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!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1863.

REMOVAL.

THE COMPILER OFFICE has been removed two doors north of the old location—that is, two doors nearer the Post Office. Our new quarters are much more commodious—more convenient and desirable. We are pleased with the change, and think our friends will be on visiting us.

Our facilities for executing work have been considerably enlarged. With two presses, and an increase of materials generally, we will be enabled to do jobbing more expeditiously than heretofore.

We have incurred some expense in these improvements, which it is hoped those in arrears will not overlook. A little help from them would come very good to us.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The municipal election in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday week, resulted in a glorious triumph for the Democracy. They elected their candidate for Mayor by 118 majority, in a poll of 20,396 votes, and 20 of the 32 Councilmen by still larger majorities.

Chicago was always one of the *blackest* of black spots in Northern Illinois, and hardly ever failed to give a heavy Republican majority. But the people of that city, like everywhere else, are getting tired of Abolition rule—hence the tremendous reaction in public sentiment all over the Northern and Western States.

☞Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* is disposed to be "snarlish" again. In his last he charges us with "weakening the fealty of our readers to our glorious Union." An infamous falsehood, as he cannot but *know*. Let him *prove* his wanton and defamatory declaration, if he can.

We might retort by asserting, what we can prove, that by consorting with the Abolitionists, he has been guilty of that which he lays to our blame. They have for thirty years been disunionists, and he and they are now of the same party—he and they are now trying to decoy the *true* friends of the Union into a "League" the real purpose of which is to hold *political power*, and not the restoration of our glorious Union!

We have protested against the illegal and improper acts of this Administration—protested against them because we believed them detrimental to the interests of the country. But in doing this we have been prompted solely by our love of and veneration for the Union as made by our fathers. God help the people if this Administration is to be considered the "Union!"

☞The Leaguers demand that all who join them pledge themselves to "unconditional loyalty to the Government," by which they mean their own Republican Administration. The freeing of the negroes, and everything else which the Administration has done, or may yet do, is to be swallowed and endorsed without an *if* or an *and*. Was ever a more desperate game to shut up the mouths of the people attempted? But the Jacobins cannot thus succeed. The people will not surrender their freedom without a murmer.

☞The *Sentinel*, in noticing the "Union (alias Abolition) League," invites "all of *every race* and creed, religious or political." Are the darkies to be part and parcel of the "League?" We should infer so from the *Sentinel's* language. The thing promises to be *odorous*, truly.

☞The New York *Herald* seems to think that the so-called "Union Leagues" are making a considerable "mix" in the political world. "A few days ago," it says, "we found John Van Buren abusing Fernando Wood, at a meeting presided over by General Scott, and arranged by the members of a shoddy committee, while the Albany regency on the one hand and the Abolitionists on the other looked down upon the contest, and secretly soliloquised, in the words of Iago:

"Now whether he kill Cassio,
Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other,
Every way makes our gain!"

A Good Suggestion.—The Philadelphia *Journal* proposes that the so-called "Union Leagues," which have been instituted to influence the next Presidential election, &c., under the auspices of the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Press*, be called in his honor "Forney Leagues," which will be at least a more honest name than the one they have assumed.

☞"We hope the *Compiler* will persist no longer in such a course."—*Sentinel.*

"On what meat doth this our Cæsar feed?"—Since he has become National Tax Assessor?

☞*The Age.*"—This daily Democratic journal, recently started in Philadelphia, has been considerably enlarged and handsomely improved in its general appearance.

Terrible Disaster at Sea.—Great Loss of Life.—On Monday about noon the steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool for New York, went ashore near Cape Race, Newfoundland, and was totally wrecked. Of four hundred and forty-four persons on board, passengers and crew, it is supposed that about one-half the number were drowned.

☞Eight soldiers imprisoned in Fort Warren, awaiting court-martial, made their escape on Tuesday night, but were all drowned, probably in consequence of the upsetting of their boat.

☞The butternuts are willing to fight for Uncle Sam, but they are not inclined quite so much for Uncle Sambo.

SENATOR COWAN.

