

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 25, 1863.

THE \$300 DRAFTING CLAUSE.

That section of the new Conscription bill which permits a drafted man to be discharged on the payment of \$300 to the Government, created a sensation in Washington circles last week. It is said the Secretary of War is disposed to construe the section as optional whether to accept the money or require drafted men to hunt substitutes at any price which the parties may agree upon, as was formerly the case. It is understood that the views of the Attorney-General are diametrically opposed to those entertained by the Secretary of War, and that he holds that the law obliges the Secretary to fix a sum by the payment of which, to properly appointed persons, the drafted man may discharge himself. The eventual determination of the Government, under these circumstances, is of course a matter of uncertainty.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!

At the election in Williamsport, Pa., on Wednesday, S. M. Crans, Democrat, was elected Burgess, over Mudge, Republican, by 59 majority, being a Democratic gain of about 250! All the Councilmen elected are Democrats! The result of the election is "telling."

The sentence of Mr. Vallandigham.—The writ of Habeas Corpus applied for by Mr. Vallandigham's counsel, having been denied by the Judge before whom the application was argued, on Saturday week, Gen. Burnside pronounced his sentence in a general order, on Monday, Mr. V. is to be imprisoned in Fort Warren, until the end of the war. The President has yet to approve this sentence.

P. S.—A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated Friday, states that the President has changed the sentence of Mr. Vallandigham from confinement in Fort Warren to banishment in the South. He was to leave Cincinnati on Friday. What next?

Mrs. Vallandigham is reported to have become a maniac.

The New State Officers.—On Monday, the 4th inst., in accordance with law, the new State officers, to wit:

ISAAC SLEWICK, Auditor General;
JAMES F. HARR, Surveyor General;
WILLIAM V. McCARTHY, State Treasurer,
all Democrats, who were elected—the first two named by the people in October last, and the last by the Legislature in January—entered upon the duties of their respective offices. They succeeded THOMAS E. COCHRAN as Auditor General; HENRY SOUTHWELL (who was appointed for the unexpired term of the late Gen. Wm. H. Kirtland) as Surveyor General; and HENRY D. MOORE as State Treasurer—all Republicans.

"The Age"—The Democracy of this State have long needed a high-toned metropolitan journal as an organ of their sentiments, and as a means of countering the pernicious doctrines daily put forth by an Abolitionist press. We are glad to say this want has at last been supplied in the new paper bearing the above title. "The Age" is just such a journal; its editorials are able, sound and dignified, its miscellaneous and news departments equal to any other daily, while its typography is an honor to the proprietors. "The Age" is published daily and weekly by A. J. Glosbrenner & Co., Philadelphia.

Governor Curtin, it is said, has offered to raise 50,000 volunteers to man the fortifications at Washington, and the proposition is understood to have been accepted.

The Abolitionists in New York have organized a "Loyal Publication Society," and are sending out their documents pretty freely, with a view to bolstering up their party. The dodge won't help them. The people have got to thinking, and will elect a Democrat as the next President, being the surest remedy for the evils which Abolitionism has brought upon the country.

Brigadier-General Hancock, commanding the Department of Indiana, has been promoted by his command. This was the petty tyrant who issued "order No. 9."

The disgrace of removal is but a small part of his deserts. Among his performances was an imperative order to the editor of the South End Forum to "retract" a certain article commenting on his order. He is out of that business, just now, it seems.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK SPEAK OUT FOR FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS, AND PERSONAL RIGHTS.

INNENSE DEMONSTRATIONS.

On Saturday evening week, a very large meeting was held at Albany, the Capital of the State of New York, to denounce the arbitrary arrest of Mr. Vallandigham.—The resolutions adopted point to the denunciation shown by the Democrats during two years of civil war, and express a determination to devote their energies to the cause of the Union; denounce the assumption of military power in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; assert the right of free discussion; and they say that in the election of Mr. Seymour the people condemned the system of arbitrary arrests, and call upon the President to restore Mr. Vallandigham to liberty. They direct a copy of the resolutions to be sent to the President, with the assurance of the desire of the meeting to support the government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion.

Gov. Seymour was invited to be one of the speakers at the meeting, but could not attend, and therefore sent the following mainly letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16.
I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It dares upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, striking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save only in this respect, which resulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offense against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the Government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this respect it must be accepted, or in this respect rejected. If it is applied, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down.

