

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$2.00 per annum if paid strictly in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and oil store, on South Baltimore street.) ATTORNEY AND SUTHERLAND PATENTS, Back-pay suspended claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England, Land Warrants, and all other claims, 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, '85.

A. J. Cover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office at the corner of Baltimore street and Danner & Ziegler's Store, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. (Sept. 5, 1865.)

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He makes and repairs all kinds of Office at the corner of Baltimore street, near Pomeroy's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Noely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Particular attention paid to collection of Penalties, Fines, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1865. If

Wm. A. Duncan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. (Oct. 3, 1865. If)

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. If

Dr. D. S. Peffer,
DROUGHTS, Adams county, continues the practice of his 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. If

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
His office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg, and opposite Pickering's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Residences: Dr. Hagner, Rev. C. P. Kr. utz, P. D. R. H. B. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. H. L. Stever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '65.

Adams County
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated March 18, 1851.
President—George S. Stone, D. B. Russell.
Secretary—A. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M. McCurdy.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew H. Zimmerman, A. Buehler, R. M. McCurdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCurdy, S. B. Russell, J. R. J. Buehler, Samuel Duerbar, R. O. Fainstock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Pickering, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wooten, G. W. G. G. Wright, John Cunningham, Abner E. Gilt, 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 meet at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 7, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1853.

Removals.
The undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such removals will be made in 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 JOHN,
March 12, '60. — Keeper of the Cemetery.

The Great Discovery
OF THE AGR.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many eminent 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 Druggists and Grocers. 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, Putty, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.
H. L. Miller is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture."
[June 3, 1861. If]

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 at 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. If

Grain and Produce.
HAYING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Herz, 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. If

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. For sale by Dr. BORNBERG'S drug and oil store, on West Middle st., are strictly universal. Good judgment pronounces them superior to any ever taken in this place. Call and examine for yourselves.
Jan. 16, 1865.

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, Gettysburg.

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A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR. No. 21

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.
ON THURSDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1865, the subscribers, intending to remove East, will sell at public sale, at their residence, in Freedom township, Adams county, near the road leading from Gettysburg to Emmittsburg, about half a mile from Greenmont Post Office, the following personal property, viz: 3 WOLVES, 1 set three years old and 1 two years old; 4 Milch Cows, 4 head of Young Cattle, 22 head of fine Sheep, 2 Good Steers, One-horse Wagon with bed, Carriage and Harness, Hay Carriage, Rail Carriage, Manny's Reaper Mower, 2 Sleighs and Bells, 4 first-rate Cumberland Grain Fan, (new), 4 Bar-shovel Ploughs, two nearly new, 3 Double-shovel Ploughs, 2 single Shovel Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 3 Cultivators, Corn Shovel, Three-horse-tree, Double-tree, Spreaders, 2 sets of good Wagon Gears, Collars and Bridles, Wheelbarrow, Grindstone, 2 set Dung Brides, lot of Ground Plaster, Work Bench and Vice, Mattocks, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Revolving Horse Rake, 1 set Shed Runners, 4 Scythes and Snares, 2 Grain Cradles; lot of Carpenter Tools, Hay by the ton, Corn Fodder by the bundle, Potatoes and Turnips by the bushel, Scap of Bees. Also, Household and Kitchen furniture, viz: 1 Bedstead, large Case of Drawers, Bed and Beddy Case, Cupboard, 5 Tables, 4 sets Chairs, 4 Rocking Chairs, Rocking Cradle, Wood Chest, 24-hour Clock, Looking Glasses, Queensware, Tin-ware, Crockery-ware, 2 Cook Stoves and Pipe, Ten-pile Stone and Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Iron Kettles, Boxes, Barrels, Benches, Meat Vessels, Pot, Pans, Peach-butts, Books, Straight-cut Rifle, Axes, and a great many other articles, too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
J. S. WILSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Reuben Golden, Auctioneer.
Jan. 30, 1865. If

Executor's Sale
OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On THURSDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber, Executor of Samuel Harman, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Stribtown township, Adams county, the following personal property, viz: THREE HIRED MARES, 2 Cols. (1 three years old and the other two years old), 1 Bull, Three-horse Wagon, (as good as new), Wagon Bed, a Wagon for one or two horses, Carriage and Harness, Sleigh and Bells, Ploughs, Harness, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, large Cultivator, Lead Roller, Hay Carriages, Threshing Machine, Grain Fan, Cutting Box, 2 sets of Breec-hance, 2 sets of Front Gears, 2 Saddles, (one as good as new), Clock, Forks, Collars, Bridles, Halters, Jack-screw, Log Chains, Bolt Chains, Breast Chains, Cow Chains, Single and Double-trees, Three-horse-tree, Spreaders, Crowbars, Grindstone, Grain and Clover Griddles, Shovels, Forks, Mattocks, Axes, and a great many 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
ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF,
Jan. 25, 1865. If Executor.