We commend the following extract from a speech of Senator Cowan, recently delivered in the U. S. Senate, to the consideration of those intolerant, proscriptive bigots hereabouts who are in the habit of denouncing Democrats as traitors. Let them learn wisdom from the words of a Statesman.—He said:

"Now, it seems to me that if we of the dominant party were more tolerant of the Opposition, and instead of taking pains to insult their beliefs and misrepresenting their opinions, should carefully avoid any allusion to them whatever, we would soon disarm that Opposition. I have been from the first of opinion that the introduction of any measure, no matter how important it might appear to be in the eyes of its friends, calculated to provoke the hostility of the Democratic party and incite to opposition, was mischievous to the highest degree, and that all we might gain by such a measure would be nothing compared with what we should lose by arousing it to resist it.—Their harmonious co-operation with us in the prosecution of the war is worth more to the country a thousand times over than any measure we could propose, and which would tend to alienate them from us.

Is there any man living to day, who loves his country better than his own hobby, who would not be willing and ready to give up all the causes of difference with that great party, composing one-half of our people, for the sake of insuring its hearty and cheerful co-operation with us in carrying on the war? Sir, I had rather have the moral and material aid of the Democratic party in this war than all the legislative projects that could be hatched in the brains of a Congress composed entirely of reformers. *One kindly pulsation of its great heart and one sturdy stroke of its mighty arm would do more to put down the rebellion than all the laws we could possibly pass.* I would carefully yield all my preconceived notions at any time to secure its aid in this extremity, and with its aid I believe the unity of the Republic would soon be restored and the old flag afloat everywhere; still more the assurance of safety and protection than it ever was. I would respect the traditions of that party and deal tenderly with its likes and dislikes, and surely under no circumstances would I offend it when it could be avoided."

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

There need be no misunderstanding with regard to the position of the Democracy in this war, and all canting of the Republican press, all interpolations and suppressions with which they seek to change the tenor of Democratic speeches, cannot alter it.—The Democracy are in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the laws. They are willing to fight for them, and have done so. They are willing to sacrifice all they possess for their maintenance, and have given proof of their liberality in the manner in which they have responded to the numerous calls of the Government. They do not feel a sympathy with a war for the abolition of slavery. They do not affiliate with the administration—nor do they sanction its violations of the Constitution. The stand the Democrats have taken is for the Union and the Constitution, and it admits of no misconstruction. Not all the traitors in the South nor their Abolition *confreres* in the North can swerve us from our purpose.—We have a *right* to criticise the administration and we shall exercise it. And so long as fanatics and ultraists are permitted to shape the destinies of the Republic, just so long shall we denounce and condemn such a mistaken and fatal policy.

☞The Abolition party, alarmed by the October and November elections, changed its name and assumed a pretence of loyalty. Hence came Loyal Leagues. The Abolition leaders have ridden the negro to death.—All their hopes had been staked upon the emancipation proclamation, and, when that failed, they dishonored their promises, disavowed their predictions, and, like dishonest bankrupts, attempted to conduct their business under another sign. A scrutiny of the names of the originators of the Loyal Leagues will show that they are the same men who engineered the Abolition party. Negro worshippers, professing loyalty are, like wolves in sheep's clothing and cannot be trusted. A few good and true men have undoubtedly been inveigled into Loyal Leagues, by the pretences of loyalty and professions of no-partyism so abundantly made by Greely, Opdyke and Company; but day by day these pretences are more apparent, and these professions weaker, and the real purpose of the Leagues will soon be officially acknowledged, as it has been already unofficially acknowledged by the Chevalier Forney, in his declaration that the Leagues could elect a President in 1864.—*N. Y. Herald.*

How the Secret Service Money Goes.—It is stated that $40,000 in gold was sent from the secret service fund of the War Department at Washington, to Governor Morton, of Indiana, to enable him to carry on the State Government, for which the State Legislature failed to appropriate funds, owing to factious feuds of members."—*National Intelligencer.*

Everybody who is acquainted with the exalted reputation of the *Intelligencer*, knows that it would make no assertion such as the the above, without good authority. But Indiana is not the only State where the Administration has used the Nation's money as a means of aiding Republican designs.—We are reliably informed that funds were drawn directly out of the Government Treasury to assist in carrying the Connecticut and Rhode Island elections, and the fact has never been denied at least by the Republican papers, though explicitly charged upon the Administration. In conversation with a leading Republican, a few days ago, he boldly defended these acts, on the assumption that the Democrats were as great enemies to the nation as the rebels and that the Adminirtration was as much to use the public means for the putting down of one as the other! Such is the intensity of Abolition malice and fanaticism, that we doubt not two-thirds of the party would agree with this individual.—*Erie Observer.*

