The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

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

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAR. 16, 1863. No. 23.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

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

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

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

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

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

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE Chambersburg Street Restaurant, (recently Eckenrode's,) is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in all styles; FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can at all times be had.

CALL IN. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

BOLLINGER & BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

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

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Pepper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Prothy of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

General McClellan

EXPECTED is GETTYSBURG. Everybody will be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Shenoal Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest underclothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 12½ cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buck-skin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in first York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR, Agent.

Nov. 17, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap,

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected. H. G. CARR.

York st., Gettysburg. Dec 29, '62. 3m

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec. 29, 1862.—6m

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Cobergs, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., for sale at PICKING'S.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

CODA OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

The Muse.

☞ Mrs. Barry Cornwall Wilson's "Farewell to Winter and Welcome to Summer" are beautiful and appropriate at this season of the year. Who does not say with the poet:—

Go! Winter, go!
Thy frozen locks and tresses white,
And looks that kindle not delight,
And breaths that chills the young hearts glow,
And frowns that make the tear-drop start,
No bliss, no pleasure, can impart;
Go! Winter, go!

Come! Summer, come!
With genial skies and budding flowers,
And balmy gales and fragrant showers,
And smiles that clothe the earth in flowers,
Come! with thy bright and fairy band,
And scatter gladness o'er the land
Come! Summer, come!

Miscellaneous.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

As every man, woman and child in this broad Commonwealth, and in every State under the Federal Government, is deeply interested in this act of Congress, which is intended to muster into the service a third grand army by conscription, we give it in full as it passed both houses of Congress and received the Presidential sanction:

