The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1863.

INLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The bill to charter the Inland Telegraph Company has passed both branches of the Legislature. The first section provides that David Wills, Joel B. Danner, Henry J. Stable, George Arnold and R. G. McCreary, of Gettysburg, A. W. Eichelberger and Henry Wirt, of Hanover, Wm. McLellan, J. Allison Eyster and George W. Brewer, of Chambersburg, Wm. P. Schell and Alexander King, of Bedford, and Wm. M. Herah, of Pittsburg, and their associates, stockholders, &c., be constituted a body politic for constructing a Telegraph line from the Hanover Junction, in York county, through the boroughs of Hanover, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Somerset, to Pittsburg, and from that point to the Ohio State line, under the style of the Inland Telegraph Company, with power to sell, declare dividends, &c.

The second section makes the capital stock $200,000, divided into 4000 shares of $50 each.

The third section provides that "said corporation shall have power to connect by contract with other persons or corporations, having other telegraphic lines within or out of this State, for the purposes aforesaid, and it may also form a union with any company or companies or associations now incorporated, or that may hereafter be incorporated by this Commonwealth, or any other State, so that the stock of said companies may constitute a common stock, upon such terms and conditions as the said companies or associations respectively shall agree upon, and that as soon as such union shall be effected and a true copy of the agreement made for that purpose, duly certified under the corporate seal of said companies, shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, the stockholders of said companies shall become one body corporate and politic, under such name and style as they shall adopt and agree upon and embody in their certificate, with all the rights and privileges incident to a corporation, and with all the rights, powers and privileges which by virtue of this act are vested in the company hereby incorporated."

The fourth section authorizes the purchase of connecting or side lines.

The fifth section provides for the election of a President and six Directors within one year.

Section sixth fixes the time for the elections on the first Tuesday of October.

Section seventh gives each share of stock a vote.

Section eighth authorizes the construction of works, edifices, fixtures and structures, along and across turnpikes, highways, waters and lands, with proper compensation to owners.

Section ninth provides that all differences in regard to damages to lands, &c., be adjusted in accordance with the general railroad act.

A meeting of the corporators will take place, in Gettysburg, in May next, for the purpose of organization.

CONNECTICUT.

This State has, as usual, gone for the Abolitionists, but by a much smaller majority than last year's. Buckingham is elected Governor over Seymour by probably 2,500 majority. Last year it was 9,148.—The Abolitionists elect three members of Congress—Henry C. Deming in the First district, Augustus Bandagee in the Third, and John H. Hubbard in the Fourth. The Democrats elect one member, James E. English, in the Second district. The Democracy of Connecticut have made a good fight, under all the circumstances, against the whole power of the administration concentrated against them—a glorious fight.—They did all they could, and more we did not expect.

Had there been "fair play" the Democrats would have carried the State. The following paragraph deserves to be pondered by all fair-minded men:

A correspondent of the Hartford Times states the fact that at Carver Hospital, in Washington, Dr. Storrs permitted any soldier, fit to travel, to go home to Connecticut to vote, provided he promised to vote for Buckingham; but Democrats were not allowed to go at all!

Wisconsin.—The returns of the election in Wisconsin indicate the success of Judge Cottren, Democrat, to the Supreme Bench.

Ohio.—The returns of the spring elections in Ohio thus far are highly favorable to the Democrats.

☞ Our friends may rely upon it that Pennsylvania is overwhelmingly and unchangably Democratic. We have watched the spring election returns, in the various counties, with the closest care, and have no hesitation in predicting that the Abolitionists will be in a minority at the next fall election by 50,000 at least. The change in public sentiment is astounding—or, rather would be, if there was not so much cause for it.—*Erie Observer.*

Making it Practical.—The *Journal of Commerce* says it is proposed to insert in the pledge of the Loyal Union League, which has been circulated, the additional clause, "and we further agree that if drafted, we will go into the army in person, instead of paying the $300 authorized for exemption."

☞ The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that there are *three thousand eight hundred and eighty-two* persons employed in collecting the national tax. Quite an army of office holders, who, as long as they are taking money out of the Administration, are "unconditional" in support of it.—Their "loyalty" is well paid for.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The *Age*, in the following article, drives the nail and clinches it:

Napoleon declared the French people incapable of self-government, as long as they persevered in the habit of considering every question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of the country, as involving a change of rulers. In this manner, he said, no parliamentary opposition can be organized without threatening the existing government, be the form of it republican, royal or imperial.

