

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STABLE, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance...

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. B. McClellan, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office at West Middle street, one door west of the new House.

Wm. A. Duncan, ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

A. J. Cover, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and other business entrusted to him.

D. McConaughy, ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street).

Edward B. Buehler, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.

J. C. Neely, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and other business entrusted to him.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D., HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street.

H. Adams County, METAL FINISHING COMPANY—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

Dr. Robert Horner's NEW FAMILY DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE.

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The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1862.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

NO. 7.

New Store!

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Quinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &c.

Hardware

This subscriber has just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, prior to its being torn down. Our stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIALS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, COACH FINDINGS, SHOE FINDINGS, CABINET MAKERS' TOOLS, HOUSEKEEPERS' FIXTURES, ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.

Bargains

HATS, CAPS, BOYS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS. Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE. Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. Horner, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of PURE MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, DYE STUFFS, DRY PAINTS, and OILS, expressed and distilled.

Something New

The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattle's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, COOKIES, PASTRIES, &c., baked every day. (Sundays excepted.) All of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from the adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

Notice

THE following named soldiers are reported as deserters, from their respective companies: Capt. SHULL'S Company, John Waller, Littlestown, Samuel Evin, McSherrystown, Henry Hafer, Littlestown, Joseph Spangler, David Sell, Hanover, John Reese, Gettysburg, (substitute) Jacob Bangs, substitute for Henry Bangs.

Notice

THE above deserters will be arrested, wherever found, and sent to this camp. Five Dollars reward will be paid for each man. By order of Col. LEWIS, Commanding Camp.

Something New

KEY—An article pronounced "hard to beat"—can be had at H. G. GARRIS, June 2, 1862.

Queensware

If you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town. March 24, 1862.

Coal

DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

The Muse.

SONG OF THE DEMOCRACY.

ADDRESSED TO FATHER ABRAHAM.

We are coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand strong, To save you from the clutches of the Abolition tongue. You've heard from Pennsylvania, and from Indiana, too, And Ohio has been speaking through her 'blatant-box' to you.

We are marching, Father Abraham, to that familiar tune, With which we oft in former years we scared that same old moon.

We are coming, Father Abraham, and as we march along, We'll relieve you from the "pressure" of the Abolition throng.

We are coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand more!

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THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The military commission appointed to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the surrender of Harper's Ferry, have made their report. The commission consisted of Major General D. Hunter, U. S. A. of Vol., President; Brig. General Cadwalader, U. S. A. of Vol.; Brig. General C. A. Auger, U. S. A. of Vol.; Major Donn Platt, A. G. of Vol.; Captain F. Ball, A. D. C. of Vol.; Colonel J. Holt, Judge Advocate General.

The report severely censures the late Colonel Miles, the commanding officer, and Colonel Ford, who commanded on Maryland Heights, the latter of whom it pronounces unfit to hold any command in the army. It also censures the New York 26th regiment for disgraceful conduct, and recommends the dismissal of Major Baird from the service.

The commission has remarked freely on Colonel Miles, an old officer, who has been killed in the service of his country, and it cannot, from any motives of delicacy, refrain from censuring those in high command, when it thinks such censure deserved. The General-in-Chief has testified that General McClellan after having received orders to repel the enemy invading Maryland, marched only six miles per day, on an average, when pursuing his invading enemy. The General-in-Chief also testifies that in his opinion General McClellan could and should have repelled and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the commission fully concurs.

The report, as it appears in the newspapers, is without a date; but its publication, simultaneously with the announcement of Gen. McClellan's removal, indicates very clearly that those who have been chiefly instrumental in bringing it about, trust to the paragraph above quoted to justify, in part, the act which the sympathetic Forney calls a "military necessity." We need not, however, inform our readers that the commission which this condemns Gen. McClellan, was merely one of inquiry, and that the opinions it expresses are based upon Chief of War's statements. The General-in-Chief (Halleck) testifies to certain facts, in relation to which no rebutting testimony was introduced, and which, facts and circumstances hereafter to be made public, may so explain and modify as to render them of no force or value. Gen. McClellan has not been heard in his own defence, and until that right—a right the meaneft criminal can claim—is allowed him, we may reasonably presume his innocence.