AN ACT

For enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, There now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a Republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility: *And whereas*, For these high purposes, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute: *And whereas*, No service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the government, and the Governors of the several States: Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support: Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support: Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt: Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support: Sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependent upon his labor for support: Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt: And no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt: *Provided, however*, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the national forces of the United States now in the military service, enrolled under this act, shall be divided into two classes, the first of which shall comprise all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of thirty-five and under the age of forty-five; the second class shall comprise all other persons subject to do military duty; and they shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for greater convenience in enrolling, calling out, and organizing the national forces, and for the arrest of deserters and spies of the enemy, the United States shall be divided into districts, of which the District of Columbia shall constitute one, each territory of the United States shall constitute one or more, as the President shall direct, and each congressional district of the respective States, as fixed by a law of the State next preceding the enrollment, shall constitute one: *Provided*, That in States which have not by their laws been divided into two or more congressional districts, the President of the United States shall divide the same into so many enrollment districts as he may deem fit and convenient.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for each of said districts there shall be appointed by the President a provost marshal, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, or an officer of said rank shall be detailed by the President, who shall be under the direction and subject to the orders of a provost marshal general, appointed or detailed by the President of the United States, whose office shall be at the seat of government, forming a separate bureau of the War Department, whose rank, pay and emoluments shall be those of a colonel of cavalry.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the provost marshal general, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to make rules and regulations for the government of his subordinates; to furnish him with the names and residences of all deserters from the army, or any of the land forces in the service of the United States, including the militia, when reported to him by the commanding officers; to communicate to them all orders of the President in reference to calling out the national forces; to furnish proper blanks and instructions for enrolling and drafting; to file and preserve copies of all enrollment lists; to require stated reports of all proceedings on the part of his subordinates; to audit all accounts connected with the service under his direction; and to perform such other duties as the President may prescribe in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the provost marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers, militiamen, or persons called into the service under this or any other act of Congress, wherever they may be found, and to send them to the nearest military commander or military post; to detect, seize and confine all spies of the enemy, who shall, without unreasonable delay, be delivered to the custody of the general commanding the department in which they may be arrested, to be tried as soon as the exigencies of the service permit: to obey all lawful orders and regulations of the provost marshal general, and such as may be prescribed by law, concerning the enrollment and calling into service of the national forces.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in each of said districts there shall be a board of enrollment, to be composed of the provost marshal, as president, and two other persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be a licensed practicing physician and surgeon.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said board to divide the district into sub-districts of convenient size, if they shall deem it necessary, not exceeding two, without the direction of the Secretary of War, and to appoint, on or before the tenth day of March next, and in each alternate year thereafter, an enrolling officer for each sub-district, and to furnish him with proper blanks and instructions; and he shall immediately proceed to enroll all persons subject to military duty, noting their respective places of residence, ages on the first day of July following, and their occupation, and shall, on or before the first day of April, report the same to the board of enrollment, to be consolidated into one list, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the provost marshal general on or before the first day of April, report the same to the board of enrollment, to be consolidated into one list, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the provost marshal general on or before the first day of May succeeding the enrollment: *Provided nevertheless*, That if, from any cause, the duties prescribed by this section cannot be performed within the time specified, then they shall be performed as soon thereafter as practicable.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the enrollment of each class shall be made separately, and they shall only embrace those whose ages shall be on the first day of July thereafter between twenty and forty-five years.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject, for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrollment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service for three years, or during the war; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers during the present rebellion; not, however, exceeding the term of three years, including advance pay and bounty, as now provided by law.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary to call out the national forces for military service, the President is hereby authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished by said district; and thereupon the enrolling board shall, under the direction of the President, make a draft of the required number, and fifty per centum in addition, and shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons so drawn, and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first upon the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on. And the persons so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served personally or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. In assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President shall take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several states in which said districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion, and shall so make said assignment as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several states, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid and the time of their service.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procuration of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory; and thereupon such person so furnishing the substitute, or paying the money, shall be discharged from further liability under the draft. And any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the provost marshal and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court martial, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to military duty, the board of enrollment shall relieve him from the draft.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all drafted persons shall, on arriving at the rendezvous, be carefully inspected by the surgeon of the board, who shall truly report to the board the physical condition of each one; and all persons drafted and claiming exemption from military duty on account of disability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the board, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree, directly or indirectly, to receive the same to his own or another's use for making an imperfect inspection or a false or incorrect report, or who shall willfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, shall be tried by a court martial, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder shall be discharged. And all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed traveling pay from their places of residence; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed traveling pay to the places of residence; and all expenses connected with the enrollment and draft, including subsistence while at the rendezvous, shall be paid from the appropriation for enrolling and drafting, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe; and all expenses connected with the arrest and return of deserters to their regiments, or such other duties as the provost marshals shall be called upon to perform, shall be paid from the appropriation for arresting deserters, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe: *Provided*, The provost marshals shall in no case receive commutation for transportation or for fuel and quarters, but only for forage, when not furnished by the government, together with actual expenses of postage, stationery, & clerk hire authorized by the provost marshal general.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any person enrolled and drafted according to the provisions of this act who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall thereupon receive from the board of enrollment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted; and such substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That such of the volunteers and militia now in the service of the United states as may re-enlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon such re-enlistment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment. And such as may re-enlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such re-enlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for enlistment provided by the fifth section of the act approved twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty one, entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property."

