# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1863.


*The Proposed Changes in the "Conscription" Law.*—A dispatch to the New York Times states that the Senate military committee have decided in favor of striking out the $300 clause permitting commutation, and that the amended bill will be forced through both houses before Christmas.

*The Exempts of Senator Wilson's Bill.*—Senator Wilson's amendment to the Conscription bill exempts the following persons: Such as are mentally or physically unfit for the service; the Vice-President of the United States; the judges of the various courts of the United States; the heads of the various executive departments of the United States; the governors of the several states; the only son liable to military duty of a widow wholly dependent on his labor for support; the only son of an aged or infirm parent or parents wholly dependent on his labor for support; and in case there are several sons drafted, such parent or parents may elect which son shall be exempt; the only brother of orphan children under twelve years old, wholly dependent on his labor for support; where among several sons two have been permanently disabled, or have died in the military service, the residue shall be exempt; any person convicted of felony. The separation of the enrollment in classes is abolished. A person enrolled moving to another locality may have his name taken from the list and placed upon the enrollment in the place of his residence. Any person enrolled who shall procure an acceptable substitute shall be exempt.

*Enlistment of Minors.*—As the law stands no minor under seventeen years can be enlisted, except in special cases and with special authority from the adjutant-general as a musician, and with a written consent of the persons having a legal right to his time. If a lad represents himself as over eighteen and the recruiting officer sees evidently that he is under that age, he should be absolutely rejected. But if the officer has a reasonable doubt as to his being eighteen years old, he should cause him to swear to the declaration as to his age, &c., which every recruit signs on the back of his enlistment.

*Death of Major General Buford.*—Major General Buford, chief of all the cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, died on Wednesday in Washington city. He was made a major general a few hours before he died. He had been ill several days.

*Counterfeit Treasury Notes.*—Counterfeit twenty dollar U. S. Treasury notes are in circulation. Their general appearance is calculated to deceive, but a judge would at once detect it. The centre vignette of the Goddess of Liberty is very imperfectly done, but some parts will pass the closest scrutiny. The peculiar green ink of the genuine has not been imitated; it is much lighter in color, and is of inferior quality, not printing clearly.

*Internal Revenue.*—It may not be generally known that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a *promissory note* for the payment of *twenty dollars or less* is subject to stamp duty by the act of March 3d, 1863, under the head of "Inland Bills of Exchange." The penalty for violating the stamp act is from $10 to $200, and in addition notes, &c., are worthless without the proper stamp being affixed. Druggists, merchants, and dealers generally, are reminded that a recent decision of the Commissioner with reference to "proprietary stamps," renders such articles as blacking, concentrated lye, &c., also liable to stamp duty.

*Finances of Pennsylvania.*—The annual report of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, just made, shows that during the year ending the 30th ult., the receipts of the State treasury amounted to $4,280,451, making (with a previous balance of $2,213,876,) an aggregate of $6,563,327. The expenditures of the year reached $4,314,064, leaving a balance of $2,188,363.

*Contested Seats in Congress.*—The memorial of C. W. Carrigan, (Dem.) contesting the seat of M. Russel Thayer, and that of John Kline, (Dem.) contesting the seat of Leonard Myers, who are all of Pennsylvania, were presented on Tuesday in the House by Hon. S. J. Randall, and referred to the Committee on Elections.

☞ The bill reported back from the Senate's committee on Military Affairs, with amendments, reduces the proposed bounty for enlistments of veterans to fifteen dollars, and includes those only who are not now in service.

☞ A Democratic cotemporary complains that when an Abolition traitor comes to his place to make a speech, he invariably begins by informing the audience that he has been a Democrat. We suppose the scoundrel does that to make it appear that sometime in his life he has been in good company. Though he lies, he is not destitute of an ambition to appear respectable.

☞ Last year, when the Democratic party of Pennsylvania carried the State, it polled 230,260 votes. This year it polled 254,171 votes and lost the State. Its gain since last year is *twenty-five thousand*, and yet the Abolition party has defeated the will of the State by reporting from 30,000 to 40,000 fraudulent or illegal votes.

☞ Both wings of the Capitol at Washington are now connected by telegraph, and an office established in each for the convenience of the President and members of Congress.