A careful reading of the report will, we think, make it evident that the paragraph in question was an *afterthought*—that it constituted no part of the original report, and has been "sandwiched in" near the close, in a rudely disconnected style, for a special purpose—and that purpose by no means creditable to the General-in-Chief. This is all the more evident from the fact, that the report, with this paragraph in it, is self-contradictory. The charge it brings against Gen. McClellan, is substantially negatived by both a precedent and subsequent paragraph, as these extracts will show:

"Gen. McClellan established his headquarters at Frederick City on the morning of the 13th of September. On the night of the 13th, after the evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles directed Captain (now Major) Russell, of the Maryland cavalry, to take with him a few men and endeavor to get through the enemy's lines and reach some of our forces. Gen. McClellan is possible, and report the condition of Harper's Ferry, that he could not hold out more than 48 hours, unless re-enforced, and to urge the sending of re-enforcements. Capt. Russell reached Gen. McClellan's headquarters at 9 o'clock, on the 14th of September, and reported his condition of Harper's Ferry. Immediately upon his arrival Gen. McClellan sent off a messenger, as Capt. Russell understood, to Gen. Franklin.

"At 10 a. m., Capt. Russell left for Gen. Franklin's command, with a communication from Gen. Franklin from Gen. McClellan. He reached Gen. Franklin about 3 o'clock that afternoon, and found him engaged with the enemy at Crampston's Gap. The enemy were driven from the Gap, and the next morning, the 15th, Gen. Franklin passed through the Gap, advancing about a mile, and finding the enemy drawn up in line of battle in his front, drew his own forces up in line of battle. While thus situated, the commanding in the direction of Harper's Ferry, which had been heard very distinctly by all the morning—Harper's Ferry being about seven miles distant—suddenly ceased, whereupon Gen. Franklin sent word to Gen. McClellan of the probable surrender of Harper's Ferry by Col. Miles, and that it was necessary to proceed further in that direction."

From the above it very clearly appears that Gen. McClellan lost no time in responding to Col. Miles' demand for re-enforcements—that Gen. Franklin was "immediately" that the word—ordered toward Harper's Ferry. The reasons given for his delay or failure, are, or ought to be, sufficient—the enemy were in his way.

But, to another extract, and one still more irreconcilable with the accusation against Gen. McClellan than the above: "The evidence thus introduced confirms the commission in the opinion that Harper's Ferry, as well as Maryland Heights, was prematurely surrendered. The garrison should have been satisfied that relief, however long delayed, would come at last, and that a thousand men killed at Harper's Ferry would have made a small loss to the two thousand at Antietam. How important was this defence we can now appreciate. Of the 67,000 men composing at that time the whole of Lee's army, more than one-third were attacking Harper's Ferry, and of this, the main body was in Virginia. By reference to the evidence, it will be seen that this very moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights, his little army was in reality relieved by Generals Franklin and Sumner's corps, which were within six miles of its position."

Now, if the facts stated in these extracts be true—that Gen. McClellan, immediately upon the arrival of Captain Russell, ordered Gen. Franklin to the relief of Col. Miles—and that at the very moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights, he was in reality relieved by Generals Franklin and Sumner's corps—how can the charge that Gen. McClellan failed to relieve and protect Harper's Ferry be made out? The report, so far as Gen. McClellan is concerned, proves entirely too much. Setting aside its self-contradictions, does it not appear palpably unjust, if Gen. McClellan was answerable for the surrender, that Ford should be dismissed from the service, and the lead Miles censured? The attempt to detract from the credit of Gen. McClellan's campaign in Maryland, which is evident throughout this report, is so mean a thing that we are surprised a soldier like Col. Halleck—by courtesy, at least, a man of honor—should take a hand in it. "The whole world has been ringing with the miracle of that swift and splendid Maryland campaign. It was the most rapid and successful, considering the worn-out and demoralized army to the command of which McClellan was suddenly called," which history relates. This accusation would be laughed at, if it were not too serious a business for laughter."

It seems to us that the part taken in this affair by the General-in-Chief has been prompted more by petty jealousy of a great superior officer, or by a mean desire to cultivate good relations with the Administration, than an honest wish to serve his country by removing an officer whom he believed to be an obstacle to the success of the army.—Reading Gazette.

HOW MARTIAL LAW WORKS.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

We exclude other matter for the purpose of laying before the public another case of heinous and infamous outrage committed by one of President Lincoln's minions under the martial law proclamation. The case of Mrs. Brinsmade, as related by the New York World, and fully sustained by official authority, will arrest the attention and excite the indignation of the whole American people, not only against the brute, Kennedy, but against an Administration that resorts to such means and employs such agents to violate justice and trample upon liberty and humanity.

