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The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.
44th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAR. 17, 1862.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.
No. 25.

Adams County
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Incorporated March 18, 1851.
President—George Swape,
Vice President—S. R. Russell,
Secretary—D. A. Buchler,
Treasurer—David McCreary,
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman, R. M. Curly, Thos. A. Marshall, S. F. Faltner, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, R. R. Schellberg, John F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Pickens, Abert Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. A. Buchler, Andrew Pollock, John Pickling, J. R. Hersh.

A. Mathiot & Son's
SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, near Fayette st. A. Mathiot & Son's, is the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bedsteads, Washstands, Dressing Cases, Mattresses of the best Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Teasels, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Egg-chairs, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Parlor Sofas, and all the latest styles of FURNITURE. Also, WOOD CHAIRS, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hot Boxes, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, School-benches, Extension Tables, and every article in the line. Persons desiring to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country. A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

The Misc.

Not a breath of wind on land, or sea!
And the snow is falling stealthily.
It lies in the church-yard cold and white,
And covers the graves quite out of sight!
It mocks at the grave-stones old and gray,
Dressing them up in bridal array!
It hangs the trees with a wintry shroud,
And makes of them all a ghastly crowd!
It rests on the branches of the pine,
And traces in white the stems of the vine!
It smoothes the heaving of the sea!
Falling and falling, so silently—
And it chills my heart, longing with pain,
For the days that were, and the night that have been.

Miscellaneous.

The Boy and the Wolf.
When I was a boy I lived among the green mountains of Vermont; in winter making snow balls, and sliding down the steep hills, and in summer and autumn wandering over the mountains after flowers or nuts, or catching the beautiful trout from the brook. By my brother in Wisconsin wrote me to come to him and I went. Our house was then on a hill called "Baxter's Prairie." The prairie was covered with flowers, and the many clear lakes around it were in full bloom. One of our neighbors had no meat for a long time, and getting out of powder, they had no game, so one day they sent up their oldest son, a boy about ten years old, for a piece of pork. As he was carrying it home, and going through a piece of woods by "Silver Lake," he heard a rustling in the leaves in a thicket by the roadside. He stopped and listened—all was still. Again he pushed forward, again the leaves rustled behind him, and he thought he heard a stealthy step. Again he stopped; everything was still except the gentle dash of the waves upon the pebbly beach, and the rapid beating of his own heart. He decided to go forward, undisturbed, not that he saw night was approaching, when the woods ahead echoed with the howl of the hungry wolf, and the savage bear and stealthily came out from their dens. So picking up a club, he again started forward. Again came the stealthy step behind him, nearer and nearer until he saw a giant and angry wolf leaping after him, and as he turned round, still clinging to his meat, the wolf was coming nearer and nearer, and might at any moment spring upon him. Still, the boy, though he trembled in every limb, did not lose his presence of mind. He remembered having heard his father say that if any one faced a wild animal and looked it square in the eye, it would not dare to attack him. He turned around and faced the hungry wolf, and commenced walking backwards towards his home, still a long mile and a half away. As the woods grew darker the wolf came nearer, showing his white teeth, with his hair bristling upon his back. The courageous boy knew that if he gave up his piece of pork, he was safe, and could run home unmolested, but he knew there were hungry ones at home awaiting his return. So he walked on, step by step. As the wolf came near, he hit him square upon the head with a stone, when with an angry "yelp" the wolf sprang into the thicket, and set up a long and dismal howl. The boy listened to hear if there were any answering howls, and hearing none took courage; but soon the savage beast, maddened with hunger, came at him again. With his club he gave him a direct blow between the eyes, which sent him howling back again into the thicket. Again and again was the contest renewed; many times did the savage, yet cowardly animal, make a spring at the lad, and many times did the brave boy beat him off, until at last he came near the log cabin of his parents, when the disappointed wolf, with a long and wailing howl, dashed away into the woods. Trembling with excitement, and wet with perspiration, the boy dropped the meat upon the floor, crying, "Mother, I've got it, mother, I've got it," and fell exhausted at his mother's feet.