Even now the Governors and Courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic power claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful prospect, the danger which now envelops us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decisions of the administration upon these questions. It is a general question upon the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than half a million of our countrymen whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with the most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HENRY D. MOORE.
The people of the whole Union will thank Gov. Seymour for this noble stand in behalf of civil liberty. They will rejoice to witness in his utterance, so grave a question, the evidence that our institutions have, in him, an eloquent and able advocate. We trust and pray that the Washington Government may not consummate this act of madness and of folly, by its official approval.

Another Mass Meeting—Thirty Thousand Americans in Council!

On Monday evening a magnificent Mass Meeting came off in Union Square, in the city of New York. It was not only large—estimated at 25,000 to 20,000—but the enthusiasm was unbounded. Four stands were erected, but these were not sufficient—the people could not all get to them. Hence there were a dozen or more extemporized platforms about the Square, from which speakers addressed the people. Able speeches were made throughout, and the following resolutions adopted with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, Within a State where the courts of law are open and their process unimpeded, soldiers under the command of officers of the United States Army, have broken into the residence and forcibly abducted from his home the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham; and

Resolved, A body of men styled a military commission have arraigned before them and tried the said Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, a civilian and eminent public man, for questions before an assemblage of his fellow citizens; and

Resolved, The said military commission have sentenced him to a punishment as yet unknown, but which is to be announced in some order to be promulgated hereafter; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the city of New York here assembled, denounce the arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham and his trial and sentence by a military commission, as a flagrant outrage upon the hitherto sacred rights of American citizenship.

Resolved, That the exigencies of civil war require the fullest and freest discussion of public questions by the American people, that to the end that we will stand when we are not forgotten that they are the creatures of the public will and must respect the obligations and duties imposed upon them by the Constitution of their country, which is the authentic, solemn expression of that will; and that whenever the orders of military commanders and from fear of their spies and informers American citizens not in the military service shall fail to approve or disapprove measures of public policy, to denounce or applaud the commander-in-chief, and to advocate peace or war, as their judgments may dictate, they have ceased to be freemen, and have already become slaves.

ALGOOD NATURED PARTY.

One of the most annoying things to the Abolitionists is the coolness and good spirit with which Democrats accept and turn to ridicule all the slang terms that the former are in the habit of nicknaming them. The titles of "Copperhead" and "Butternut" which are their most recent inventions in this way, instead of being regarded by the Democrats as a reproach, have thus been amicably adopted by them, much to the disgust of their political enemies. It is this happy faculty of the Democratic organization which constitutes one of its chief elements of success. No amount of rivalry, abuse or persecution can drive its members from their allegiance to principle, or intimidate them from the expression of their doctrines. The Democratic party is emphatically a good natured party. It feels strong in its own sense of right, and having long ago become accustomed to the extravagances of the opposition, it laughs every new nickname to scorn which they invent, as a joke it can well afford to submit to, and which will do it no permanent harm. Had it not been for this happy quality of the Democratic organization, the violence, the ferocity of falsification, and the fanatical spirit of enterprise in the Opposition leaders, would have destroyed it long ago.

We suggest to our Republican brethren that if they think they can put down Democracy by the system of "strategy" they may as well give up the attempt at once, for it will certainly fail. Democrats can be coaxed by kindness; but they will never be covered by threats. They will continue as in the past to laugh over your eccentricities, and to fight your principles; and the more you vituperate them the more united they will be in standing up for the Union, the Constitution and the rights of the white men of the North.—Eric Oberster.

THE NEW YORK WORLD, in referring to the meeting, says:

The gauntlet thrown down in Ohio has been taken up in New York. The telegraph last night announced to all the people of the United States that a person wearing the commission of a major-general of American volunteers in an armed rebellion to maintain the rights of civil liberty, had deliberately undertaken to exercise over a free citizen of the United States all the untold authority of a Russian viceroy.—The telegraph will this morning announce as widely that the people of the great city which holds in the hollow of her hand the financial life of the American government, have warned that government, more in sadness than in anger, with a calmness more formidable far than any vehemence of passion, that nothing, no emergency of war, red or black, no exigency of pressure, whether internal or imposed or inflicted by the force of circumstances, will be suffered to excuse a wrong so monstrous, or to establish so dangerous a parallel of advancing despotism against the fortress of American freedom.