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment of volunteers of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one half of the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiments: *Provided*, That no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," and so forth, as requires the approval of the President to carry into execution the sentence of the court martial, be, and the same is hereby repealed, as far as relates to carrying into execution the sentence of any court martial against any person convicted as a spy or deserter; or of mutiny or murder; and hereafter sentences in punishment of these offenses, may be carried into execution upon the approval of the commanding general in the field.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve three years or during the war.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the clothes, arms, military outfits, and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier, shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away; and no person not a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements, furnished as aforesaid, which have been the subjects of any such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, shall have any right, title, or interest therein, but the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or military, and shall thereupon be delivered to any quartermaster, or other officer authorized to receive the same; and the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits, or accoutrements by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such a sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, as aforesaid.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert; or who shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing, or and part thereof; and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad, or any other public conveyance, carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft; or shall assault or obstruct any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto; or shall counsel any person to assault or obstruct any such officer, or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty as required by law, such person shall be subject to summary arrest by the provost marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorites, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That, immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall issue his proclamation declaring that all soldiers now absent from their regiments without leave may return within a time specified to such place or places as he may indicate in his proclamation, and be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of their pay and allowances during their absence; and all deserters who shall not return within the time so specified by the President shall, upon being arrested, be punished as the law provides.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That depositions of witnesses residing beyond the limits of State, Territory or district in which military courts shall be ordered to sit, may be taken in cases not capital by either party, and read in evidence; provided the same shall be taken upon reasonable notice to the opposite party, and duly authenticated.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge advocate shall have power to appoint a reporter, whose duty it shall be to record the proceedings of and testimony taken before military courts, instead of the judge advocate; and such reporter may take down such proceedings and testimony in the first instance in shorthand. The reporter shall be sworn or affirmed faithfully to perform his duty before entering upon it.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the court shall, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance to either for such time and as often as shall appear to be just: *Provided*, That if the prisoner be in close confinement the trial shall not be delayed for a period longer than sixty days.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That in time of war, insurrection or rebellion, murder, assault and battery with an intent to kill, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing with an intent to commit rape, and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial or military commission, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war; and the punishments for such offences shall never be less than those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory, or district in which they may have been committed.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer absent from duty with leave, except for sickness or wounds, shall, during his absence, receive half of the pay and allowances prescribed by law, and no more; and any officer, absent without leave, shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law or a court martial, forfeit all pay or allowance during such absence.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the commanders of regiments and batteries in the field are hereby authorized and empowered to grant furloughs for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time to five per centum of the non-commissioned officers and privates, for good conduct in the line of duty, &c., and subject to the approval of the commander, of the forces of which such non-commissioned officers and privates form a part.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered, during the present rebellion, to call forth the national forces, by draft, in the manner provided for in this act.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service as the exigencies of the service may require.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter details to special service shall only be made with the consent of the commanding officer of forces in the field; and enlisted men, now or hereafter detailed to special service, shall not receive any extra pay for such services beyond that allowed to other enlisted men.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That general officers of the war department, numbered one hundred and sixty-two, in reference to enlistments from the volunteers into the regular service, be, and the same are hereby rescinded; and hereafter no such enlistments shall be allowed.

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the grades created in the cavalry forces of the United States by section eleven of the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for which no rate of compensation has been provided, shall be paid as follows, to wit: Regimental commissary the same as regimental quartermaster; chief trumpeter the same as chief bugler; the saddler sergeant the same as regimental commissary sergeant; company commissary sergeant the same as company quartermaster's sergeant: *Provided*, That the grade of supernumerary second lieutenant, and two teamsters for each company, and one chief farrier and blacksmith for each regiment, as allowed by said section of that act, be, and they are hereby abolished; and each cavalry company may have two trumpeters, to be paid as buglers; and each regiment shall have one veterinary surgeon, with the rank of a regimental sergeant-major, whose compensation shall be seventy-five dollars per month.

SEC. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who, in time of war or of rebellion against the supreme authority of the United States, shall be found lurking or acting as spies in or about any of the fortifications, posts, quarters, or encampments of any of the armies of the United States, or elsewhere, shall be triable by a general court-martial or military commission, and shall, upon conviction, suffer death.

GEN. CAMERON IN BAD LUCK.