The Great Mass Meeting of Freemen at Reading.—There was an immense gathering of freemen at the old citadel of liberty—Reading—to express the views and feelings of the unterrified Democracy of old Berks. The crowd was immense, though no effort was made to attract the multitude. There was neither drum nor fife, fire works nor rockets: but a simple announcement in the papers that the Democrats, not intimidated by the Jacobin Leagues, meant to have "a talk," and thousands at once answered the call.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in old Berks, and convinced us of the fact that the interior of the State is even bolder than Philadelphia in the expression of its opinions, and that to whatever means the minions of the Administration may resort to check liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and the vote by ballot, they cannot subjugate the independent yeomanry of the country.—*Age.*

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

We, who had thought ourselves proof against amazement at any occurrence, confess that something *has* happened which *does* astonish us. Can anybody tell us what ails Colonel McClure? Is he affected with a softening of the brain? Is he clean out of his wits, stark mad, or only "on the rampage?" He made a speech to the Union League of Chambersburg on Tuesday evening last (21st,) which we have not seen, but of which the *Valley Spirit* says:

"We cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that his speech was a most remarkable one to be delivered by a Republican speaker at a Republican meeting. He commenced by administering a powerful rebuke to his partisan friends for stigmatizing as 'traitors' all who disagreed with them in politics. These men had gone from our midst side by side with Republicans, their blood was shed upon every battle field, their dead bodies had been carried through our streets, followed by a whole community in tears and sorrow. 'These men are not traitors,' said the Colonel, 'and you know it!' He then spoke of the Emancipation Proclamation. He was not prepared to say he would have issued it, had he been in Mr. Lincoln's position, and he now declared that if it stood in the way of the restoration of the Union it ought to fall, that the Republic may live. The most remarkable feature of the speech was that it did not endorse a single measure of the administration, while the speaker concluded with the significant declaration that he considered his first duty due to his country, and would follow that duty, *though it might lead him into a different path from that in which he had heretofore traveled.*"

If such sentiments were really uttered before a Union League by Col. McClure, we can only repeat the question, "What's in the wind?" We so seldom hear anything sensible or patriotic from that quarter that surprise is natural. Let us hope that light is dawning where we least expected to see it, and that our beloved country, although in great peril, will yet be saved, the Constitution reinstated and the Union restored.—*Patriot & Union.*

REPUBLICAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

The joint responsibility of the Republican party with the southern secessionists for the existence of the war is a fact of such broad notoriety that the squirming sophistry by which the Republicans strive to clear themselves is only an exhibition of their extreme soreness. In their chicaning self-exculpations they are careful not to go further back than the winter of 1861; which is much as if a miscreant who had cut a like schooner from her moorings and sent her into the rapids above Niagara should insist on confining the discussion of his responsibility to the question whether he had attempted to arrest the vessel in the rapids, when it was about to plunge over the cataract. Who was it that *began* the anti-slavery agitation in 1836? Who was it that flooded Congress with abolition petitions, and the mails with abolition documents, under color of the right of petition and the right of free printing? Who was it that ran the underground railroad? Who was it that got up the Anthony Burns riot in Boston, and the Jerry rescue at Syracuse; that raised a mob in every city and village where attempts were made to restore fugitives to their masters? Who was it that promulgated the "higher law" and proclaimed the "irrepressible conflict?" Who was it that caused the whole country to ring with denunciations of Daniel Webster for his patriotic speech of the 7th of March, 1850, and strained every nerve to thwart Henry Clay in the last great effort of his life to exercise the Abolition demon? Who was it that scorned and spat upon the Compromise of 1850, and declared that the slavery agitation which that Compromise declared settled, should never die out till the fugitive slave act was taken off the statute book?—Who was it that kept making speeches and presenting petitions in Congress for its repeal? Who passed the personal liberty bills to nullify it? Who mourned old John Brown as a martyr, and impiously compared the gallows on which he met a felon's fate to the cross of Calvary? Was it not the very same persons that have since made the hills vocal with a song which figuratively describes the war by saying that "his soul is marching on?"