There is no one on the land so deaf to the voice of New York, but night uttered, will not reach them. We to them, we to us also, their fellow-citizens and partners in the evil or the good they may bring on us—but most of all and last of all to the millions of our stern and solemn voice, shall fall to heed it.

Neither personal nor party feeling made the meeting of last night in this city what it was. They came together, those thousands of the citizens of New York, under the stars of heaven, to bear witness to the indignity of the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, to plead as freemen with love, not liberty only, but the law, have always pleaded with the manacles of power for rights sacred, ancient, inalienable with honor and with peace; for rights which, when the madness of the moment has been overcome, who love not the law only, but liberty, have never failed to guard and keep in a fashion more terrible than speech.

The Governor of New York spoke for the imperial state when from his executive chair at Albany, well known and widely honored for his reticence, his patience, and his self-command, branded the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham in Ohio as the beginning of the end of all things which can make the people of the imperial city respectable in the eyes of the world. The voice of the States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with the most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HENRY D. MOORE.
The people of the whole Union will thank Gov. Seymour for this noble stand in behalf of civil liberty. They will rejoice to witness in his utterance, so grave a question, the evidence that our institutions have, in him, an eloquent and able advocate. We trust and pray that the Washington Government may not consummate this act of madness and of folly, by its official approval.

A VOICE FROM SYRACUSE.

An immense meeting was held at Syracuse, on Saturday, to protest against the arbitrary arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. Mayor Bookstaver presided, assisted by a large corps of vice-presidents, embracing many of the most prominent citizens of Syracuse. Eloquent and patriotic speeches, moderate, firm and manly, were made by the mayor, and by Hon. George F. Comstock, Rowland H. Gardner, Esq., and D. White, of Monticello. A resolvable and resolutions, reported from the committee by Hon. B. Davis Norcross, were unanimously adopted. We quote the concluding resolution.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the city of New York here assembled, denounce the arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham and his trial and sentence by a military commission, as a flagrant outrage upon the hitherto sacred rights of American citizenship.

Resolved, That the exigencies of civil war require the fullest and freest discussion of public questions by the American people, that to the end that we will stand when we are not forgotten that they are the creatures of the public will and must respect the obligations and duties imposed upon them by the Constitution of their country, which is the authentic, solemn expression of that will; and that whenever the orders of military commanders and from fear of their spies and informers American citizens not in the military service shall fail to approve or disapprove measures of public policy, to denounce or applaud the commander-in-chief, and to advocate peace or war, as their judgments may dictate, they have ceased to be freemen, and have already become slaves.

Resolved, That we are devotedly attached to the Union of these States, and can see nothing but calamity and weakness in its disruption, and shall continue to advocate whatever policy we believe will result in the restoration of that Union.

Resolved, That at a time when our fellow-citizens are at the point of arms upon the battle-field, and human carnage has become familiar, we implore the federal authorities not to adopt the fatal error that a system of imprisonment and terrorism will bring

HOW TO GET A UNITED NORTH.

The Republican party journals profess to desire a united North, and to lament that the people in the free States do not think alike and act together. There is just one way, says the New York Express, to secure this unity of sentiment and action at the North, and that is—for the accusers to cease to be party men and to become patriots. Long speeches are made, and long reports printed, in order to calumniate the thousands of loyal men, who are called traitors, sympathizers, copperheads, and bad taste and worse temper can command. [Can it be done by proving party men, while abusing persons, certainly not more patriotic, and far more national, than themselves? Can it be by insisting upon the extreme party measures, like the terms of the Conscription Act and the Proclamations of September, 1862, and of January, 1863? Can it be by declaring that all who are not for the Administration are enemies of the Government? Can it be by maligning the millions at the North, who, while they have no confidence in the political policy of the Administration, desire to support the Government and suppress the Rebellion? or by calling all men of Peace, Compromise and Good Will, traitors.

Those who suppose the war can end by means and agencies like these, mistake alike human nature and a wholesome public opinion. Reason may convince men of their error, as error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left to combat it; but men are never won by the abuse and calumny which form just now the chief staple of so many leading men and presses that support the Administration, whether right or wrong. One may do that for the Government when it is in trouble or in peril, but never for party men, party objects, and party machinery.