Still at Work!
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Clockmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch of the trade, in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CLOCKS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, SPOONING WARE, KEYS, and all the best material, and made to order. He has also on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, including Plowshares, Axes, and all the best material, and made to order. He has also on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, including Plowshares, Axes, and all the best material, and made to order. He has also on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of BLACKSMITHING, including Plowshares, Axes, and all the best material, and made to order.

Something New
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the citizens of the town and county that he has commenced the PAINTING BUSINESS, on a large scale in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattle's Hotel, where he will try to do better and more than any other painter in the county. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and all the best material, and made to order. He has also on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and all the best material, and made to order.

Marble Yard Removed.
THE UNDERSIGNED having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of marble in the most perfect manner. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of MARBLE, GRANITE, and all the best material, and made to order. He has also on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of MARBLE, GRANITE, and all the best material, and made to order.

A. J. Cover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Falmes' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. (Sept. 5, 1859.)

Edward B. Bushler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place as above. (Sept. 5, 1859.)

D. McCauley,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buchler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR AT LAW, near Falmes' drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 29.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Blainfield, formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq. Gettysburg, April 11, 1859.

Wm. B. McClellan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House. Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. (Oct. 3, 1859.)

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickling's store, where those wishing to have a Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krantz, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. S. Steiner. Gettysburg, April 11, '59.

WILLIAMS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbon, Flannel, Plaines, Ribbons, &c., at the cheap store of A. SCOTT & SON.

The White House.

The Presidential Mansion has recently undergone very costly refitting, being entirely satisfactory to Mr. Lincoln, who seems to be possessed of some "mighty big notions." The carpet for the east parlor is a very rich Administer, woven in one entire piece—100 by 50 feet. It was made and designed expressly for that apartment. The pattern consists of three medallions, so arranged as to form one grand medallion for the whole room, and presents a most magnificent appearance. The design displays a taste of the most eclectic character. The entire ground work is composed of bouquets and wreaths of flowers and fruit.

The curtains are of rich crimson satin, trimmed with gold fringe and tassels. The lace curtains were designed and made in Switzerland expressly for this room. They are six yards long and two yards wide, and are of the finest needlework ever brought to this country.

These splendid hangings are mounted with magnificent carved gilt cornices of national design, representing a shield and the United States coat of arms.

The paper hangings for the east room are of rich crimson garnet and gold, and were also specially designed for this room. They are of precisely the same design as the hangings in Louis Napoleon's reception room in the Tuilleries. The whole room now presents a more gorgeous appearance than it has ever done, and rivals in magnificence, any similar apartment in the world.

The green room has a carpet of the same design and quality as that of the east room. The curtains and paper here have also been renewed.

The blue room has also been newly papered and carpeted, and new coverings put on the furniture. The windows have been newly curtained, with brocade and lace. Next comes the "Crimson Room," which is Mrs. Lincoln's principal reception room. This has been entirely new furnished. The furniture covering is magnificent French brocade satin, crimson, maroon and white.

The window curtains, carpet and paper hangings are all in keeping with the elegant furniture of the apartment. In this room is also a grand grand piano. The hall and stairways have also been newly carpeted and decorated. The President's private dining room has also been newly furnished with green silk brocade. The diplomatic dining room has also received similar attention in the matter of refurnishing.

The guest room, in which Prince Albert was domiciled on his late visit to this country, has been carried up in the richest possible style. The articles are of royal purity, trimmed with rich gold bullion fringe and tassels. The carpet is a heavy Union. The furniture of the richest carved rosewood. The paper hangings correspond with the balance of the room, giving the whole a regal appearance. The President's room has also been entirely refurnished, as also the Private Secretary's, Mr. Nicolay, and that of the Assistant Private Secretary, Mr. Blair.

Objects of the War.

In the report of the proceedings of Congress on Monday last we find the following, which we desire to put on record: Mr. Holman (Ind.) offers a resolution that in the judgment of the House, the unfortunate civil war into which the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, and the welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of government, without modification or change.