True, southern scoundrels and demagogues have long plotted the dissolution of the Union, but they would have been powerless without this Abolition aid. Their whole stock in trade was furnished by the Abolitionists. These fanatics supplied the fuel with which the secession demagogues set the South in a blaze. The northern and the southern zealots were, as Colonel Benton said, as necessary to each other as the two halves of a pair of shears. Neither could have cut the Union in two without the aid of the other. The Abolitionists were constantly warned that their agitation would result is disunion, but they laughed the idea to scorn. When they wanted to make those who entertained this fear contemptible they dubbed them "doughfaces;" if they wished to render them simply ridiculous they jeered at them as "Union-savers." That the Union could ever be dissolved or that any serious attempt would ever be made to dissolve it was an idea which they were never weary of scouting as on a par with the Millerite predictions of the approaching end of the world. They would not be deterred by it, not they, from exasperating the over-sensitive slaveholders in every possible way. Stand forth, ye agitators, and behold the blood upon your hands! The pitying heavens will never weep rain enough to wash them clean.—*World.*

THE SPY SYSTEM.

Under Abolition rule we are fast falling into all the vilest, most repulsive and dangerous practices of despotism. A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, a full blooded Abolitionist, of course, writes as follows:

"The time has come, and this is the place for Committees of Safety, whose business it shall be to watch spies and sympathizers. * * * Union Leagues are well enough but they are not, *as at present organized, thorough enough.* * * * In every township a Committee of Safety is needed. * * * Their duties would be those of *voluntary aids to the Provost Marshals, to furnish lists, and keep watch of suspicious persons," &c., &c.*

To which the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* replies:

"Listen to the Austrian spy! this fellow, who proposes a gang of sneaks, who will go prowling about peoples' bed-rooms to hear *suspicious* talk; this Abolition Titus Oates, who proposes an organized gang of slimy hangerson in society. Let them organize their Sneaking Committees, and every honest citizen will provide himself with a good cowhide, and if he catches one of these whelps sneaking into his private apartments he will flay him out of his boots."

Africans vs. Dutchmen.—On Saturday we overheard an exciting discussion between an Abolitionist and a Democrat, on the bill now before the Legislature to prevent the emigration of negroes into this State. In the course of the discussion the Abolitionist remarked: "I would as soon be an African as some Dutchmen I have seen." The Abolitionists generally entertain a higher regard for niggers than they do for our German and Irish citizens.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

☞Election for County Superintendent today.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

SUFFOLK, VA., April 26, 1863.

FRIEND STABLE:—When I closed my last to you, just one week ago, every thing was quiet, except an occasional shot from the sharp shooters on our west. The pickets on our front became quite friendly. They exchanged papers pretty regularly and made a mutual agreement not to fire unless one party or the other advanced. This sensible and humane practice has been strictly adhered to ever since by both parties, and picketing on our front has been rather pleasant than otherwise. About noon two expeditions were fitted out, one of 5,000 men, under Col. Foster, were to attack the enemy, on the Edenton road, the other of 600, under Col. Buehler, were to make a feint on the Sommerton road, so as to keep the enemy from uniting against Foster. Owing to the activity of the enemy along the Nansemond, the expeditions were postponed. The rebels had planted a battery on the West Branch which almost blockaded the river, rendering it very dangerous for our gunboats to pass up or down. An expedition was gotten up under Gen. Getty to storm and take if possible the battery. The gunboats opened a brisk fire so as to divert their attention whilst two Regiments—the 89th New York and the 8th Connecticut—crossed the river. They surrounded and took the battery with 134 prisoners. The surprise was so complete that we only lost about a dozen men in all. The prisoners say they captured the guns on the Peninsula, and pretended to console themselves with the idea that Uncle Sam had only gotten his own back again. However that is, we have the battery and they are minus one. It is regarded as rather a brilliant affair and opened up the Nansemond to the passage of our gunboats.

The following days, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, were remarkably quiet. Nothing occurred to break the monotony except a visit by Gens. Halleck and Dix, who spent an hour or two in our town.