The tide of fortune, upon which for many years General Cameron was borne along to political honors and financial successes, seems to have turned against him with his late return from Russia. He returned to make sure of another election to the United States Senate, and failed. Next he loses his mission to St. Petersburg, and General Cassius M. Clay is restored to it. Next we are told that General Cameron is to head a negro brigade; but the negroes do not appear to be forth-coming. Lastly, we are informed, from Washington, that "the ex-Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, was robbed at his hotel this morning (Tuesday last) of everything in his room," and that "all the private papers he had with him were taken by the thief." It is time about time, with these warnings, for the General to go home, turn philosopher and philanthropist, cultivate his children, and prepare for the kingdom of heaven.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Reported for the Boston Courier.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

An enthusiastic meeting of our colored citizens was held, a few evenings since, in the cellar of G. Washington Jefferson, North street. They were called together by the summons of an influential committee, for the purpose of considering the proposition of raising a colored regiment in Massachusetts.

Cæsar Augustus Crow, Esq., was invited to the chair, and Julius Epaminondas Toney was requested to act as Secretary.—Upon taking the chair, Mr. Crow opened the meeting with the following eloquent remarks:

"Fellah Citizens and Culler'd Bredren: We is 'sembled in dese yere spacius halls on a most momenterous 'casion. 'Bellion has played hob wid dis yere country, so dat white folks is all skeered, and now dey calls on us to save de nation. Bredren, is we ekal to do it? [Voice—'We am!' and vociferous cheers.] Yes, fellah-citizens, is twenty-five tousan' niggers more'n three hund'd tousan' white men? dat's de question! [Voice—'Dey is!' and renewed stamps on the cellar floor.] Dem bein' yer sentiments, Mr. Toney'll please read the revolutions what's been drawed up."

Mr. Crow sat down upon a barrel amidst a storm of cheers peculiarly African.

The Secretary then read the following resolutions:

1. Whereashow, lookin' back trou de vista of dis war, we don't see nothin' encouragin', and lookin' throu' de retrospeck ahead, things looks wuss'n ever; resolved, sumthing's got to be done!

2. Resolved, white folks haint done nothin';

3. Resolved, it takes cullered folks to do sumthin';

4. Resolved, how's it gwine to be done?

5. Resolved, dat's de question!

The resolutions having been read, there was a great rush for the floor, and gentlemen treading upon the elongated heels of each other, there was no little confusion and outcry. Order being at length restored, Pompey Cole, Esq., was recognized by the—barrel

Mr. Cole remarked: "Mr. Cheerman, I don't know 'bout dis yere ting. Fus place, afore we licks de Souf, I wants to know what *we's* got to do 'bout it? I read a story in de *Courier* todder day 'bout some white fellah askin' a cullered gemman if he didn't mean to 'list. Says de cullered gemman, says he, 'Look you here, white man, did yah ever see two dogs a fightin' over a bone?' Wall, white man 'lowed he had. 'Berry well,' says de cullered gemman, 'did de bone fight?'

Now, den, Miss'r Cheerman on de barrel yonder, dey tells us dis's a war for liberty—for to set dem niggers out Souf free.—Well, who axed 'em to do it? Nigger out Souf didn't. He's better off afore dan he is now, kickin' 'bout atween two armies and a kutchin' it all 'round. Cullered gemmen here at de Nort didn't ax 'em. 'Pose we wants dem durty niggers cirklatin' round here a taken' business out o' our hands!—Is we gwine to shave for six cents an' black boots for two cents, like dey can? No sah, no! My sentiments is, dat if white folks had waited till culler'd people and niggers had axed 'em to fight 'bout 'em, dere wouldn't been no fighting, no way! Guv'ner Andrew can't come it over dis chile.—If he wants a dinner, I'll give him one, like Mr. Hayden did, 'cause I ain't proud; but he ain't a gwine to get my shoulder behind a musket if he kiss it all day long. No sah! an' what's more, *white sodgers don't want us no more'n we want to go!* Dis yere country'll be saler to let de white folks fight it out, an' to let de culler'd gemmen stay to home an' mind dere own business!"