The disposition to secure power at home had too often trifled with the true welfare and dignity of the country. Statesmanship had been sacrificed to political intrigue, until the people, who plainly saw that they were but the playthings of ambitious demagogues, willingly surrendered to a single man capable of introducing order and system into the deranged machinery of the state.

We must take care not to fall into the same error. The *Presidential question*, with us, threatens to take the place of the dynastic quarrels of France, and, if the foresight and virtue of the American people do not guard against it, may yet lead to the establishment, for an indefinite period, of the one-man power. Let us see what the Presidential question has done for us since the advent of Mr. Lincoln—how it has been controlling the question of peace or war, and what effect it is at this moment producing on every measure proposed or acted upon by the Administration.

The Republicans, after opposing the Democratic party for a number of years, finding that they alone could not elect a President, struck hands with the Abolitionists, who, as the price of their alliance, claimed the Chief Magistracy for Mr. Lincoln. The *Presidential question* overrode principle; the majority surrendered to a small but active minority.

When the election of Mr. Lincoln threatened to cause the dissolution of the Union, a worthy and experienced statesman proposed what, after him, was called the Crittenden Compromise, and which, had it been adopted in form, as it had been by the hearts of an immense majority of the people, would have prevented civil war. But it was thought that the passage of the Compromise would give the Democrats the next President, and it was voted down. Peace was sacrificed to the *Presidential question.*

When the Peace Conference met, terms of arrangement were again proposed and discussed; but they were all rejected, because the party in power feared that their adoption might affect the next Presidency.—Actual hostilities, they reasoned, would so strengthen the hands of the Executive, by the increase of patronage, that the next Presidential election would be secured to the party in power. The Peace Convention was sacrificed to the *Presidential question.*

When the war broke out the active and restless spirit of party at once sought to control the appointment of the commanding generals. They had a warning example, as they thought, before them. In the Mexican war a Democratic President, Mr. Polk, had given the military control to two generals, Scott and Taylor, neither of whom was of his own party, nor had they any other qualification to recommend them to a Democratic President than pre-eminent fitness for the place which they were called upon to fill. Both were successful; both became candidates for the Presidency, and one of them was actually elected. Mr. Polk sacrificed the *Presidential question* to the honor, the dignity, and the triumph of the national arms. The party now in power had no idea of sacrificing themselves in the same manner to the welfare of the country. They looked upon the conquest as certain, and were determined to bestow the honor of it upon one of their beaten candidates for the Presidency. General Fremont was the man, and the country paid dear for the selection.

After the unfortunate affair of Bull's Run, the mortification and anguish of the hour called General McClellan to the command of the army of the Potomac; but he was not allowed full sway, lest his victories might be translated into a *Presidential question*, and he was teazed and tormented, and at last removed from the army.

General Burnside was appointed General McClellan's successor against his own better judgment, and paid dearly for the distinction conferred upon him. He is a brave man; but after the affair at Fredericksburg, there is no fear of his interfering with the *Presidential question.*

We do not know whether our commanding generals and admirals are ambitious; but if they are, and are not of the political stripe of the party in power, they must be cautious lest too rapid a success might excite the jealousies of those who look upon battle-fields as involving the *Presidential question.*

Again, the enthusiasm for the war has, for the last six months, been on the wane. Enthusiasm of every kind requires an occasional encouragement, in the shape of success, and the news from the army was not inspiriting. To revive the drooping hopes of the people, all fair and unfair means are now resorted to, promises are made to be broken, patriotism is simulated, new issues are presented, and cajolery and threats alternately used to scrape together the various fragments of parties, for what? For the restoration of the Union? No!—The Union is the pretext; the real question at stake, is the next *Presidential question.*

It is the *Presidential question* which rules the hour—which interferes with the army and navy—with the revenue and the currency—with the administration of justice, with the liberty of the citizen and of the press, and to which may yet be sacrificed the permanency of the Republic. We may look down on other nations, who have been less successful in guarding their liberties than we have heretofore been; but, unless we gather new strength and energy from the lessons of the past, we may yet sink below their level.

☞ The Republicans are very jubilant over the election of their candidate for Governor in Rhode Island, but as their late Governor fired a salute in consequence of General M'Clellan's removal, we do not discover in the result any great cause for Republican bonfires.

☞ An officer in the 111th regiment, writing home, says, "Little Mac still remains the idol of the soldiers. Give him back to us, and if the Administration lets him alone, we will promise to be in Richmond before the next 4th of July."