Auctioneering.
RICHARD TRIMMER, of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., has commenced PUBLIC SALES, and will be happy to attend to all calls for such services, and to give the best of his skill and judgment in all cases, and will be moderate in his charges. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed upon him, he asks that the public generally give him a trial.
Sept. 26, '64.

Fresh Arrival
OF WINTER GOODS AT A. SCOTT & SONS.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Winter Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, &c., &c. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottons, &c., &c. Call and see.
Nov. 28, 1864. A. SCOTT & SONS.

John L. Holtzworth,
In addition to his Boot and Shoe Store, has engaged the services of an experienced Shoemaker, and is now prepared to manufacture work to order and to attend to all kinds of repairing promptly.
[Jan. 2, 1865.]

New Bakery!
NEWPORT & ZINGEB, Mechanical Bakers, 121 South Washington street, hall square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PASTRIES, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call!
[April 30, '65. If]

Lands! Lands!
CAPT. H. CHITZMAN, having just returned from a trip to the West and all the Land Office, has a great labyrinth, and will inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is prepared not only to offer OIL LANDS, but LANDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Persons wishing further information will call, as he will furnish all information.
Jan. 2, 1865. If. H. CHITZMAN.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLMAN HOGGENTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 8, 1864. If

Battle-field Views.
A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.
TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

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The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once. Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.
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POETRY.
A GRAND OLD POEM.
Who shall judge a man by his dress?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Pansies may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less;
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May belittle the golden one.
Of the deep thoughts and feelings—
Both vain and do no more.
There are springs of crystal water
Ever welling out of gold;
There are purple buds and golden,
Bliss, and beauty, and overgrowth;
God, who creates by such means,
Loves and prospers you the most,
While he values through the night
But as pebbles in the sea.
Man, unpraised above his fellows,
O'erlooks his fellow men,
Masters, rulers, lords, remember
That the poorest man is man.
Men by labor, man by feeling,
Men by thought and man by fame,
Claiming equal rights to manhood,
In a man's ennobling name.
There are foam embroidered oceans,
There are little weed-cold rills,
There are feeble, but high saplings,
Planted by the hand of God,
God, who creates by such means,
Loves and prospers you the most,
While he values through the night
But as pebbles in the sea.
Tolling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth or fame;
And a nation's wealth or fame,
Yea and a nation's fame,
By the sweat of others' foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
When the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifts up his voice.
Truth and justice are eternal,
With love and light and right,
Sweet wrong shall never prosper,
While there is a man's right;
God, whose word heard voices is slaying
Roundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with the Nile,
As the pebble in the sea.

MISCELLANY.
THE CONSCRIPTION LAWS.
Letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania to the President of the United States.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, 20th JANUARY, 1865.
SIR: The Act of the 3d of March, 1865, commonly known as the Enrollment Act, provided (section 4) that for the purposes of the Act, each Congressional District of the respective States should form a District, and (sec. 11) that all persons enrolled should be called into the Military Service of the United States, and to continue in service until the present rebellion, not however exceeding the term of three years, and further (sec. 12) that in assigning to the Districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President should take into consideration the number of Volunteers for the respective States in which said Districts were situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the rebellion, and should so make said assignments as to equalize the numbers among the Districts of the several States, considering the number of Volunteers already furnished as aforesaid and the time of their service.
The time of actual service which by this Act you were directed to consider and allow for, could not, without impracticable labor, or indeed at all, be fixed with exactness for each District, and it could not have been so approximated by averages that little if any practical injustice would have been done. The commencement of the third year of the war was close at hand at the time of the passage of the Act. It would not have been difficult to ascertain, of one thousand men enlisted for three years, what was the average number that remained actually in the service at the end of the first and second years respectively, and thus the Act could have been substantially complied with. For instance, suppose that of one thousand men enrolled for three years, there remained in the service an average of forty per cent. at the close of the first year, and twenty per cent. at the close of the second year. The result would have been, under the provisions of the Act, that sixteen hundred men would have been taken as the equivalent of one thousand three years' men.
Unfortunately the Heads of Bureaus, to whom the matter seems to have been entrusted, began by falling into a strange misconception of the Act. They did in effect strike from the 12th section the phrases "period of their service" and "time of their service," and insert in lieu thereof the phrase "term of their enlistment," and then proceeded to apportion credits by multiplying the number of men furnished from a District by the number of years for which they were enlisted. Calculations made on this basis were of course most extravagant, and the people everywhere felt that somehow injustice was being done. In the attempt to soften this, numerous and contradictory orders have been issued from the Provost Marshal General's Office, and long essays by himself and others have been in vain published to explain and justify their action.
In fact, as soon as they got beyond the morally certain limit of the actual service of the man, their calculation has no longer a practical basis. Its principle, carried to a legitimate extreme, would justify the enlistment of one man for 50,000 years, and crediting him as the whole quota of the State, with a small excess.
Surely every reasonable man can say for himself whether he has found this method of effecting a strike for three years is practically equivalent to getting three pairs of boots for one year.
The visionary character of the system on which they have proceeded cannot be better illustrated than by the result at which they have arrived on the present occasion. The quota of Pennsylvania on the last call was announced to be 66,999 men. On the 24th inst. it was announced that the quota of the Western District had, on revision, been fixed at 25,543, which would make that of the whole State about 44,000; and late on the same day it was further announced that the quota of the Western District was 25,512, and that on the whole State 49,583; all these changes being caused by no intervening circumstances that are aware of. In fact our quota on the last call was filled, and there can be no deficiency to be now supplied.