The speech of Mr. Cole had such a convincing effect upon the assembly, that the efforts of President Crow, who was the only darkey in the crowd who had received a five dollar bill from the Governor, were totally ineffectual for the preservation of order. The barrel upon which he had mounted was kicked from under him, but as he fortunately alighted upon his head, he sustained no personal injury, so that he was not prevented from fulfilling his engagement to take tea with his Excellency on the following evening. His report of the proceedings of the meeting will probably be published at the expense of the State, unless it may be deemed inexpedient, as not comporting with the public welfare.

Free Press, Free Speech and Free Men in Kentucky.—Col. Gilbert, at the head of a Regiment of men, who were enlisted on pretense of vindicating the laws, and enforcing the rule of the Constitution as noticed elsewhere, prevented the assemblage of a Democratic Convention, at Frankfort, Kentucky. But this is not all. He advised the persons who sought to hold the meeting, that they would not be permitted to vote for their candidates if they nominated them; and that even if such candidates were elected, they would not be permitted to exercise their offices.

It has come to this: That a chuckle-headed Colonel—for Colonels are often sheer and contemptible chuckleheads—dictates to the American people when they shall assemble, who they shall vote for and who shall hold office.

The same despotic rule is now maturing for enforcement in Ohio. Let every freemen be warned in time; and let every patriot raise his hand to Heaven, and swear to consign the State to desolation, rather than to a doom so ignoble and so wretched.

We will have the legal and Constitutional rights of freemen in Ohio, or we will know the reason why. "It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood." Be it so.—Better this, than the stupor and degradation of despotism. Arouse, freemen of every name, and of every belief! Assemble in public meeting, peacably and in conformity with law, and assert your ancient privileges. The night of Despotism is closing darkly upon you. "Awake! Arouse! or be forever fallen!"—*Logan Gazette.*

☞ The Wayne county (O.) *Democrat* gives the following extract from a private letter received in Wooster, Ohio:

"Oh! that our friends at home would go to work and settle this unholy rebellion, WHICH CAN NEVER BE SETTLED BY WAR.

Yours truly, J. H. DOWNING."

Captain Downing, before he went into the army, was an extreme radical, and called all Democrats who entertained his present opinions "traitors." Time and experience have opened his eyes.

☞ The sentence of the court martial in the case of Gen. McKinstry is dismissal from the service. We are not told what is done with Mrs. Grimsley and others who participated in the spoils.

THE ABOLITION CARD.

Thirty years ago the Abolitionists played their card—"no Union with slaveholders."—For sixteen years, says Wendell Phillips, "I fought against this Union, because it tolerated slavery." Garrison and Smith and Abbey Kelley and Fred Douglass all have fought openly against the Union with slaveholders. One step after another, steadily, perseveringly, have these destructives pursued their course. At first they were despised and mobbed. But finally the pulpit caught up the cry—"no union with slaveholders." Churches separated.—Self-conceited christians refused to sit at the same communion table to partake of the emblems of the blood of the Savior, with christian members who owned slaves. The religious sentiment of the country was divided, and Abolitionism exulted. Their infernal work was then half accomplished. Religious books and tracts could not be printed in book houses owned in common by slave and non-slaveholders—the religious business transactions were sundered. Then a fiendish yell of triumphant exultation went up from the Abolition camp.—The work, already half done, was steadily pushed into political parties, and the Republican party was organized on the "one idea" doctrine, an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and South. The triumph of this party was hailed with further demonstrations of joy by the same mad set, who had so long defied the Constitution, and worked to break it down. "It is a great step in advance," said Phillips. I fought the Union with slaveholders, said he. "I sustain the Union now, because it wars upon slaveholders—it will no longer be a Union with them." He feels that he has triumphed. Greely, the leader of the fanatics the past ten years or more, it is quite evident, now feels that the Abolition card of thirty years ago has won at last—"no union with slaveholders." The words printed in his newspaper leave no room to doubt that he is ready for a separation of the free from the slave States.