TRUE TO THE LETTER.

The Boston *Post* truly says: "We have never heard of a Democrat proposing 'peace upon any terms'—never have heard any proposition for peace from a Democrat except upon condition of the supremacy of the Constitution, the restoration of the Union and the acknowledgment of the General Government by thirty-four States.—The only proposition for the 'immediate cessation of hostilities' and 'peace upon the best attainable terms' comes from the Radical Republicans. The truth of the matter is, the radicals are the only disunionists at the North; and to cover up their hypocrisy, they endeavor to divert attention from their falsehoods by nicknaming the Democrats 'Copperheads,' and calling for their blood, as Cassius M. Clay did in desiring the execution of Horatio Seymour and ex-Governor Wright at the Brooklyn meeting, who said all who opposed the policy of the present administration should have their heads cut off, and as Gov. Blair, of Michigan, did in expressing a wish to import guillotines. To all of this we can offer no better comment than to adopt the words of a cotemporary:

* * * "The radicals would fain provoke the Democrats into a revolution so as thereby to get an excuse for the establishment of a remorseless despotism. It is not for the party of law and order to assist them in such a purpose. Let us, by any means, save the government of our fathers alive until we can possess and administer it, and restore it to its ancient scope and strength. The Democracy is the party of law and order. It is for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. Whether it is for the Union by war, or the Union by peace, is a matter which may fall to it to decide in 1864."

WHO ARE LOYAL?

The only "loyal" Union League, says the *N. Y. Express*, is just now the the Democratic party. If the Whig party existed, there would be another Union party,—another Union League;—but, now that the Whig party is dead, the only loyal Union League left is the old National Democratic party, which, for sixty odd years, carried on "the Government," without arbitrarily arresting anybody; without having occasion to try anybody for treason; without insurrection, beyond what the Abolition fanatics created; without civil war, and with such general prosperity and happiness that three millions of people, under their auspices, grew up to be thirty millions, with power and empire extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and with glory and honor all over the globe. This party is now the only Union League party left.—Restore to them the country and its government, and in a very, very short time, they will end this civil war, and bring back into the Union the seceding States, by demonstrating to them that they are fighting for nothing, and have, under the Constitution, all the security for life and property in their States that any rational human being can ask for.

The new Union Leagues that are springing up are nothing but the sectionalism that laid down the Chicago platform, elected Abraham Lincoln, and thereby rent the land in twain. They are a new name for a very old thing,—old John Adams's Federalism, alien and sedition laws,—violence in Government, interference in private affairs,—ever intermeddling, perpetual wrangling,—underground railroads, personal liberty bills, Maine laws, etc., etc. Every really Union Leaguer now belongs to the Democratic party,—at least until the elections are over, and "the Government" is rescued from the men who hold that some "one man" is "the Government," and that the Constitution belongs to him.

WHO ENCOURAGE THE REBELS?

We have all along insisted that the main encouragment received by the rebels, and the leading cause of their vindictive measures, was to be found in the Abolition journals of the North. We have plenty of proof to this effect, but in the crowded state of our columns have found no opportunity to publish it heretofore. But we cannot omit any longer the following testimony from the letter of a soldier connected with the army near Vicksburg. He says:

"The Union cause at the South has suffered more at the hands of Republican papers than from all other reasons. Circulating among the people far beyond our lines, these papers are read and commented upon. From the Chicago *Tribune* and other papers of that class, people here get the impression that the first, last and only object of this war is to free niggers. From such papers we learn that bands of "Copperheads," "Traitors," "Butternuts," and all manner of dangerous organizations are springing up in the North as if by magic. From that class of papers we learn here that the entire North is in danger from civil war; that treason is rapidly on the gain. All Democratic papers are by these sheets stigmatized as treasonable ones, till the rebels here believe that the North will, in less than six months, outdo the South even in treasonable schemes, and that the entire army will be needed at home to suppress rebellion there."

HOOKER AND McCLELLAN.

The Republican papers have been publishing a statement that Gen. Hooker, in his testimony before the War committee, said the failure of the Peninsula campaign was attributable to the incompetency of the commanding General, McClellan. Gen. Hooker indignantly denies ever having made this false and disgraceful allegation, and the Government organ at Washington, the Republican, says it "has the best authority for stating that the report is *wholly false.* Gen. Hooker did not give any such testimony." What lie will next be started by the official enemies of General McClellan?