Washington, May 16.
Never, since the commencement of the war, has our city been so excited as at the present time. The movements of the Government are a profound secret, but something highly important is about being developed. A New England Senator has stated in the most emphatic manner that he had seen two weeks there would be an armistice for the purpose of entertaining peace propositions. The gentleman making this assertion seems to speak by the ear.

The failure of Dupont at Charleston and the disastrous defeat of Hooker, seem to have aroused the Republican leaders to the importance of the score of humanity, of putting a stop to this frightful carnage. Several prominent Republican leaders have expressed an armistice, if no other purpose be effected by the war.

Gen. Hooker paid a visit, had a long interview with the President and Secretary Stanton, and after taking a ride down the avenue with Mrs. Lincoln in the Presidential carriage, returned to the base of operations. It is currently reported that Gen. Hooker will be transferred to another command, and that Gen. Heintzman will assume command of the Army of the Potomac. In fact, you may say, rumor has taken every man in service, and the object of the war has been abandoned, it is said, "for the recall of General McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac; but this it is believed has been largely counteracted by Senators Chandler, Wade, and Sumner, who, after their having arrived since the retrograde movement.

The Reception of our Volunteers.—A BARE FABRICATED.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday, under the head of "Evolution of Reading," contained an account of the "Special Despatch" from this city—anonymous, of course—stating that the appointment of several prominent Democrats upon the Committee of Reception (which was named jointly by the Presidents of Congress and the Executive), was a great disservice to the country, and that the "Union League and citizens had passed resolutions denouncing the act as an outrage, and refusing to join in the reception unless the objectionable names were withdrawn.

Now, there is hardly a grain of truth in this whole story. The Committee, upon which these alleged objectionable names were appointed, consisted of a certain number of gentlemen, and their action has been friendly and harmonious. No "citizens" have passed resolutions denouncing the appointment of this Committee and refusing to join in the reception of the soldiers; and we have no public knowledge of any such action even by the "Union League." The only resolutions from that quarter which have been made public are those relinquishing the assumed direction of the reception to the hands of the City authorities, where it should be. As for the refusal of the soldiers to be received by the Councils, that is also a bare fabrication. At least, we are informed by a gentleman who spent all of Thursday in camp with the soldiers, and returned yesterday morning, that he heard nothing of that sort while he was there, neither did he see anything of the "banner" that this lying correspondent says is in preparation. For ourselves, we have no good objection to making the soldiers of the 128th to believe that, composed as they are of intelligent men of both parties—many of them old friends and neighbors—they would mar the joy of the welcome that is preparing for them by parading an offensive banner of any kind.

It is easy to see that this "special dispatch" of falsehoods has been made up by some miserably malicious radicals here, for the express purpose of gratifying their extreme partisan prejudices and hatreds.—They are determined to make political capital out of the soldiers in some way, and seek to accomplish their unworthy object by introducing the firebrand of party rancor and strife among them. But we trust the decent men of both parties will have influence enough to prevent the display of the banner that the lying correspondent says some of our citizens, as men, neighbors, friends and brothers, from being degraded into a low partisan brawl, which will be both an insult to the soldiers whom it is intended to honor, and a disgrace to the reputation of our city.—Reading Gazette.

"COPPERHEAD."

This term of reproach is what the Republicans are attempting to fasten upon the Democrats. Should they succeed in doing so, it would be a hot word in less than two years they would shed the name. The Republican party has already shown nearly every thing which could be laid hands on, and their instincts incline them to hide their bad reputation under any new name that is offered to them. There is no doubt that they have been rendered respectable by being borne by the Democratic Party.—Syracuse Courier and Union.

The arrest of Mr. Vallandigham will undoubtedly give great joy to the rebels. A few days ago the Richmond Examiner, speaking of him and Mr. Cox, used the following language: "We wish from our hearts they were both already safely chained up at the present writing. THEY HAVE DONE US MORE HARM, THEY AND THEIR LIKE, THAN TEN THOUSAND SEWARD AND SUMNER."

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

We are getting new subscribers every day—not infrequently such as have never before patronized a Democratic newspaper. This is a good sign.

We learn that Samuel M. Schmecker, L. L. D., author of a number of historical and biographical works, died suddenly at his residence, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday week.—He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Schmecker, of this place.

