beautiful Development.—Rather a rich development has been made in the Post Office Department latterly, of which I have seen no account except a vague hint in the *Chronicle*, though it is known generally about town. The facts in the case, which I have obtained from the most authentic sources, are as follows: Gaun Adams, late Auditor of the Post office Department, and John F. Sharretts, his chief clerk, had been in the habit of selling the waste paper of the department, which accumulates very rapidly, to dealers, and putting the money in their own pockets. During three years they have sold over $5,000 worth, not one dime of which have they ever paid into the Treasury. They even went farther. They cut down the wages of the laborer who had been employed to prepare the paper for selling, from $40 a month to $50 a quarter. They said that in the present rebellion, when the country was reeling under such a terrible load of expense and debt, it was the duty of every public officer to save what he could to the Government, and make all the sacrifice possible to save his bleeding country. They, therefore, with great reluctance, reduced the poor devil's wages twenty dollars a quarter, and mournfully put the same in their pockets. They then divided their ill gotten gains and left not a word nor a scratch of a pen in the office to indicate to Uncle Sam that they were grateful to him for this special mark of his favor. The other day this little affair was discovered in the regular course of business by Mr. Sells, the new Auditor.—Mr. Sharretts being taxed with having the money, acknowledged the fact, and paid over "his half" of the money, together with written receipts of Mr. Adams for an equal amount. What do you suppose was the explanation which these simple innocents gave (or rather Sharretts, for Adams is cotton agent at Nashville) for this singular transaction? They did not know what to do with the money! I think this exceeds in impudence even the Paddy's excuse for not returning the kettle. Any fool could have told them what not to do with it, and that is steal it. I know but little of Adams and Sharretts, but one thing was very suspicious. They were eternally coming the heavy virtuous, and parading their integrity and energy before the eyes of men.—Sharretts was a descendant from the old regime, and is a recent convert to the new doctrine.—*Wash. Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

WHOLESOME CHECK TO MILITARY USURPATION.

[From the Alexandria State Journal Rep.]

Some time since Colonel White, General Butler's provost-marshal in Northampton and Accomac counties, issued an order for an election to be held on the 26th ult., to ascertain whether the people of those counties, including the rebels, of course, wished the operation of the state government suspended, as at Norfolk. President Lincoln hearing of this fact, issued an order on the 22d ult., to Colonel White, to suspend the election.

On the same day the President sent a communication to General Butler, stating to him that, as a rule of action, he was to interfere with the civil authorities in no case except where the military necessities required it, and, in that case, only so far as they required it. He stated that if the sanitary condition of any city was so bad as to endanger the health of the soldiery, and the civil authorities would not apply the necessary remedies, and in one or two other contingencies mentioned by the President, the military commandant was authorized to take that particular matter into his own hands, and even to levy a tax upon the people to defray his expenses; but beyond that he had no authority to go. In other respects the functions of civil government were to be unmolested.

We hope this settles the long-continued and unprofitable strife between our civil and military authorities. There are limits to the military authority, and within them the military commandant is supreme, but the administration of civil law, the suspension of civil government, and the institution of military instead of civil courts, never was included within those limits. Then the civil power is supreme. Each jurisdiction is clearly defined, and he who errs in regard to the boundaries between them must err *wilfully*, and *ought to be held strictly* responsible for his acts.

A FAMILY JAR.

A rebellion has broken out in the royal family of England. The Princess Mary, of Cambridge, it is currently rumored, has married Viscount Hood. According to the royal marriage act, a member of the royal family cannot marry without the consent of the sovereign or giving notice to the Privy Council, and even when this notice is given the marriage may be declared illegal by act of Parliament. Queen Victoria positively refused her sanction, as she has invariably done every time the poor Princess has had an offer, and the latter, who is now thirty-one, and has no time to lose, has now "gone and done it" regardless of consequences. Whether Parliament will eventually take the part of the royal rebel, or of the offended Queen, is still uncertain; but meantime, we are constrained to recognize Mrs. Hood, as a belligerent and very determined female, who can safely defy Victoria to make her an old maid again by act of Parliament.

Horrible Barbarity in Japan.—The Paris Galignani has received a letter from Hallon to the effect that the Prince of Nagatto, having refused to pay the war indemnity stipulated in the treaty of peace signed by him, the criminal tribunal of Yeddo had decided that his two palaces should be razed to the ground and his servants put to death. This sanguinary sentence was approved by the Mikado and Tycoon, the temporal and spiritual sovereigns of Japan. The number of servants killed in the execution of the sentence was 420 men and 215 women and children. The Prince himself besought the English, French, American and Russian Ministers to intercede with the Tycoon in his own behalf, he having decided to pay all sums due.

☞ In Gen. Torbet's recent expedition, quite a number of soldiers got rather oblivious under the effects of the beverage called apple-jack. By order of the General they were strapped on their horses and kept there until they got sober. This punishment was found to be an excellent way of instilling temperance principles.

☞ A mine of three cent pieces was discovered in Lockport, New York, the other day, on the death of an eccentric individual, named Wm. Colley, in the Lower Village. He lived alone, kept a grocery, and willed his property, valued at $18,000, to his relatives in England. He kept his specie in an old boiler buried in the cellar. Among the deposits in this pringle vault were fifty thousand three cent pieces.

Heavy Robbery at the Philadelphia Custom House.—The treasury department of the Philadelphia Custom House, was entered by false keys sometime during Friday night or early on Saturday morning week, and robbed of about twenty thousand dollars in currency. Some months since seven thousand dollars in gold were stolen from the Custom House. The thief was never discovered.

☞ An "Indian" and a white man were passing along Broadway, New York, when the former espied a window full of wigs, and, pointing to the owner, who was standing in