☞ The House at Harrisburg, on Thursday, passed the bill fixing the conscientious scruple fine at $300—to be paid into the county treasuries.

On Thursday, Mr. Pershing, from the committee appointed to investigate the allegations of attempted fraud and corruption in the election of United States Senator, submitted to the House their report, which recites the evidence of T. J. Boyer, Dr. Earley, Mr. Graber, and others, and concludes by expressing an opinion of the guilt of Gen. Cameron.

Union Leagues.—A friend from one of the Hudson river towns writes to us, in a half public half private way. He makes mention of a Union League in his place, which, however, he says was "short-lived, supposed to have died of a town meeting."

Our Union Leagues here do not give up the ghost after a meeting; but they do as good a thing almost—that is: they first divide, and then devour each other.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record.*

TRUTH WELL SPOKEN.

We have before us the speech of the Hon. Philip Johnson, of Northampton, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the Conscription Bill. We regret that its length will prevent us from laying it before our readers, as it is a clear and masterly review of the rise and progress of the Republican party, which has brought so much ruin and distress upon our unhappy country.—There is one sentiment, however, in the mutiplicity of good things contained in the speech, that especially commends itself to notice. "We must save this country," said Mr. Johnson, "and I assert here to-day that there is no hope for the country, except in the deep-rooted Democracy of the people. You will have no thirty years war. Two years more and your power will vanish from you as the snow before the warm sun of spring. I know that this bill and other kindred measures are intended to enable you to hold on, but you might as well try to dam the waters of the Mississippi as to prevent the people of this great country from resuming the power of this government, which has been so much abused in your hands. The people want the Union restored and this government maintained and administered according to the Constitution, because it is their Union, their government, and their Constitution, and the Democracy are with them, and they know it."

AN UNQUESTIONING SUPPORT.

We are asked by the bogus "Union Shrickers"—the League organs—to give an "unconditional, unquestioning support to the Administration"—they call it Government. How can any rational man give such a support to an administration which is thus characterized by an abolition contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly:*

"A stealthy, cunning, unscrupulous, desperate, devilish foe has seized the nation by the throat, and threatens its life. The government is strong, courageous, determined, abundantly able to make a successful resistance, and even to kill the insolent enemy; but—*it is muzzled*—muzzled here by conservative counsels, and there by radical complaints; by the overcautious policy of one General and headlong haste of another; by a too tender regard for slavery in some States, and by a too zealous anxiety for instant emancipation in others; by fear of provoking opposition in one quarter, and by a blind defiance of all obstacles in another."

☞ Governor Tod, of Ohio, was arrested by the Sheriff of Fairfield county on the 1st of April, on the charge of kidnapping Dr. Olds, an indictment having been found against him for that offence by the grand jury of Fairfield county. The Governor was taken before Judge Johnson of the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail to appear before the court of Fairfield county in June next. It will be remembered that Dr. Olds, a leading Democrat of Fairfield county, was arrested by the United States Marshal under the martial law proclamation of the President, at the instance of Governor Tod, carried to Washington and confined in prison there for some time, when, like others, he was released without trial. He was represented to the government as a "dangerous man" by Governor Tod.

☞ Forney has confessed that the object of the "Union Leagues" is to elect an Abolition President in 1864. This must be consoling to weak-headed Democrats who join them from "patriotic" motives. Judge Woodruff made a speech at a "Union League" meeting in Cincinnati, on Friday evening of week before last, when he confessed that the "League's object is to carry the coming elections, and to organize so as to *carry them by bloodshed* if necessary."

WELL SAID.

Mr. C. C. Burr, of New Jersey, week before last, addressed the Democracy of Stanford, Conn., in which he discanted upon the new doctrine set up by the politicians, that the "President is the Government." The speaker remarked that the government was composed of more branches than the Executive, and that as well might

"An organ grinder say that he was the organ as Mr Lincoln say he is the government."

That is the idea exactly. Whoever claimed that Mr. Polk was the government during the Mexican war, when Mr. Lincoln was opposing that war with all his might—when those who are now leading Republicans were wishing our gallant soldiers welcomed "with bloody hands to hospitable graves?" Mr. Lincoln is for the time being the Executive of the Nation, and while he administers the government within the Constitution which he has sworn to support, he is entitled to our respect; but if he does wrong, no man necessarily opposes the government by opposing his acts.

The Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.—The New York presses devote many of their columns to the publication of this miserable, garbled, partisan document, published for the express purpose of destroying the reputation of some of our best generals, and to conceal the faults of those in regard to whom the public has already formed a judgment, which the "Committee," composed of such pure and impartial men as Messrs. Wade, Chandler and Covode, is not likely to upset. We would as soon leave it to a committee of news boys to report on the motion of the planets, as to a committee of Radical fanatics to decide on the conduct of the war. On such matters one good general or staff officer regularly educated for his profession is worth a whole regiment of Radical Congressmen. *Ne sutor, &c.—Phila. Age.*

The Military Regularly Employed in Elections.—The roads of late have been crowded with soldiers from the Army of the Potomac, hurrying back to their various homes to vote against Colonel Seymour. All these soldiers, says the New York *World*, tell the same story: they got their furloughs upon the express condition that they would vote the Republican ticket. The Democrats in the Connecticut regiments were not allowed furloughs. How can the war prosper in the hands of an Administration that thinks so much of a local election as to take soldiers from the field to vote, at the commencement of what may be the final, and certainly is the most important campaign of the war?

Fraud and Humbug.—Who ever heard of the political humbugs called "Union Leagues" until the nigger worshippers were "flaxed out" at the polls? Was ever such cunning—was ever such impudence? Are there any Democrats so credulous as to be gulped down in the maw of this Abolition monster? If there be such, they can be made to believe that charcoal is white as the driven snow.

☞ The Providence *Post* says Democracy found just one enemy in Rhode Island, namely—money. A single corporation promised fifty thousand dollars to secure a Republican triumph in the Eastern Congressional District, and the *Post* believes the money was given and used.

☞ "The Union and the Constitution!"

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

All interest is now centered in the attack on Charleston, S. C. Advices received by the Government from the fleet before Charleston up to the 3d instant, state that at that time the combined land and naval forces were off Stono Inlet, twelve miles from the city, waiting for fair weather.—Richmond papers of Wednesday, the 8th inst., state that official intelligence was received there that the Federal iron-clads, and gunboats had succeeded in crossing the bar on Tuesday, and had come to anchor. The Confederates' lay between them and the forts, awaiting the attack. All the women and children, it is said, have left the city in anticipation of the fight.—Reports were received at Hilton Head that the Confederates threaten to attack the Federal forces remaining there.

LATER.

THE ATTACK COMMENCED ON TUESDAY.

Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

INCESSANT AND HEAVY FIRING.

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday morning says:

Considerable excitement was created yesterday when it was announced on the bulletin boards that the long expected attack on Charleston had commenced. The news is received through Richmond papers of Thursday. The battle began on Tuesday morning, four monitors being at first engaged, and were subsequently joined by five others and the iron-clad Ironsides. The firing was kept up until five o'clock, when it gradually diminished. One hour before the battle ceased the Ironsides and Keokuk withdrew, apparently disabled, and it is said the latter subsequently sunk off Morris Island. The firing from the fleet was concentrated in Fort Sumter, the vessels lying three thousand yards distant. The Confederate loss in the fort was one killed and five wounded. The shore batteries were not heard from. At half-past one o'clock on Wednesday seven of the turreted iron-clads and the Ironsides were within the bar, and twenty-two of the blockading vessels in sight, but there were no indications of an intention to renew the conflict. This is the substance of the Confederate account, and up to a late hour last night it was the only news of the battle that had been received by the authorities at Washington. The Keokuk, reported as sunk, is a ram-Monitor, having two stationary turrets, each containing one gun, working on a pivot.

LATEST.—BY TELEGRAPH.

Heavy Fighting Going On.

The following dispatch (we could have wished it more definite) was received here by telegraph yesterday:

[*Balt. American Extra, Saturday Evening.*]

Our forces have captured one of the enemy's forts at Charleston. The land forces are within sight of the City. Heavy fighting is going on.

The rebel army on the Rappahannock has put out double pickets to prevent the Richmond papers from reaching our lines.

WAR NEWS.

An arrival from Hilton Head reports that Jacksonville, Fla., has been burned by the forces under Colonel Rust, in return for the attempt of the Confederates to shell it and kill the Union inhabitants. According to another account the town was destroyed by the troops, without the authority of the officers, as at Pensacola. At any rate, both statements agree as to the evacuation by the white and negro forces stationed there, and that all that now remains of the once beautiful town is a heap of smouldering ruins. The evacuation and destruction of the place occurred on Saturday, the 28th ult. Jacksonville, before the war, contained about two thousand inhabitants.