T. D. Carson, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, has sold, upon application, Government Bonds to the amount of about \$25,000. He is authorized by the Government, through Jay Cooke & Co., to furnish them in any amount desired.

THE INLAND TELEGRAPH.—The construction of the line for the Inland Telegraph Company will commence about the 1st of June, to be completed by the middle of November.—This route already arranged for and contemplated are the following: Starting from Baltimore with another wire in addition to the one already in use, it will be put up to the Hanover Junction, and there attached to the wire of the Hanover and Gettysburg line. From Gettysburg it will be extended to Chambersburg.—Staffing with two wires from Philadelphia they will be run through Lancaster and Harrisburg to Chambersburg, and the three wires taken west from Chambersburg to Pittsburg. There will be one wire from Baltimore to Pittsburg via Gettysburg, and two from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, the three wires using the same poles from Chambersburg west. Also one wire from Baltimore to Harrisburg. An arrangement has been made with the Independent Telegraph Company, which has a line constructed along the coast from Portland, Maine, to Washington city, through all the principal commercial cities, to connect with their lines both in Philadelphia and in Baltimore. Arrangements are also being made for connections through all the Western States, so as to make a complete network of Telegraph lines to all the Western cities, and through the Independent line all along the coast.

We shall thus be placed in communication with all the world and the rest of mankind. The line will no doubt be well managed, and prove of very great convenience to all the points reached by its wires. It should therefore meet with the fullest success.

EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING.—On the 4th of April, Messrs. Bryant, Stratton & Co. occupied an entire page of the New York Daily Tribune with an Advertisement of their International Commercial College; and on the 14th of April, the same advertisement appeared in the New York Herald; each of those papers also giving an extended editorial notice of the enterprise. Again, on May 7th, they took a whole column of the Daily Tribune, the advertisement being also inserted in the Weekly, with a long editorial notice. These institutions must be enjoying unprecedented success to warrant such an outlay in advertising, while they are conferring lasting benefits upon the public. The Herald truly says, "The results of their labors are telling largely upon the business capacities and usefulness of our young men." And the Tribune adds, "Their plan seems to us eminently wise and practical, and we are confident that nearly every one who purposes to conduct any sort of commercial or industrial business, will derive some benefit from devoting a season to one of those Colleges."

The Philadelphia College has just been referred to in a superior manner, and now offers the advantages of a young man who desires a thorough preparation for business.

ARMY LETTER.

Sprink, Va., May 17, 1863.
Dear Correspondent, I am in the service of the United States, and I have not written you anything yet, so I thought it my duty to drop you a few lines. On the 13th, our regiment was ordered, about nine o'clock, to be ready at twelve, with three days' rations. Our march was made in the morning, and we were ordered to fall in, and the regiment left. Our whole brigade went, and several other regiments. They marched all night, and were ordered to march at ten o'clock, and at ten o'clock we marched all night. I was sick the time the regiment left, and I did not go along. I understand by persons that came in that they are at Carlisle. They have had a little fighting yesterday, and I have not heard. They brought three into our hospital yesterday that are slightly wounded from our Regiment.

I understand by letters that are written me, that you are in the service of the United States, and I have not written you anything yet, so I thought it my duty to drop you a few lines. On the 13th, our regiment was ordered, about nine o'clock, to be ready at twelve, with three days' rations. Our march was made in the morning, and we were ordered to fall in, and the regiment left. Our whole brigade went, and several other regiments. They marched all night, and were ordered to march at ten o'clock, and at ten o'clock we marched all night. I was sick the time the regiment left, and I did not go along. I understand by persons that came in that they are at Carlisle. They have had a little fighting yesterday, and I have not heard. They brought three into our hospital yesterday that are slightly wounded from our Regiment.

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Special Notices.

Important Discovery.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are infallible in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Inflammation of the Lungs, and all cases 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 restores Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan's." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by Dr. J. C. Mearns, 107 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia. Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. Bumann, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863, 17]

Employment.

AGENTS WANTED.—We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and expenses, to active Agents, to give a communication. Particulars sent free. Write to Messrs. Mearns & Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milton, Ohio. [May 18, 1863, 15]

The Great English Remedy.

CELEBRATED JAMES CLARK'S PILLS. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It not only relieves all distresses, but restores the system, 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 very safe and efficacious in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Vertigo, Stomachic Distress, Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

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 3/4—three-cent stamps to our agents. For a circular, send for a circular to our agents.