*Distressing.*—Mr. Samuel J. Kast, near Mechanicsburg, Pa., lost four—all his children—by diptheria, last week. They all died within forty-four hours.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, resolutions of thanks to Generals Hooker, Meade and Banks were introduced and referred. Notice was given of a bill to establish a branch mint at Portland, Oregon. A bill was introduced amending the enrollment act so as to strike out the three hundred dollar commutation, and to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army. A bill was introduced to aid in suppressing the rebellion by prohibiting the holding of persons in slavery.

In the House a large number of bills and resolutions on various subjects were introduced and referred, among them a bill to abolish slavery throughout all the States and Territories; one to establish a Bureau of Emancipation, and one to give immediate force and effect to the President's emancipation proclamation. Representative Wood, of New York, offered a resolution proposing the appointment of three commissioners to proceed to Richmond with the view of terminating the war and securing peace under the constitution. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of ninety-eight yeas to fifty-nine nays.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a resolution was presented directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of the appointment of committees to codify the public laws of the United States. A bill was introduced to prohibit speculation in gold and exchanges. A resolution of thanks to Gen. Burnside and the troops under his command was presented and referred. A bill was introduced granting lands to aid the construction of the Pacific railroad and telegraph by the northern route. The resolution relating to the exchange of prisoners was taken up and discussed until adjournment, Senators Davis, Johnson, Hale and Lane participating in the debate.

In the House a message was received from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. John Rogers, of the Navy. A bill was reported providing for the support of the military academy and for the payment of invalid and other pensions. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of Gen. McClellan's report of operations of the Army of the Potomac whilst under his command.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, a petition was presented from the inspectors of customs at the Baltimore Custom House praying an increase of compensation. The resolution voting the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to Gen. Grant was adopted. The bill to increase the bounty and pay of volunteers was reported back with amendments. A bill to amend the enrollment act was reported. A bill to satisfy the claims of American citizens by French spoliations was introduced. A joint resolution from the House to adjourn over the holidays to the 6th of January was rejected.

In the House, among other resolutions offered, was one setting forth that the present war was brought about by disunionists, but should not be prosecuted for conquest or subjugation, and should cease when obedience to the constitution and laws is secured. A resolution was also presented in reference to the alleged ill treatment of the Federal prisoners at Richmond. The military committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the enrollment act so as that the right of aged and infirm persons to exempt a son shall be on account of actual dependence on him for support.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Hale made a lengthy explanation in reference to certain professional services rendered parties charged with crimes against the government, and offered a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the circumstances, in order to determine whether he was guilty of any conduct inconsistent with his duty as a member of the United States Senate. A message was received from the President, communicating a letter from citizens of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, in relation to the negroes freed under the emancipation proclamation, referring the whole matter to Congress. Notice was given of a resolution to require all Senators to take the oath prescribed by the act of July, 1862. A bill for the relief of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States was introduced. It provides that whenever the chief justice or any associate justice shall, in consequence of age, desire to retire, he may be permitted to do so, and yet receive compensation according to his length of service.

In the House the committee on roads and canals was instructed to inquire into and report on the expediency of constructing and enlarging the canals so as to connect the waters of the Hudson and the Mississippi with the great lakes. A resolution condemning the action of the preceding Congress in passing the law authorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus was introduced and rejected by a vote of sixty-seven in favor to eighty-nine against. A series of resolutions setting forth the purposes of the war and the duties of the public in the premises, and also thanking the soldiers in the field, was introduced and, after some debate, adopted. A resolution denouncing the President's proclamation of amnesty as a stretch of power, was tabled by a vote of ninety to sixty-six. The bill providing for the payment of invalid and other pensions was passed. The House adjourned over until to-day, (Monday.)

*A Change Needed.*—The Democratic party are needed at the helm. Occasionally a candid Republican admits this to be the fact. A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states:

"A leading Republican Senator made this remark the other evening, to which the political horizon would seem to give much meaning. 'Our party has tried to run the machine, and we can't; it is about time we give up the Government to the Democrats.'"

*Golden Spoon Aristocracy.*—It is announced that Miss Chase, the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, who was married to a factory lord of New England, received *one hundred thousand* dollars in bridal presents! This sounds like the nobility of Europe feasting and dining with golden forks and golden spoons, upon tables covered with golden plates, while the poor are starving and dying under the very shadow of their palaces. And such will, inevitably, be the fate of the laboring classes in this country, if they continue to give their support to a party that robs them of their earnings.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞ The Detroit (Michigan) *Free Press* is anxious that the next Democratic National Convention shall be held in that city.