Advices from Memphis report the burning of the town of Palmyra, Tennessee. It appears that a Federal vessel had been fired upon from the town, and in retaliation Captain Fitz, with a gunboat, approached the village on Saturday last, and after giving notice to the inhabitants to leave, entirely destroyed it. Palmyra is in Montgomery county, about fifty miles westward of Nashville. It contained a population of about one thousand.

An arrival from New Orleans, bringing advices to the 4th inst., does not confirm the reported evacuation of Port Hudson. The Federal gunboat Diana had been captured by the Confederates at Pattersonville, Louisiana. Several of her officers and men were killed and ninety-nine taken prisoners and paroled.

Refugees from Texas report that the Confederates have crossed into Mexican territory and captured two Federal officers, and also that they burned a town. A Federal schooner has been captured near Rio Grande.

A New York journal has information that on the 4th inst. Gen. Foster was virtually surrounded by the Confederates, who had erected batteries on the Tar river in such *strong positions* that the gunboats are unable to pass them and give relief. Gen. Foster's means of defence are deemed ample, however, having a fort and entrenchments, with sufficient ammunition and provisions.

The latest advices are to the 6th instant, when it was rumored at Newbern that Gen. Foster had surrendered. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Washington on Sunday, and it was renewed on Monday morning, indicating that a battle was in progress.

☞ Advices from Newbern, North Carolina, up to Wednesday, are received. At that time it was known that two of the Federal gunboats were below Washington, and had engaged the Confederate batteries. It was believed that Gen. Foster could hold out seven or eight days, but at the same time his situation was considered quite critical, as the Confederate force surrounding him was very large. Two gunboats were about leaving Newbern for Washington, and reinforcements by land were moving forward.

A dispatch from the vicinity of Vicksburg, dated the 3d inst., states that there is no prospect of active operations before Vicksburg for some time. A new canal is being cut eight miles above Young's Point. Gen. Grant is reconnoitering up the Yazoo, at the head of a considerable force.

A floating battery intended as one of the fleet off Charleston, was lost on the passage out.

☞ The army of the Rappahannock, we see it stated, is ready for an advance into rebeldom. Indeed, the advance might have taken place before this, it is asserted, had it not been for the fact that all the Abolition officers belonging to the Division capable of delivering stump speeches, have been absent for some weeks, making harrangues in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The elections in these States have been held, and the Abolition officers are about to return to their duties in the field, and therefore, the "forward movement" so long delayed, will soon take place.

This is a beautiful state of affairs, truly. What Government on the face of God's earth has ever been trifled with in this manner.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Philadelphia, April 9th.—Philip Huber and three others, members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, have been arrested at Reading, and brought to this city, and are now in prison. There was considerable excitement in Reading after the arrest, and a mob threatened to attack the jail to release the prisoners, not knowing they had been removed to Philadelphia.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE BEST WAY TO PUT MONEY OUT AT INTEREST.

The following information we insert in our columns for the benefit of our readers:

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 27.]

One of the most surprising things in the recent conversion of greenback notes into the popular Five-Twenty six per cent. Government loan at par, is the universality of the call. We happened in, yesterday, at the office of Jay Cooke, who is the agent for the sale of these loans, and the conversion of the greenbacks, and found his table literally covered with orders and accompanying drafts for almost all amounts, from five thousand to a hundred thousand dollars each, and from all parts of the Union. The little States of Delaware and New Jersey are free takers, as are also Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. But the West is most especially an active taker, as well through her banks as by individuals. The amount of orders lying before us, all received during the day, amounted to over *fifteen hundred thousand dollars.* With this spontaneous proffer of money, Secretary Chase must feel himself entirely at ease, and will take care to put himself beyond those money sharpers, whose chief study is how to profit themselves most from the troubles of the country and the necessities of the treasury. There are millions of dollars lying idle all over the country, and while the uncertainty existed as to what Congress would do, and the bullion brokers were successful in running up gold to the discredit of the Government issues, this capital was clutched close. But as the policy and measures of the Secretary of the treasury are gradually developed, confidence in the Government and in the future is strengthened, and holders are now anxious to make their long unemployed means productive—hence the ready and liberal investment in the Five-Twenty loans at par. Almost every town and village throughout the country has individual holders of money, to larger amounts probably than ever before at one time, for which satisfactory takers cannot be found. Many of those are now investers in these loans, and the number of such is likely to increase, until the demand shall put all the Government loans on a par with, at least, the loans of the various incorporated companies. The country banks are also free takers for themselves and their customers. On the 1st of July this Five-Twenty Year loan will, under the law, be withdrawn.