Mr. Lewis (Rep., Ill.) moved to lay it on the table. Carried—58, as follows: YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Bisman, Bingham, Bliss, (Pa.), Baker, Bullington, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Rose, Conkling, Craven, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Duell, Ely, Essendrop, Franchot, Frank, Hooper, Hunt, Hurlbut, (Pa.), Johnson, Johnson, Lovejoy, McKnight, Melhous, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill, (Me.) Morrill, (N.Y.) Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice, (Maine), Riddle, Sergeant, Seligwick, Shanks, Steiwer, Swingle, Van Dusen, (Pa.), Wallace, Walton, (Maine), Wheeler, White, (Ind.) Wilson, Winlow, Worcester.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bailey, (Penn.) Biddle, Blair, (Va.) Brown, (R. L.) Brown, (Va.) Calvert, Glenns, Cobb, Corning, Cox, Crisfield, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Dun, Goodwin, Granger, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg, (Michigan), Knapp, Law, Lazar, Leary, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Nixon, Noble, Ogden, Norton, Sumner, Tall, Fenclton, Pease, (Pa.), Rogers, Robinson, Bolling, (Mo.) Sheffield, Sibley, Smith, Steele, (N. Y.) Stratton, Thomas, (Mass.) Thomas, (N. Y.) Trimble, Tibbald, Wade, Ward, Wiley, Webster, Wickliffe, Woodruff, and Wright.

This is the second time since the beginning of the present session that Congress has laid on the table a resolution declaring the true purpose of the war. Mr. Holman's resolution is similar in spirit, if not in terms, to the resolution passed by the House by a vote nearly unanimous at the Extra Session; and yet we find many of the same members of Congress, who in July last voted for the Clinton resolution, declaring that this war is waged "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States," unopposedly voting on the 3d of March against the declaration that the war should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and the welfare of the whole people of the United States.

By this vote the majority in Congress have announced that they wish the war prosecuted for some other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and the welfare of the people. What that purpose is we are not at a loss to imagine—it is the destruction of the rights and institutions of the Southern States, the alteration of the present Constitution of the United States, and the termination of a new Constitution and a new Government upon principles essential to the Abolitionists, who have always been, and are now, revolutionists at heart.

The House certainly selected the most inappropriate time to register its opposition to the restoration of the authority of the Constitution. Such proceedings are not calculated to give moral strength to the Union cause in Tennessee, for to insist that great principle which Andrew Johnson has gone to that State to promote and direct. If we did not know that Congress does not represent the views of the majority of the people, we should apprehend the worst results from its treasonable machinations.

The Abolitionists on the War.
We copy the following from the London Record of February 2d, as the reported substance of a speech given by Thurlow Weed, at an entertainment given at the "venerable Bishop of Ohio," at No. 2, Pall Mall, London: "Mr. Thurlow Weed gave some details in regard to the policy of the Whig or Republican party, to which the present Federal Government belong, as to the prospects of the future, he said they, not only desired but expected emancipation as the fruit and result of the war. Slavery was and would be, burned out of every acre and rod of territory conquered from the Rebels. The slaves of Rebels were confiscated, while those of the loyal would be paid for; so that, by process of war and by legal enactment, if the United States Government were successful, slavery would cease to exist."

We extract the following from Harper's Weekly: "It is confessedly the gravest point of the war and the answer is, first of all, something must be done. We have several thousand persons within our lines who were lately slaves. They cannot be returned to slavery. They cannot be left to themselves. The Government is charged with the responsibility of their care. They must be fed, clothed and educated, and labor must be given them. In fact, the released slaves are the property of the government. A Sub-Department of the Interior should be erected for the special purpose of carrying into operation all the details necessary for the proper disposition of the slaves thus released. The exportation of a people, is not practicable. Centres of operations under sufficient military protection should be established. Then laws looking to their advance in citizenship, as such granted times as should be desirable, should follow. They would be first like a mass of rude immigrants; but after due lapse of time they would be quite as competent citizens as any other immigrants."