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FOR THE COMPILER.

We have exhausted every means to live peacefully with them as neighbors. We give them our work to do; we purchase the necessities of life from them as cheaply as we can; we generally pay their cash for their services and their goods. We treat them upon the scriptural doctrine, "do unto others as you would that others should do unto you." The fact is we do all within our power to have a community worthy of the name "Christians." When they insult us upon the streets by crying copperheads, we pass quietly along, mind our own business, but they won't mind theirs. If we host a flag at their request they say we are hypocrites. If we unite with them in meetings they crowd together into one corner of the building and throw their eyes around like a cat in a strange cellar, as though we were copperheads, and about to blow them. If we join them in worshiping the spirit of the moment, they will take their hats and leave, as though they were afraid that we wanted to go to heaven with them. If we meet on the corners of the street, to any good morning to each other, every window and door in the vicinity is jammed with long faces to see what knock down we are not conspiring against the government. If we tip our hat to an old friend by way of politeness, they say it is a sign of the Golden Rule. If we call them niggersheads, as they say, they will fight. If we say we would not mind taking a knock down with them, they talk right off about having us arrested for treason. We have about come to the conclusion to go in a crowd by ourselves. Since the above was written it has been discovered that it is a pretty good neighborhood to live in. There are no knock downs to death with a set of low bred villains. It is lazy to do anything else but lounge about bar-rooms and stores, and on the benches, breeding mischief.

The time of enrollment is near, and books for that purpose are being sent to the Provost Marshals. Between the 1st of July and August the draft will probably take place.

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Important Discovery.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are infallible in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Inflammation of the Lungs, and all cases 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 restores Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan's." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by Dr. J. C. Mearns, 107 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia. Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. Bumann, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863, 17]

Employment.

AGENTS WANTED.—We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and expenses, to active Agents, to give a communication. Particulars sent free. Write to Messrs. Mearns & Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milton, Ohio. [May 18, 1863, 15]

The Great English Remedy.

CELEBRATED JAMES CLARK'S PILLS. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It not only relieves all distresses, but restores the system, 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 very safe and efficacious in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Vertigo, Stomachic Distress, Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Understand by letters that are written me, that you are in the service of the United States, and I have not written you anything yet, so I thought it my duty to drop you a few lines. On the 13th, our regiment was ordered, about nine o'clock, to be ready at twelve, with three days' rations. Our march was made in the morning, and we were ordered to fall in, and the regiment left. Our whole brigade went, and several other regiments. They marched all night, and were ordered to march at ten o'clock, and at ten o'clock we marched all night. I was sick the time the regiment left, and I did not go along. I understand by persons that came in that they are at Carlisle. They have had a little fighting yesterday, and I have not heard. They brought three into our hospital yesterday that are slightly wounded from our Regiment.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. Mr. Plenn, of New York, Mr. J. H. MILLER, of Co. B, 138th Regiment, P. V., to Miss MARY H. BIRNIX, of Elliptic Mills, Md.

DIED.

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

In Westminster, on the 20th of April, Mrs. MARY SCHWIGGART, consort of the late John Schwiggart, aged 70 years 3 months and 25 days.

On the 24th of March, in the U. S. Floating Hospital, Nashville, at Milliken's Bend, JAMES MONFORT, son of Mr. David Moulton, formerly of Adams county, aged about eighteen years. He died of typhoid fever, and was an Ohio volunteer.

On the 11th inst., LEVI GRIEST McCON-LELLY, child of Isaac and Sarah McCone, of Meyden township, aged 3 years and 9 days.

On the 7th inst. died at his residence, ROLAND SHERWOOD, eldest son of William and Maggie E. Sprinkle, of Fountain Dale, aged 6 years 4 months and 17 days. Communicated.

In Monmouth, Illinois, April 21st, 1863, WILLIE, son of John G. and Louisa J. Miller, aged 2 years 6 months and 19 days.

Willie, thou wast wild and lovely, Gentle as the Summer's breeze, Here thy life was dimly fled, When it floats among the trees. Peaceful be thy silent slumber, Peaceful in the grave so low; Thou no more wilt join our number, Thou no more our song shalt know. Dearest Willie, thou hast left us, Here thy life was dimly fled, Here thy God that hath bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled, Then in heaven with joy we greet thee, Where no sorrow is to tread.

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