Friday, at one o'clock, the expeditions, which were to have gone on the previous Sunday, were put on the march on the respective roads. The expedition under Col. Foster advanced on the Edenton road several miles, and after a brisk fight drove the enemy from their first line of intrenchments, capturing 7 prisoners. Our troops pursued them for several miles under their gallant commander, Col. R. S. Foster, who was ever conspicuous in the thickest of the fight, driving them into their second line of defence, and were just about attacking them when an order came from Gen. Peck to retreat. They returned to camp in the evening in good order and high spirits; our loss strange to say was only 27 in killed, wounded and missing.

The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained.

Col. Buehler at the same time advanced on the Sommerton road, with detachments from the 165th and 166th Pa. and 6th Mass. Regiments—630 men in all—with two sections of artillery and one company of cavalry. Four companies advanced on each side of the road as skirmishers, whilst the artillery opened on a house in which the enemy were stationed. They were soon driven from the house, but our force was not sufficient to charge their rifle pits, and after a pretty sharp skirmish they retreated out of range of their muskets. The artillery kept up a moderate fire, so as to let them know we were still about, the object being, as I said before, only to make a feint, to keep them from falling too heavily on Foster. With all our fire we never got an answer with artillery; nor would they discharge their muskets until our boys were within short range. Their object evidently was to draw us into some trap.—The men behaved very well, and if it had been ordered would have charged on their rifle pits. But it would have been a needless expense of life, as the object of the expedition was just as well accomplished without it. Our forces returned to camp about sundown. The casualties were as follows:

Private Foot, 6th Mass., wounded slightly in the hip.

Capt. Henry Shaeffer, Co. C, 166th P. M., wounded slightly in the hand.

Private Anthony Creager, Co. A, 166th P. M., wounded in breast and hand.

Private Reuben Flohr, Co. A, 166th P. M., wounded in arm.

Corp. Emanuel Sipe, Co. A, 166th P. M., wounded in arm.

Private John A. Stair, Co. A, 166th P. M., wounded in leg.

Private George Spangler, Co. C, 166th P. M., wounded in abdomen.

Private Levi Rawhouser, Co. C, 166th P. M., wounded in head.

Private George Noll, Co. C, 166th P. M., missing.

Private George Weismantle, Co. F, 165th P. M., wounded in head.*

Private Abraham Harner, Co. F, 165th P. M., wounded in arm.

Private Aloysious Noel, Co. F, 165th P. M., wounded in ankle.

Private Edward Gochenour, Co. F, 165th P. M., wounded in hand.

Private Isaac N. McClain, Co. E, 165th P. M., wounded in thigh.

*Weismantle has since died. The rest, so far as heard from, are doing well.

Nothing of any consequence has occurred since up to this Sunday evening. Expect to hear again from BIGGS.

☞The letter which our correspondent addressed to us a week previous to this one never reached us, which we regret. It was no doubt interesting, as all his letters are. We hope to hear from him more frequently.

We have received other letters from Suffolk, but they contain nothing except what is embraced in the letter of "Biggs."—ED. COMPILER.

UNCONDITIONAL WAR MEN.

We like the men who never say die—who go for the Union now and forever—who will never consent that the South shall go. But there is a class of unconditional war men which we are not in love with. They are described in the following spicy paragraph from the New Haven *Courier*, a Republican paper. There is a world of truth in what this honest Republican journal says of these villains:

Contractors have carried on the war.—The blood of our men, the graves of the wounded, the tears of the orphan and the wail of the widow, have been coined into money. * * They have swindled the Government out of hundreds of millions.—They have piled fortune on fortune, and as a distinguished officer at Washington writes us, all the operations of this war are managed by political swindlers.

☞The correspondents say Old Abe was grotesquely funny during the recent review. He dined with Fighting Joe, and kept the table in a roar with his humorous sallies.—*Boston Post.*

Several thousand poor fellows had gone to their "gory beds," but a short distance from where the President was, only a few month before; and yet he could be "funny."

Our public débt is swelling up at the rate of two millions a day, and crushing taxation stares the people in the face; and yet Mr. Lincoln can be "funny."

Half a million rebels are in arms striving to break up this hallowed Union, with the encouragement of all the European governments; and yet the President can be "funny."