Naval Fight in Hampton Roads.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS.
Desperate Fighting and Loss of Life.
THE SINKING OF THE CUMBERLAND.
HER GUNS FIRING AS SHE GOES DOWN.
The Capture and Burning of the Frigate Congress.
TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF HER MAGAZINE.
A Confederate Steamer Out in Two.
THE MINNESOTA IN THE FIGHT.
ARRIVAL OF THE MONITOR.
ANOTHER DESPERATE FIGHT.
Damage to the Merrimac.
THE LOSS OF LIFE.

FORTESS MONROE, March 9.—P. M.—The long-expected and talked-of rebel steamer Merrimac has at length made her appearance in these waters. Yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of two wooden gunboats, which came out with her from Norfolk, and the Jamestown and Yorktown, which came down the James' river, she made an attack upon Newport News and the naval vessels stationed at that place.

The Merrimac was first seen from the ramparts of Fort Monroe on her way to Newport News at about a quarter before 1 o'clock. Two gunboats followed, and carried the rebel flag at their stern.

The gunboats had a French flag at their masthead, by way, as is supposed, of complimenting the French men-of-war in the roads.

The Merrimac had a flag at her bows, which was thought by some to be a commander's blue flag and by others a set down to be a black flag, but most likely the first opinion was correct. She appeared to be very low in the water. Her hull, bows and stern were covered with a sloping iron plating, extending about two feet below the water line, and meeting above like the roof of a house. At her bows, on the water line, were two sharp iron points, about six or seven feet apart. Her number of guns has been stated at twelve, but she might not have had so many. At her bows two guns were seen protruding from a long cylindrical port-hole.

The precise design of the enemy did not become apparent until between one and two o'clock, and by that time the Merrimac had got under way for the scene of action. The Merrimac (flag ship) having been disabled by the breaking of her shaft some time since, was taken in tow by the tug boats Dragon and Young America.

At about the same time the alarm signal gun of the fortress was fired, and the whole garrison promptly turned out under arms, eager for the anticipated fight.

The Tenth regiment of New York volunteers were drawn up, and briefly addressed by Col. Benitz, and all testified the greatest delight at the prospect of being into action. After being under arms for some time the garrison was dismissed until they should be wanted.

er. She followed the example of the Minnesota and Roanoke in firing on Sewell's Point, but like theirs her shot fell short.

The gunboat Mystic was also towed up in the afternoon. At sundown the Roanoke, St. Lawrence and Mystic all returned. After 4 o'clock the Merrimac continued to throw shells into the camp at Newport News, while the Jamestown and other rebel gunboats commenced firing upon the Minnesota. The latter replied as vigorously as possible, and the conflict was continued without any apparent effect until dark.

During the evening the frigate Congress was set on fire and made a brilliant spectacle. At midnight she blew up with a tremendous explosion.

During Saturday evening the Monitor, (Erisson Battery), arrived very opportunely, and at once proceeded up the river, although not prepared for immediate action having just arrived from her first sea trip. During the night only an occasional gun was fired. Both sides seemed to be willing to wait for daylight.

Reinforcements of men and ammunition were sent to Newport News early in the afternoon. But little serious damage was done there, and no one was killed.

The Battle Resumed.
This (Sunday) morning the conflict was renewed by the rebels. Until the presence of the Monitor was known to the Merrimac, the latter was engaged with the Minnesota, and but for the fortunate arrival of the Monitor the Minnesota might have been lost, as she was ground, and of course unable to do effective service.

The two iron-clad batteries now engaged each other for three or four hours at long and short range. For a long time no perceptible effect was produced upon either. Once or twice they lay close alongside and seemed almost to run into each other, but they soon re-appeared from the cloud of smoke that hovered over them.

Finally the Monitor succeeded in damaging her antagonist, battering a large hole in the port side of the Merrimac, and she soon drew off and with the whole Confederate fleet retired toward Norfolk at about 1 o'clock.

During the fight this morning the U. S. gunboat Oregon was struck by the Merrimac in her boilers, which blew up. The gunboat Zouave was also seriously damaged, and was obliged to retire. One of the rebel gunboats was cut in two yesterday afternoon by the sloop-of-war Cumberland before she sunk.