——, BERKS COUNTY, PA., March 20, 1863.

JAY COOKE, Esq.,
United States Loan Agent.
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir.

I see by our papers that you are selling for the Government a new loan called "Five Twenties." I expect to have *shortly* a few thousand dollars to spare, and as I have made up my mind that the Government Loans are safe and good, and that it is my duty and interest, at this time, to put my money into them in preference over any other loans of stocks, I write to get information of you as follows:

1st. Why are they called "Five Twenties?"

2nd. Do you take country money, or only Legal Tender Notes, or will a check on Philadelphia, or New York, answer for subscriptions?

3d. Do you sell the Bonds at Par?

4th. As I cannot come to Philadelphia, how am I to get the Bonds?

5th. What interest do they pay, and how and when and where is it paid, and is it paid in Gold or Legal Tenders?

6th. How does Secretary Chase get enough Gold to pay this Interest?

7th. Will the face of the Bonds be paid in Gold when due?

8th. Can I have the Bonds payable to bearer with Coupons, or registered and payable to my order?

9th. What sizes are the bonds?

10th. Will I have to pay the same tax on them as I now pay on my Railroad or other Bonds?

11th. What is the present debt of the Government, and what amount is it likely to reach if the Rebellion should last a year or two longer?

12th. Will Secretary Chase get enough from Custom House duties and Internal Revenue, Income Taxes, &c., &c., to make it certain that he can pay the Interest punctually?

I have no doubt that a good many of my neighbors would like to take these Bonds, and if you will answer my questions I will show the letter to them. Very Respectfully,

S——M——F——.

Office of Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, at Office of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, 114 South Third St.,

PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1863.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 20th inst. is received, and I will cheerfully give you the information desired by answering your questions in due order,

1st. These Bonds are called "Five-Twenties" because, while they are *twenty* year Bond, they *may* be redeemed by the Government in GOLD at any time after *five* years. Many people suppose that the Interest is only 5.20 per cent. This is a mistake; they pay six per cent. Interest.

2nd. Legal Tender notes or checks upon Philadelphia or New York that will bring Legal Tenders, are what the Secretary allows me to receive. No doubt your nearest Bank will give you a check or Legal Tenders for your country funds.

3d. The Bonds are sold at Par, the Interest to commence the day you pay the money.

4th. I have made arrangements with your nearest Bank or Banker, who will generally have the Bonds on hand. If not, you can send the money to me by express, and I will send back the Bonds free of cost.

5th. The Bonds pay Six per cent. Interest, in Gold, *three* per cent. every six months, on the first day of May and November, at the Mint in Philadelphia, or at any Sub-Treasury in New York or elsewhere. If you have Coupon Bonds all you have to do is to cut the proper Coupon off each six months, and collect it yourself or give it to a Bank for collection. If you have registered Bonds, you can give your Bank a power of attorney to collect the Interest for you.

6th. The duties on imports of all articles from abroad must be paid in Gold, and this is the way Secretary Chase gets his gold. It is now being paid into the Treasury at the rate of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars each day, which is twice as much as he needs to pay the Interest in Gold.

7th. Congress has provided that the Bonds shall be PAID IN GOLD when due.

8th. You can have either Coupon Bonds payable to the Bearer, or Registered Bonds payable to your order.

9th. The former are in 50's, 100's, 500's and 1000's,—the latter in same amounts, also $5000's and $10,000's.

10th. You will not have to pay any taxes on the Bonds if your income from them does not exceed $600; and on all above $600 you will only have to pay one-half as much income Tax as if your money was invested in Mortgages or other Securities. I consider the Government Bonds as *first* of *all*—all other Bonds are taxed *one-quarter per cent.* to pay the Interest on the Government Bonds, and the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that no State, or city, or County can tax Government Bonds.

11th. The present bonded debt of the United States is less than THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS, including the seven and three-tenths Treasury Notes; but the Government owes enough more in the shape of Legal Tenders, Deposits in the sub-Treasuries, Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., to increase the debt to about eight *or nine* hundred millions. Secretary Chase has calculated that the debt may reach one thousand, seven hundred millions, if the Rebellion lasts eighteen months longer. It is, however, believed now that it will not last six months longer; but even if it does, our National Debt will be small compared with that of Great Britain or France, whilst our resources are vastly greater.