## DEMOCRATIC WORK FOR THE FUTURE.

When we take into account all the circumstances which have operated to produce the defeat of the conservative party in the late elections, we are surprised, (says the N. Y. *World*) not at the defeat of its candidates, but at the wonderful vitality it has shown in upholding and sustaining the Constitution against the violent efforts made to overthrow and trample it under foot by the party in power.

Never, in the history of popular elections has any political party, any body of men acting together for the promotion of a common cause, encountered such unscrupulous and powerful measures to compass its defeat as have been brought to bear upon the contest through which we have just passed. The whole power of the federal administration, with its immense array of military and civil patronage, was thrown into the scale against us. The multiplication of officers, such as assessors, collectors, provost-marshals, enrolling officers, and the horde of federal employees, in number exceeding anything ever before known in the history of the country, enabled an unscrupulous administration, controlled by more unscrupulous partisan leaders, to put in operation the machinery for controlling the election and thwarting the true voice of the people, as it would have found expression had the contest been allowed to rest upon the free suffrages of an honest and intelligent body of electors.

The Democracy of the country, if temporarily discomfitted by the use of improper and unjust means, is by no means destroyed or broken down. It is the same grand and noble party which for more than seventy years has upheld the Constitution and carried aloft the banner of liberty—the same glorious and reliable party which throughout our country's history has ever proved true to history and the rights of the citizen. Although overborne for the time being, by usurped and ill-gotten power, it still lives in all its integrity and vigor, prepared to maintain the Constitution against every assault, and to restore the Union at the earliest period, by any honorable means within its reach.

Let not our friends be disheartened or discouraged by temporary defeat. Much as this is to be regretted, it may prove rather useful than prejudicial to the cause of the Union. With all the powers of the general and State governments at their disposal, the Republicans assume the entire administration of the war and of public affairs. Upon them rests the responsibility of concluding the war, either by superadding the power of conciliation or by the power of force alone. Let them not evade or shirk this responsibility; let them not hereafter charge their failure, whether in the military or financial departments of the government, to the hostility of the Democrats and conservatives, whose warnings they have despised, and whose experience and aid they have scornfully rejected.

While the responsibility of administration thus rests upon their opponents, the Democracy of the country have a no less solemn and important duty to perform.—They are to labor steadily and perseveringly for the sound doctrines upon which our government rests—to educate the public mind to a knowledge of the nature of our institutions, and a necessity of returning to the great principles of public and individual liberty which alone can save the nation from utter and irretrievable ruin.—Let no man, therefore, rest in his labors, but from this hour dedicate himself anew to the country. There is, there can be, no escape from this solemn obligation until the Union is restored, the Constitution re-established, and the great principles of liberty again secured to every citizen.

## NEW ENGLAND.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

The New York *Express* does not know but the notion originating in New England of abolishing States may be a good one.—There are six New England States, with twelve Senators, and a population not greater than New York. According to the doctrine promulgated, resistance to the Federal authority on the part of a State makes that right and proper to rule the State out and re-admit it into the Union with any conditions Congress may prescribe. There is, then, an easy way to get at it.—Just pass a bill making a single State of all New England. It may be illegal and unconstitutional; but if the States resist and claim these rights, and undertake to defy by force of arms, this act of Congress, then Congress will have the power to abolish the State lines and the State authorities, hold it as a Territory, and re-admit the whole as one State. We see how well the doctrine will work. The Federal Government has only to usurp the power to do what ought to be done. It may be unconstitutional, but as soon as the State or States resist with arms, then the power exists, and the act is made lawful and right.

This new revelation of the Abolitionists may work out good some one of these days. We don't mind slight inequalities, but this thing of twelve to two is an intolerable grievance. Here is a way to get rid of it. It may be unconstitutional to begin the process; but the reader sees how it will come out right in the end. All we need is to provoke a rebellion. It may be wrong to provoke it; but if it be for a good end, it will do. As soon as the rebellion is provoked, then the end can lawfully be attained, according to the New England doctrine promulgated now. Upon this principle we could have got rid of New England forty years ago, and with little management could have made one State of it. "It's an ill wind that blows no good." So let's reserve this doctrine for use.

*Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.*—This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female difficulties, and obstructions from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

For full particulars, obtain, free, of the agent, a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

☞ No nation or people have ever degenerated so rapidly from a Democracy to an Aristocracy, as have the Americans within the past three years. The poor are growing poorer, the rich are rolling in a superabundance of wealth.

## AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

There are indications that the leading minds of the Republican party are beginning to see the great problems which press upon us in connection with the future life of this nation are not to be solved by the narrow party rules which have heretofore guided the conduct of the most influential and earnest wing of the administration organization. The issues are too grave to be settled by the petty shifts which did well enough in times of peace, but which are sadly out of place in the mad whirl of sectional passion now sweeping over the country.

Mr. Colfax seems to have been impressed with this feeling upon taking the chair of the House. In his opening speech he said:

"In this greater than Roman forum, I invoke you to approach these grave questions with the calm thoughtfulness of statesmen, freeing your discussions of that acerbity which mars instead of advancing legislation."

It is natural enough that strong passions and prejudices should have been generated by the civil strife we are passing through; but it is not seemly that men clothed with the responsibilities of power should share in them, or at least give expression to the common-place abuse of mere partisans. Yet the present heads of the nation in the cabinet and Congress have repeatedly forgotten the dignity of their high stations to gratify their party prejudices and dislike of their opponents. Secretary Seward has offended good taste in this respect less than any of his associates; yet even he in his late Auburn speech merged the statesman in the party leader, and applied opprobrious epithets.

But now even the daily *Times* of this city, whose columns have reeked with the political slang it now discards, says:

The word Copperhead, and the imputation of disloyalty, are handled quite too freely. It is a way some people have of showing their spite toward the men who don't exactly agree with them upon some of the features of President Lincoln's policy. It is a bad spirit, and it should be discountenanced by every man who has breadth of mind enough to understand that the essential distinction between loyalty and disloyalty relates to *sides*, and not to difference in position on any one side. True Union men are obliged to agree only in one thing—the support of the war for the preservation of the Union. But until the constitution of the human mind is changed it will be impossible for all true Union men to agree in respect to the precise mode in which that war shall be conducted. Men, however devoted to a common cause, always differ about methods and details; and they have a right so to differ, so long as they will keep clear of factious conduct. Fair discussion is always not only admissible, but practicable.

What columns of indecent abuse of the Democratic party the readers of the *Times* would have been spared had that paper thought of all this sixteen months since, when it commenced the canvass against Governor Seymour by pronouncing him a traitor. Better late, however, than never. We are about entering upon a Presidential contest in which the most tremendous issues are involved. It will try the fitness of our people for free institutions even more than the war; and it is the interest of all parties to curb their passions until the ship of state rides prosperously upon a peaceful sea.

The Toronto *Leader*, in commenting upon the American war, points its moral for the Canadians as follows:

If a nation would avoid civil war, men must restrain both their tongues and their pens. When one comes to examine the causes which induced secession, it will be found that recrimination and abuse had as much, if not more, to do with it than positive grievances. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the Garrison definition of the Union, "a league with the devil and covenant of hell," were among the most potent causes of its dissolution, and the spirit which they educed one, at least, of the causes which led *the North to try coercion*. Let us in Canada be careful how we deal with each other's nationality and religion.

Let us hope that our people will learn wisdom by the past, and cultivate a better state of feeling toward each other. Whoever helps to fan the flames of popular passion during the coming presidential canvass will be as much of a foe to his country and its future as if he took up arms against its defenders.—*N. Y. World.*

## PLAYING INTO EACH OTHER'S HANDS.

Not a year ago Thurlow Weed, the Republican leader, uttered in the Albany *Journal*, these startling and true words:

"The chief architects of the rebellion before it broke out, were aided in their infernal designs by the Abolitionists of the North. This was too true, for without such aid the South could never have been united against the Union. But for the incendiary recommendations which rendered the otherwise useful Helper Book a firebrand, North Carolina could not have been forced out of the Union. And even now, the ultra abolition press and speech makers are aggravating the horrors they helped to create, ☞ thus playing into the hands of the leaders of the rebellion and keeping down the Union men of the South, and rendering reunion difficult if not impossible."