Adjutant-General J. H. Davis, Richmond, March 1st, 1862.—General Orders, No. 9.—The following Proclamation of the President is published for the information of all concerned:—
PROCLAMATION.
"By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in cities threatened with invasion, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended over the city of Richmond and the adjoining and surrounding country to the distance of ten miles, and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, with the exception of that of the Mayor of the city, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus within the said city and surrounding country to the distance aforesaid.
[SEAL.] In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and set my seal at the city of Richmond, on this first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.
[Signed.] JEFFERSON DAVIS.
II. Brigadier-General J. H. Winder, Commanding Department of Henrico, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:—
All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquor of any kind is also prohibited, and the establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

The Indians of Kansas and Nebraska.
WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole, has returned from the West. While in Kansas and Nebraska, the Indian Chief called upon him and tendered the services of his warriors for military service, but these cannot now be accepted. Upwards of 6000 loyal Indian refugees, including families from the Cherokee country, are in the lower part of Kansas.

In their retreat from the superior forces of the enemy, they threw away everything which impeded their stampede. The panic among them at that time is represented as frightful. Those Indians being in a destitute condition, Gen. Hunter supplied their immediate necessities. Commissioner Dole telegraphed to the Government authorities through his representations, Congress promptly passed an act for their relief.

The Negro to be Excluded from Illinois.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—The State Constitutional Convention to-day discussed the article which prevents negroes and mulattoes from emigrating into this State, and prohibits them from exercising the rights of suffrage, and requires the General Assembly to pass laws to carry out the provisions of the article.

The article was adopted by sections in Committee of the Whole. The report was then submitted to the Convention, and concurred in by a vote of 45 against 13.

Mexican Affairs.
Secretary Seward is preparing an elaborate and outspoken communication to Congress on the subject of the Mexican affairs, in which he will take ground that the United States are bound by every consideration of principle and policy to resist to the utmost the contemplated establishment of an adjoining monarchy by European military intervention. The document is one of the most able State papers ever issued, and will be immediately considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of both Houses.

Leesburg Taken.
On Friday week, Col. Geary advanced upon Leesburg, Va., and drove Gen. Hill, with his whole Rebel command, from the town and surrounding forts, and the Stars and Stripes now wave over all the enemy's works. Gen. Hill fell back towards Middleburg. A number of prisoners and stores were taken.

On Wednesday night the residence of the French Minister, Mercier, at Washington, caught fire from the furnace. The Provost guard were soon on the ground and could have saved the greater part of the furniture, but the Minister, hoping to subdue the flames by carrying water in buckets, kept the doors locked until it was too late to save but few pieces. The loss is about fifteen thousand dollars.

An order has been issued by Gen. McClellan, directing that there shall be inscribed upon the colors or guidons of all regiments and batteries in the service, the names of the battles in which they have borne a meritorious part. Those names will also be placed on the Army Register, at the head of the list of the officers of each regiment.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 4.—At the Territorial election yesterday, the vote was unanimous for a State Constitution. Brigham Young was re-elected Governor, and Heber C. Kimball Lieutenant Governor, without opposition.
A number of the Union citizens of St. Louis have offered a public dinner to Gen. Halleck as an appreciation of "his consummate generalship," which in three months he had redeemed Missouri, disenthralled Kentucky, and brought Tennessee again within the Union. They desired the dinner to take place previous to Gen. Halleck's departure for the immediate seat of war. The General thanks them for their courtesy, but states that the fact that he may leave the city at any moment compels him to decline the dinner. He also says that the restraints which were necessarily imposed on occasion, in order to crush the Rebels in Missouri in their mad attempt to destroy the Constitution and the Union, will very soon be removed, and St. Louis will assume her usual character as the commercial Queen of the West.
The Havana correspondent of the New York Express, writing under date of March 1, states that United States Consul General at the port, Mr. Shufeldt, has discovered that certain New York merchants are in the habit of shipping water-proof musket caps, saltpetre, powder packed in casks, and white beans, and other cereals, to agents of the Rebels at Havana, to be reshipped by them to some Southern port by vessels running the blockade. Consul Shufeldt has all the names of the parties, and he has dispatched them, with the necessary documents, to Secretary Seward, so that proceedings can be had against the traitors.