12th. I have no doubt that the revenue will not only be ample to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government and all at interest on the debt, but leave at least one hundred millions annually toward paying off the debt, and that the Government will be able to get out of debt again as it has twice before—in a few years after the close of the war.

I hope that all who have idle money will at once purchase these Five-Twenty Year Bonds. The right to demand them for Legal Tenders will end on the first day of July, 1863, as per the following authorized notice:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issues of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third Street, Philadelphia:

Those who neglect these Six per cent. Bonds, the Interest and Principal of which they will get in GOLD, may have occasion to regret it. I am, very truly, your Friend,

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At Office of JAY COOKE & Co.,
No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

The Banks and Bankers of your and adjoining counties will keep a supply of these Bonds on hand, if you prefer to go there and get them.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞ Tavern Keepers are required to lift their Licenses 20 days from the time they are granted or they will have to take out a new License.

☞ Rev. Washington V. Gotwald, of this place, has been called to the Lutheran Church in Emmitsburg, Md., made vacant by the removal of Rev. H. Bishop to Baltimore.

☞ Another of the "great defeated" provided for! Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, and on Monday entered upon his duties.

☞ The State Senate, on Tuesday, passed a bill to incorporate the Adams County Railroad Company, with power to construct a Railroad from York Springs to Bridgeport, Cumberland county.

☞ On Tuesday night last, about 10 o'clock, as Hon. S. R. Russell was returning to his home, he was assaulted, when near his residence, in York street. The scoundrel struck him several blows on the head with a cane or billet, but inflicted no serious injury. The Judge raised a cry of alarm, when the villain fled and made his escape. The intention was evidently to get possession of the Judge's pocket book, as it contained at the time a considerable amount of money, which may have become known to the person making the assault. This kind of business should be *nipped in the bud.*

☞ April Court will commence on Monday next.

Communicated.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—*Mr. Editor*—A County Superintendent of Common Schools will be chosen in May, and it is highly important, not only for the benefit of our children, but for the credit of our county, that a man be selected who possesses the requisite qualifications. I would recommend Dr. DAVID S. PEPPER, of Berwick borough, to the favorable consideration of the Directors. The Dr. is an old acquaintance of ours, and has taught some of the best schools in Cumberland county. There is not a man within the circle of our acquaintance who has a better knowledge of the *disposition of young children*, and a better nack of imparting ideas, suited to the comprehension of scholars than him. I hope the choice may fall upon him. BETHEL.

Communicated.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—HOLTZNOUT twp., 11th April, 1863.—The election for County Superintendent being near at hand I would propose to the Directors of the county Mr. AARON SIGLEY, of Mount Joy, as a gentleman well qualified to discharge the duties of that important office. He is a practical teacher and holds a Professional Certificate from the present incumbent. TEACHER.

Communicated.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—FAIRVIEW, Pa., April 3d, 1863.—*Mr. Editor*:—As the time is drawing near for the election of a County Superintendent of Common Schools, I wish, through the columns of your paper, to present the name of Mr. R. A. LATTIMER, of Gettysburg. He is an accomplished and experienced teacher, such as is contemplated by the law, and I think the School Directors could do no better than to elect him. HAMILTONBAN.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a special meeting, held by the members of the Band of the 87th Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, at Winchester, Va., the following Resolutions on the death of John Deiner, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the 87th P. V. Inft. Band, have heard of the death of our respected Leader, John Deiner, and lament his loss with deep and heartfelt sorrow.

Resolved, That by his death we have lost a good friend, and one we learned to love, for his kind and urbane manner, his courteous and gentlemanly bearing, and one that devoted his whole energies to the advancement of the Band.

Resolved, That in him we placed implicit confidence as a leader and a musician, and his loss leaves a void that cannot easily be filled.

And be it further Resolved, That we deeply feel and condole with his family, in the loss of him so dear to them, and kind to us. But that all wise God in his Providence has called him to his home, where the weary and sore of heart always find rest.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to his afflicted family, and to the Hanover, York and Gettysburg papers, for publication.

Committee.—Jas. C. Maguire, Adam Leicht, Joshua Happold, Philip Sluar.

Special Notices.

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

The Great English Remedy,

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

Adams Dragoons

WILL meet in Gettysburg, ON SATURDAY NEXT, April 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for parade. Every member is urged to be present. By order of the Captain,

JAMES MICKLEY, O. S.

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