From the N. Y. World. Whoever has a sister, a wife, or a daughter, and wishes to know what a tender hearted woman would learn (beyond what Naples and the Inquisition can teach) to what outrageous lengths the unbridled, unpunished exercise of unlawful and domestic power will carry her, may learn from the following evidence in the case of Mrs. Brinsmade, which we publish this morning.

Mrs. Brinsmade, a young and beautiful woman, hardly out of her teens, possessing therefore neither the self-resistance, nor the experience of the matured woman of the other sex, two months ago came North under a pass from Gen. Butler, in the New Orleans steamer, in order to spend the winter with her relatives in Washington and Troy. Arriving at Washington, she came with her mother and sister, accompanied without trial, denied communication with her friends, kept closely guarded, at length brought on to this city and thrown into prison in the Forty-seventh street station, where she was kept in the custody of the military police, in the charge of her friends, who apply civilly to know its cause. They are assailed with imprecation and threats that they shall be locked up if the inquiry is repeated. Assured by a deputy that the prisoner is to be sent to her father in New Orleans by the next steamer, her friends content themselves with the hope that, although every form of law, constitution, and personal liberty has been violated by one of their appointed custodians, the sufferer had at least escaped without loss of life or of that which is dearer.

But her wrongs were not yet ended. They did not know the Kennedy, who they had never heard of, until a letter was received by one of her friends, from which it was learned that she was still a close prisoner in the Forty-seventh street station, where she was kept by military police, with prisoner's fare, a part of the time protracted by illness as well as grief, every instance of decency thus violated as well as every form of law.

Two ladies then apply to the Kennedy for permission to see their friend. It is denied. They ask what are the charges and who the accusers. "I, the Kennedy, am the accuser; I arrested her, I put her and keep her where she is, and she ought to be kept there."

Hopeless of redress from the brute within this intemperate blast up and down through all his lineage and in all his posterity, Mrs. Brinsmade's friends applied to Provost Marshal General Draper. Mr. Draper promptly addressed himself to the Judge Advocate General, who said that he knew nothing of the case; to Mr. Kennedy, who replied that she was held by order of Col. Baker, provost marshal of Washington; to Col. Baker and the Assistant Secretary of War, who replied (proving that the Kennedy of course lied) that this arrest had been made by one of Mr. Kennedy's officers, and that Mrs. Brinsmade was detained by him without any authority whatever. The War Department, through Mr. Draper got from the Kennedy an order for the lady's release, went in person and executed it, and left her in the charge of her friends.

It is but justice to say that the War Department is no further responsible for this particular outrage than as responsibility is implied in its having been guilty of similar ones in its having committed despotic and illegal power into the hands of a petty Goliath, and its having license to which the itches of a paltry police despot and the instincts of a brute had goaded him on.

Mr. Draper only needs to be said, to those who do not know him, that his judgment and his sense of justice are not second or long appeal, and that the functions of an office which never ought to have been created are redeemed from utter demerit by whom it never ought to have been assumed.

James D. Bright.—It is confidently asserted that the Indiana Legislature, which met in January, will elect Jesse D. Bright United States Senator for the short term, and Thomas A. Hendricks for the long term, beginning 4th of March, 1863. It would be a curious spectacle to see a Senator returned to a seat from which he was expelled for alleged acts of disloyalty to his Government, but there are some notable precedents in history, not the least of which is the case of John Wilkes, who was repeatedly expelled by the British House of Commons, and as often returned by his constituents.

D. C. Nauman, Esq. Dem. and editor of the Eastern Sentinel, is elected a member of the House of Representatives by 2,500 majority. Well done, old Northampton.—About fourteen months ago Mr. Nauman's office was entirely destroyed by an Abolition mob who, of course, made the attack in the night, and behind the editor's back.

A Joke of the President.—A Washington letter writer says that when Col. Forney inquired of him how he felt about New York, Mr. Lincoln replied: "Somewhat like that boy in Kentucky, who stubbed his toe while running to see his sweetheart. The boy said he was too big to cry, and far too badly hurt to laugh."

Enthusiastic Demonstration at Trenton in Honor of the Hero.