Sad indeed it is for the Union and the people, that the warnings of the Democracy have not been heeded upon this same Abolition crusade against the Union.—*Hartford Times.*

HOW TO MAKE UNION MEN.—A gentleman who left a portion of our army, just south of Lexington, a few days ago, says that the Union troops are having "a high old time" in that region. There is no fighting going on in that part of Kentucky, and the time is filled up in making arrests of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the rebels. These persons are tried by military courts, and the way justice is dispensed is a caution to Kansas or Arkansas.

Those who furnished forage or provision to John Morgan—or those who had not the power to resist his taking them—are considered sympathizers, and punished or imprisoned, as the court shall decide. The modus operandi of these drum-head courts is as follows:

A farmer in the neighborhood is suspected of disloyalty, and is brought up standing before the military court and all his niggers are called as witnesses, to swear against their master! The following scene will explain all these grand dispensations of justice:

Colonel (acting as judge)—Cuffee, do you belong to this man? (pointing to his master.)

Cuffee—I does, yer honor.

Colonel—Did your master furnish John Morgan forage for his horses and subsistence for his men?

Cuffee—Don't spose I understand you, Massa Colonel.

Colonel—Did he furnish John Morgan forage for his horses and something to eat for his men?

Cuffee—I understand dat, yer honor. Massa John Morgan he cum to de plantation one day, and he says to Massa, "Look here, old fellow, my horses and men are hungry, I must hev something for dem to eat. Dere's no use in foolin'—*shell out your hay and corn, and your* bread and bacon. I will pay yon in 'federate money."

Colonel—Well, Cuffee, what did your master say to that?

Cuffee—Say! Why golly, Massa Colonel, he didn't want no 'federate money—didn't tink it was worth a damn, no how; and said he didn't hev mor'n enough to feed his own horses and himself and his niggers.

Colonel—What happened then, Cuffee?

Cuffee—Den Massa John Morgan, he tells his sogers to get down off der critters and help derselves, and dey did.

Colonel—Did your master make any resistance to their taking these things for themselves and horses?

Cuffee—No, he didn't fight 'em. Dere was a barn full of dem gorillas, as we call dem, wid all sorts of shootin' fixins, and Massa had but one old gun, and dat had no lock. 'Spect old Massa had too much sense for dat.

Colonel—Is your master a loyal citizen, Cuffee?

Cuffee—Spec I dosn't understand you, Massa Colonel.

Colonel—I mean, was he a Union man or a secessionist?

Cuffee—Oh dat's it. Well, dis chile doesn't know for sartin. When de gorillas was here, dey rob him, and den de was a Linkem man! and when de Linkem sogers cum, dey rob him too—den I spec he is for de oder side.

Colonel—The man is guilty. Captain, put him in the guard house till he can be taken in charge by the Provost Marshal. This court is adjourned for the present.

This is the way the Union men of Kentucky are badgered about—at the mercy of two armies, and it is really hard for them to know which one treats them with the greatest harshness.

All accounts say that a system of petty oppression has been inaugurated in their midst.

We hope a good account will be kept of those who employ negro witnesses in Kentucky and elsewhere. A day of reckoning will surely come for these political Colonels.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

"WHO ARE DISLOYAL"

Some Abolition gabblers are as flippant in the use of the terms loyal and disloyal, as if American citizens were the subjects yet of some sovereign King "by the grace of God," or some Emperor or autocrat.—Do these men know what they talk about? Noah Webster in his unabridged dictionary says:

DISLOYALTY.—Want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance or duty to a prince or sovereign authority.

Now, the foundation principle of our system of government is that the sovereign authority rests in the people—the people too of each State, as this Union is a union of STATES. The man elected to the Presidency, or to any other position, is the mere agent of the people who are sovereign.—The Constitution is the chart laid down by the sovereign authority to guide the President and all others placed in office. If those holding office assume powers not conferred by the Constitution, and the People, the real sovereigns, refuse to sanction and approve—which are "disloyal?"—Are not the "disloyal" those who prove false to their oaths, faithless and perfidious to the sovereign authority and disloyal to the Constitution of their country?

In short, to sum it