Two hundred thousand brave men have found untimely graves, through the follies of the Administration, and five times that many are clothed in mourning, for fathers, brothers, husbands, sons or friends; and yet Mr. Lincoln is "funny."

What a "funny" man he must be!—*Erie Observer.*

WAR NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans, has arrived with the following important advices:

On the night of the 17th inst. Gen. Banks had reached Vermillionville, after a hard fight at Vermillion bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but they were driven from their position, after a hard fight, with considerable loss on both sides.

Some 1,600 prisoners had been brought into Franklin; captures of whole companies being made at a time. The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into our hands, and two large gunboats and the Diana were included in the destruction. It was expected that Gen. Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th and occupy it.

Our fleet have reduced La Rose, an important point. The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Opelousas county, or all captured.

Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield rifles and other arms were captured. Our army then marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continuously, and reached Franklin on the 15th.

☞The various exciting rumors of Confederate movements in Western Virginia which have been in circulation for some days past have at last taken a definite shape, and we now present such information as was received in this city up to a late hour last night. It appears that the movement is made by a body of cavalry or mounted infantry, under the command, it is supposed, of General Jones. Beverly, in Randolph county, fifty miles north of Grafton, was attacked on Thursday last. This was when the Federal authorities were first apprised of the raid. From Beverly they moved north to Rowlesburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and thence east to Oakland, which was held for a day. Moving around Rowlesburg they next approached Grafton, the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Northwestern Virginia Railways, and were repulsed by the Federal troops stationed there. At last accounts a portion of the force was supposed to be moving towards Wheeling, a bridge at Mannington, fifty miles distant, having been destroyed. It was also reported that some of the cavalry had appeared at Morgantown, in Monongahela county, seven miles south of the Pennsylvania line, but nothing is definitely known of their exact whereabouts. Besides the bridge destroyed, above mentioned, another on the Baltimore and Ohio road was burnt by the Confederates, and one on the Northwestern by the Federals. It is not known what other damage had been done to the road.—*Balt. Sun of Wednesday.*

☞It is again reported that the Confederates are to invade Kentucky. It is now stated that General Pegram is in command, and that the army has been largely reinforced. The movement, it is expected, would be made by crossing the Cumberland river and entering the State by the way of Mill Springs.

☞It is reported that Hooker's army advanced on Monday. Heavy fighting was expected.

☞The rebel raid into Western Virginia turns out to have been composed of only a few hundred men. Excitement concerning it is abating.

☞There is nothing new from Suffolk.

DENY IT WHO DARE.

We assert, and we challenge any Abolition paper or politician to prove the contrary, that no prominent Democrat in the North has ever proposed a separation of the States, or a cession of the war on the basis of dissolution; and that the only members of either party who have urged the breaking up of the Union, have been Republicans,—such for instance as Mr. Conway, of Kansas, who offered a resolution in Congress recognizing the independence of the South; or Mr. Greeley, who declared that if at the expiration of three months, from April 22d, "a serious impression had not been made on the rebels, we should "bow to our destiny and make the best attainable peace," or Messrs. Sumner, Phillips, and Stevens, who announce plainly that they "want no Union, unless slavery is voted out of it." Will any Royal Leaguer accept the challenge? We offer the use of our own columns to whoever may choose to undertake it.—*Erie Observer.*

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

A Connecticut man who went into the League and came out again, relates his subsequent experience in the Hartford *Times*. He says he went in because the League was claimed to be a Union machine. He found it thoroughly Abolition, instead, and left. A committee of the brethren subsequently waited upon him, when he told them that he would have nothing to do with the concern: they told him he was a "marked man." The writer proceeds:

A meeting of this League was then called, and the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That we exclude ——— (using my name,) from this Union League, and that we withdraw from him all patronage in business and all social correspondence."

The next morning the simple-minded citizen who had for a long time furnished my family with milk, gave me notice that he would furnish my family with no more. Why not? I asked. He replied "*I have taken a solemn oath not to sell, buy, or converse with a man who has voted as you have voted.*" So I settled up with the milkman. Since then a friend has sent to my house a gallon of milk, which was conveyed a distance of nine miles. Another friend has offered me the free use of a good cow. I am well supplied. But the milkman has lost customers, on account of his foolish act, who took the milk of nine cows, and he is put to the trouble of looking up new customers.