SPEECH OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

PATRIOTIC ADVICE TO HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 18, Midnight. The demonstration in honor of General McClellan by the citizens of Trenton, postponed yesterday on account of the weather, took place this evening.

As early as six o'clock the crowd began to assemble, and by seven the street in front of the State Street House was a perfect jam. Every window was occupied by the fair daughters of Trenton and the surrounding country. Cheers were called for and given over and over again with hearty good will for General McClellan. All felt the inspiration of the moment, and that they were showing to him their appreciation of his great military talents, his unswerving patriotism, and his conduct as a man.

At nine o'clock, the Trenton Cornet Band, under the able leadership of Mr. B. K. McClurg, arrived in front of the hotel, and opened the serenade by performing most admirably, first, pot-pourri from the opera of "Puritani"; second, pot-pourri of national airs.

After the performance of the second piece, Andrew Dutcher, Esq., ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Jersey, came forward to introduce General McClellan to the assembled multitude.

As soon as the General appeared at the front of the Hotel, he was greeted with the most tumultuous applause. Cheer followed cheer throughout the entire square; ladies waved their handkerchiefs and joined in the applause. It was with the greatest difficulty that any kind of order could be restored. At last the General was able to respond:

MY FRIENDS—For I feel that you are all my friends—I stand before you, not as a maker of speeches, not as a politician, but as a soldier. I came among you to seek quiet and repose, and from the moment of my arrival I have received nothing but kindness. Although I appear before you as a stranger, I am not altogether unacquainted with your history. Your gallant soldiers were with me in every battle from the stage of Yorktown to the battle of Antietam, and here I bear witness to their devotion to the cause for which we are fighting. (Here the uproar compelled the General to cease for a few moments.) I also have to speak of the ever faithful, ever true Taylor; the dashing, intrepid Kearney—men who have given their lives for the maintenance of our government. And before bidding you good night, I have this piece of advice to give you: While the Army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, for your Nationality and your Rights as citizens.

After returning to his rooms, the band performed a chorus from the opera of "Ernani," and the "McClellan Polka," composed and the leader of the band and dedicated to the General. Here the crowd called again for the General in the most vociferous manner, when he appeared at his window and reiterated his former words.

No such demonstration, political or otherwise, was ever before witnessed in Trenton. It was a tribute to a true man, and one worthy of the gallant State of New Jersey and her citizens.

The deed which the malignant cabal of radicals, who are pledged to destroy the Union that safety for the first time, has shown plotting for a year past, is at last consummated. Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the army of the Potomac. To say that the announcement of his removal—which was first made through the papers of last Sunday—look the country by surprise, expresses very feebly the deep sensation that it excited in the public mind. And yet, to those who know the powerful influences that were at work—inspired by the abolition press, and who have shown himself too ready to yield, because his sympathies are altogether in that direction—the sacrifice of McClellan need have occasioned no surprise. The only matter of surprise to them, should be that it was not consummated long ago.

The official order, "relieving" General McClellan of his command, was accompanied by the publication of a communication from General Halleck to the Secretary of War, which it is evident, was intended as an apology for what a justification of the act. But, the impartial reader will pronounce it at once a lame apology and a justification. The most it proves is that the supplies which Gen. McClellan needed for the army were not furnished in the resources of the central departments upon which he made requisitions would allow. It by no means proves that they were equal to the necessities of his Army, or sufficient to place it in a condition to move forward rapidly as the authorities at Washington demanded. That they were not, so we may reasonably infer from the fact that the movements of his Army were delayed. One of General McClellan's characteristics is cautiousness. He prefers to wait, even at the risk of incurring the charge of inaction, rather than sacrifice the lives of the men under his command by a rash, hasty or premature movement. The opposite policy has been tried, and the country has suffered as a result of the experiment. The impatient clamor of "the Richmond" resulted in the disgraceful rout of Bull Run. The dashing style of fighting, which Gen. Pope was brought from the West to inaugurate, ended in the disastrous results of the battle of Manassas, rather than the sacrifice of the lives of the men under his command by a rash, hasty or premature movement. The opposite policy has been tried, and the country has suffered as a result of the experiment. The impatient clamor of "the Richmond" resulted in the disgraceful rout of Bull Run. The dashing style of fighting, which Gen. Pope was brought from the West to inaugurate, ended in the disastrous results of the battle of Manassas, rather than the sacrifice of the lives of the men under his command by a rash, hasty or premature movement.

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