Their plan is unjust to the districts and to the Government. It wholly ignores the losses of men by desertion, sickness, death, and casualties. The losses from most of these causes are greater during the first year of service than afterwards. A town which last furnished three thousand men for one year, has probably lost three-fifths of them from these causes before the expiration of the term. Another equal town which has furnished one thousand men for three years may before the expiration of that term have lost seventeen-fifths of them. The first town will thus have given sixteen hundred men to the country—the second but eight hundred and fifty. There is no equality in this. The exhaustion of the industrial population of the two towns is in very unequal proportions. As to the Government, the Government has in the first case the actual service, during the whole year, of fourteen hundred men; in the second case the actual service, of say four hundred men, during the whole first year, of probably not more than two hundred men, during the whole second year, and not more than one hundred men at most during the whole third year. Besides, the amount of service that may be required promptly is to be considered, and not merely the agreed term of service. At the late storm of Fort Fisher, one at least of the Pennsylvania regiments was engaged, and behaved most gallantly. Who will say that if one-third of their number had been enlisted for three years, it would on that account have been able to perform as much service as the whole number did in the unassisted exploit of 1865? But there are even more serious errors than has been above exposed. The clause of the act of 3d March, 1865, under which your officers proceed to be acting, has not been in force since the 24th of February, 1864.

Whether induced thereto by the strangeness of the system which had been adopted under it, or for whatever reasons, Congress thought fit to pass the act of 24th February, 1864, (entitled, "An Act to amend the act of 3d March, 1865," which provides (section 2) that the quota of any town, city, town, or place shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account as far as practicable the number which had been previously furnished therefrom.
This act was amended by giving credits, not to districts but to smaller localities, and by omitting the provision for considering and allowing for the time of service in estimating credits; they were directed in future to be given as far as practicable to the number of men who had previously furnished, without reference to the time of service.
And this was followed up the act of 4th July, 1864, (passed at the same session), which provides (section 1) that the President may, at his discretion, call for any number of men from any town, city, town, or place, and that he may, in lieu of one, two and three years, with bounties regulated according to their term of enlistment, and (section 2) that in case the quota of any town, city, town, or place, shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota.
These are the clauses which now regulate the subject. It is not for me or you, sir, to discuss the question of their propriety. They are to be obeyed, and they form a reasonable and intelligible system. Formerly when calls were made by men for military service, they were made by requisitions on the Governors of the respective States, who then proceeded to draft the required number to fill the quota of the State. This draft, men from any town, city, town, or place, who had voluntarily entered the service of the United States, by enlisting in the army or otherwise, were not taken into account. No credits were given for them on the quota, any more than for men who had of their own accord engaged themselves in an equivalent service. The system, however, of raising very large bodies of men as volunteers, under the act of Congress of 1861, had drawn upon the military population of the respective States and localities very heavily, and not quite equally, and the quota for not less than six terms are to be credited to the quota of the State for equalizing the exhaustion, by allowing credits to localities for the volunteers furnished by them. But the government had accepted volunteers for various terms of service, and hence the effort to render the equalization more perfect by considering the time of service for these volunteers, as well as the number of men. The act of 1864, above recited, has modified this system, by fixing a definite term of service (one year) for which men are to be drafted. Volunteers for not less than six terms are to be credited to their localities on the quota and receive a certain bounty from the government. Such of them as choose to enlist for longer terms receive further bounties from the government, but so far as regards the increased term beyond one year, are not to be credited on the quota, but are to be left on the same footing that all volunteers were before the act of 1863. That is to say, the government announces that it will take by its authority a certain number of men from a locality for military service for one year, that is, for a definite term which it will enforce. It pays bounties in case of localities to facilitate them in complying with this demand without a compulsory draft. But it has made no demand for men to serve for two or three years. The government receives and pays additional bounties to volunteers for these terms, and in that, deals with men only, and, as the increased term of service beyond one year is not agreed to be rendered in compliance with any demand of the government, it gives the locality no credit on quota for it. The government requires a quota for a longer term, not a less number of men for a longer term. For a deficiency in the number of volunteers for that term it makes a draft for one year. This is to fill the quota—not more nor less—when the draft has been effected the quota is full—there is neither excess or deficiency.
You see that the system thus established by law is not without foundation in reason, and can be readily understood.
Sir, you may not have been heretofore apprised of the fact that your Subordinates are wholly disregarding the act of 24th February, 1864. They are proceeding in open and direct violation of it, and are thus creating naturally, great confusion and uncertainty among the people. They announce to the one hand that although a three-years' man could only be counted as one towards the quota on which he volunteers; yet that he shall be counted as three one-years' men, towards the quota on the last call. This is directly in the teeth