☞The daily *Times*, oblivious to the lessons of the past, calls for a suspension of all party action until the war closes and the Union is restored. No, Mr. *Times*, that course of proceeding has been tried, and it will not work. There was no party, or practically none, for the first eighteen months of the war, and see what came of it. Arbitrary arrests, suppression of newspapers, unbridled exercise of power, administrative weakness, fanaticism in high places, failure in the field, and corruption in all the departments of the Government. The American people have had quite enough of this, and hereafter there must be an opposition party—not, of course, to embarrass the progress of the war, but to keep the government on the right track, to oppose abuses, and sternly hold the military powers to their vast responsibilities. In the great wars of England against Napoleon there was an active opposition the whole time, and it detracted nothing from the vigor of the British cabinet or their generals in the field. We have had quite enough of this nonsense of no-partyism.—*World.*

LATE ELECTIONS.

The Abolition-Republican-Union-Leaguers have affected to be quite merry over a few telegraphic reports of victories obtained in Ohio and other places. But as reports die away and the truth comes in, they are mute as can be. The fact is that the Democrats have gained immensely in Minnesota, Indiana, and Ohio, over the previous elections. All these may be set down certain for the Democracy in the coming struggle for free institutions and a Democratic President.

☞A Michigan soldier who was accused of stealing a rebel's goose, said that he found the bird hissing at the American flag and arrested it for treason.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

BROUGHT HOME.—The body of George Weismantle, of this vicinity, who was killed on Friday week, near Suffolk, Va., was brought home on Monday for interment. He belonged to Capt. Gilliland's company, of the 165th Regiment, P. M., Col. Buehler, and was killed in the heavy skirmishing in which the Regiment was engaged on that day. Mr. Weismantle only survived a few hours after he was shot. His remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery on Tuesday with military honors.—An escort of soldiers under command of Sergeant Jerome Martin, of the 87th Regiment, turned out on the occasion. He leaves a family who were dependent upon him for support.

BRIEN'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.—We are to have an exhibition here on Monday, the 11th instant, that is represented as being one of uncommon merit. The management is under the *control of a lady*, an evidence that the entertainments are at least refined. The Lancaster Intelligencer remarks in regard to this Circus:

"One of the most extensive and novel Equestrian establishments of the age, will exhibit here on Friday next, May 8. The outfit is new and very complete, while the artistic arrangements are under the supervision of a lady, Mrs. Charles Warner, formerly the legal consort of the famous Dan Rice. Miss Libbie Rice, her daughter, will be presented in a very pleasing manage performance. Mr. Harry Whitby, of Lancaster, occupies an important position.—He is Equestrian Director, and has engaged to furnish the services of his talented family, and to perform several of his trained blooded horses. The Leading Clown is Wm. Kennedy, a good talker and fine singer. We would recommend our readers to read this advertisement, which gives the most implicit particulars. A good Circus will not come amiss to our amusement loving people."

☞Any quantity of new Goods at Codori & Gillespie's.

A large stock of new Clothing, &c., at Goldman's.

☞We have frequent orders for the *Compiler* from the army, and a goodly number of copies go there. Soldiers write us, "Send the *Compiler*. We are tired of the humbuggery and claptrap of the Abolition papers. We want the truth." Many of our patrons, when done reading their papers, should send them to our boys in the army. It would be esteemed a favor by them, we doubt not.

☞Republican demagogue leaders and editors, who, previous to the breaking out of the war, shouted "Let the South go!" and got up and signed petitions in opposition to the Crittenden Compromise, the adoption of which by a Republican Congress would have arranged our national difficulties without the loss of a single life or a single dollar, now invoke the halter around the necks of Democrats, for no other crime than that of differing from them in *politics!* Let these Jacobins beware! They are handling edge tools!—They may play with the passions of the people until *the consequences recoil upon their own heads.*

We are for peace and order in the community, and shall use all our feeble efforts to keep back the bloody wave of fanaticism that is ready to break over us, at the instigation of these "stay-at-home" blusterers and fanatics. But if it does come, conservative men should meet it prudently, but with firm and unyielding purpose, as becomes citizens of a free country, who know their rights and their power.

☞McClellan is still the idol of the Army, in spite of the Congressional Report. It is related that as the troops were marching off, after the recent Presidential review, one of the officers of Hooker's staff called for "Three cheers for President Lincoln," which were given, and were followed by a call from the ranks for "Three cheers for Little Mac," to which the response was deafening.

Special Notices.

New Jersey Lands for Sale, ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS, suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above lands and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 26, 1863.

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

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

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

THE VIPER STINGING itself.—When we see *Abolitionists raging and foaming about* Democrats wearing butternut emblems of "two hearts united in one" and copperheads of "Liberty," we are reminded of the viper in the circle of fire stinging itself to death.

Who applied the "butternut" and "copperhead" designation to the Democrats? Not the Democrats themselves, most assuredly. It was these black (*snake*) Republicans, and the Democrats instead of getting mad at the intended blackguard terms, took it in good humor by turning it off as a good joke, and then the *black* snakes got "all fired riley" at their own villainous acts! That's the true story.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 37 to 6 75
Rye Flour	4 25
White Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Red Wheat	1 50 to 1 54
Corn	85
Rye	90
Oats	70
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Flax Seed	2 75
Plaster of Paris	12 00
Plaster ground, per bag	45
Pork	5 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 00 to 7 12
Wheat	1 85 to 2 00
Rye	1 05 to 1 10
Corn	90 to 93
Oats	80 to 84
Clover Seed	5 50 to 5 75
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund	8 50 to 13 50
Hogs, per hund	7 00 to 8 00
Hay	21 00 to 22 50
Whiskey	44 to 45
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	92 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 50
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 53 to 1 55
Rye	95
Corn	85
Oats	75
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	7 00

MARRIED.

At the residence of Cyrus Griest, on fifth day, (Thursday,) 30th of 4th month, (April,) by Friends' ceremony, CHARLES J. TYSON, of Gettysburg, to MARIA E. GRIEST, of Menallen township.

At Pleasant Hill, Champaigne county, Ohio, on the 9th ult., by Rev. B. W. Gehman, Mr. NICHOLAS WIERMAN to Miss ELLEN, youngest daughter of Esquire John Hinton.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 27th ult., Mr. JACOB SCHWARTZ, of Mountjoy township, aged 53 years 2 months and 6 days.

On the 24th ult., Mr. JOHN LOWER, of Butler township, aged 94 years and 2 days.

On Wednesday last, Miss ELIZA E., daughter of Mr. Abraham Scott, of this borough, in the 22d year of her age.

On the 13th ult., at her residence, near the Upper Bermudian Church, Hamiltongton township, MARGARET BOWER, in the 82d year of her age.

On the 16th of April, in Cumberland township, JANETTA HANNA, aged about 79 years.

On the 19th, in the same township, JACOB ZINN, aged about 78 years.

On the 25th, in the same township, SOLOMON YOUNG, aged about 90 years.

On the 28th, in the same township, ELIZABETH PASS, aged about 30 years.

In Cumberland township, on the 16th ult., of scarlet fever, PETER JEREMIAH GLOSSER, son of Peter and Sarah Glosser, aged 4 years and 5 days.

On the 24th ult., WILLIS ANDERSON, son of Jacob Bollinger, of Butler township, aged 1 year 6 months and 12 days.

To Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Adams co., until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of MAY inst. for building a Covered Wooden BRIDGE across Swift Run, on the road leading from Carlisle to the York and Gettysburg Turnpike. The Bridge is to be built after the style of "Burr's Patent," one span, 75 feet long.

☞Plans and specifications for the bridge can be seen by persons wishing to bid, on the day of letting, or by application to J. M. Walter, Clerk to the Commissioners.

WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

May 4, 1863. 4t

Green Grocery.

THE undersigned has opened a GROCERY STORE in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, where he offers COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSAS, &c., &c., of all qualities, at the lowest living profits. He also receives regularly, every week, a general assortment of VEGETABLES, nice and fresh, from the city markets. Also FRESH AND SALT FISH!

Give me a call. I intend to do business so as to deserve success. My entire care and attention will be bestowed upon it.

JEROME WALTER.

May 4, 1863. 4t*

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