of the law. On the other hand, they are ciphering out a deficiency on the last call, by counting three one-years' men as only equivalent to one three-years' man, which is equally against law.
Thus the quota of Pennsylvania under the call of 18th July last was filled in accordance with the law by men of service not less than one year. The term of service of these men is not yet half expired, and yet your subordinates are threatening a draft to fill an alleged deficiency on that very call, the existence of which they attempt to make out by persisting in their unlawful and unsubstantial theories and calculations.
Our people know that the government requires more men. They are willing to furnish them—heavy as the burden has become to the Government, and to the people. Let the requirement be made in the clear and definite shape which the law provides for, and it will be cheerfully complied with. But it is hardly to be tolerated that your subordinates should be permitted longer to pursue the system of estimating, for the year, and the term of service, of men, who are in fact, for the whole term of their service, in the hands of the Government, who have always given a cheerful and hearty support to your government in the prosecution of this war, it is my duty to insist—and I do insist—that you enforce the law, which you have sworn to obey, and all of us. It is of evil example—it tends to enfeeble—may to destroy—the just power of the government—that you should suffer your officers to treat with open contempt any act of Congress, and especially those which you have yourself approved, and which regulate a matter of such deep and delicate moment as the enforcing a draft for the military service.
Relying heartily on your wisdom and justice to set right what has thus been going wrong, and to compel obedience of the part of all, a proper respect for and obedience to the laws of the land,
I am, sir, very respectfully,
A. G. CURTIS.

THE CRUELTY OF ABOLITIONISM.
Were the fanaticism of the radical abolitionists not completely blind and unfeeling, the events occurring around them every day would be sufficient to induce them to pause in their career of madness and folly. They have precipitated the most appalling and wide-spread misery upon the white race of this country, without, in any way, benefiting the negro. By breaking up the social relations which existed between the white and colored races, they have failed to effect any good. The following appeal to the charity of the people of the North in behalf of the many negroes who followed Sherman's army in its march through Georgia, will show to what a miserable condition these poor creatures have been suddenly reduced by their who profess to be their friends. With these facts before him, it cannot take any man of ordinary judgment long to determine how little the negro is benefited by being torn from his home on the plantations of the South, to become a pauper in the overcrowded and wretched depositories upon the precarious and uncertain charity of a people already sorely oppressed with pecuniary burthens. The appeal, which follows, is published in the Washington National Intelligencer, and strongly appeals to the charitable, and the strong appeals to the argument against the policy of the Abolitionists:
APPEAL FOR THE BLACKS LIBERATED BY SHERMAN'S ARMY IN GEORGIA.
"Good men and women of the North—We earnestly appeal to you in behalf of the thousands of suffering negroes which have been torn from their homes, and are now in the hands of the Freedmen's Aid Society, or a wretched dependant upon the precarious and uncertain charity of a people already sorely oppressed with pecuniary burthens. The appeal, which follows, is published in the Washington National Intelligencer, and strongly appeals to the charitable, and the strong appeals to the argument against the policy of the Abolitionists:
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