If this was true in 1862, how doubly so is it now! The two extremes of agitators and factionists are playing into each other's hands.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and New York *Tribune*, agreeing in common hatred of the Democracy, play into each other's hands now as before the rebellion. The *Enquirer* publishes insulting articles to inflame and unite the North, and the *Tribune* utters doctrines which consolidate the South.

Those two organs started years ago upon this dishonest work. Each inflamed to the utmost the fanticism of its followers.—Each taught them to hate the opposite section. While the Southern States were hesitating on the brink of secession, Greely came out and proclaimed to them that they had the same right as the Colonies had in the Revolution. He assured them they might securely try the experiment. Thus urged on, they took the fatal plunge.

Now the question before the country is, whether the slaveholding States will be allowed to return. Never, cry the radicals, except upon the basis of emancipation and the stipulation of negro rights. All State Constitutions must be abolished, as already the Federal Constitution has been broken down by the violence of fanatics.

Such men are indeed "the architects of ruin." But are we contentedly to sit by and contemplate their work? Are the great majority of the people—the masses who loved the old Union, the conservatives who dread revolution, to sit supinely by and see this monstrous work of desolation go on? No, let the people rise and confront these fanatics, who have no strength but imposture, and no courage but the insolence of ephemeral power.—*Albany Argus.*

☞ We believe if no Abolitionist had ever been born, or if being born he had fortunately died pretty soon afterwards of measles, or some other nasty complaint, we should never have had this war.

## TERRIBLE DISASTER.

*Sinking of an Iron-Clad in Charleston Harbor—The Weehawken Goes Down in a Gale—Loss of Four Officers and Twenty-six of Her Crew.*

By the arrival of the steamer Fulton at New York, from Port Royal, we have the intelligence of the loss of the monitor iron-clad Weehawken, which sunk at her anchor inside of Charleston bar on the afternoon of Sunday, the 6th instant. Four of her engineers and twenty-six of her crew were drowned. A furious gale prevailed at the time, but no damage was sustained by the rest of Admiral Dahlgren's fleet. An account of the disaster says:

The iron-clad fleet was lying at its usual anchorage. The first signal of distress was made from the Weehawken at a few minutes before two o'clock, and answered at once by the flag-ship, from which four boats were dispatched to her assistance, and by the South Carolina, which sent two of her boats to the Weehawken's aid. The tugs Dandelion and Iris were also at once called up, and with them Commander Duncan, of the Weehawken, who chanced to be on the flagship, and in conversation with the Admiral, when the signal was made, proceeded immediately, with the hope of running his vessel on the beach. He had scarcely left the Admiral when the officer of the deck made out from the Weehawken a new signal, and immediately reported her to be sinking. A moment after she settled swiftly down by the head, careened slightly over to starboard, and disappeared beneath the waves.

When the first signal of distress was made no one divined how serious was the danger, and when at length the vessel went down it was difficult for those who saw her disappear to credit even the evidence of their own senses. The confusion on the flagship, arising mainly from the difficulty of launching her boats, and the desire of both officers and men to be the first in them, was most intense and painful. The wind was now blowing with great fury, and the boats which hastened from all sides to the scene encountered great peril in picking up from the water the few who had succeeded in getting away from the Weehawken before she sunk. Almost at the same moment she went down some twenty or more sprang to the boats and succeeded in getting away. As many others were rescued from the surging waves by the launches of the flag ship, the South Carolina and tugboats Dandelion and Iris. Thirty perished.

All day the Weehawken had labored heavily in the sea, which kept her decks constantly submerged, and which frequently swept in huge volumes into her forward hatch. Towards noon the crew commenced paying out chain, to ease her; but, accustomed as they were, in every gale, to the shipping of such seas, it is believed that they had grown confident and careless of danger, and paid no heed to the encroaching waters until it was too late to resist them. They dreamed of no peril till the waves had fairly yawned to swallow them. Then, when it was known for a certainty that the vessel was to be lost, a panic of fright and fear benumbed them, and the terror-stricken crew below had little power to help themselves. There were men in irons between decks, and the sergeant-at-arms rushed frantically away to release them. Poor fellows, they all went down. There were invalids in the sick bay, and to their relief the surgeon sent his steward, who never returned. There were firemen at the furnaces, to whom vain shrieks for a helping hand at the pumps were made. A few of the confident were rushing to their quarters to save their effects, jostling the timid on their way to the deck themselves. It was in the midst of scenes like these that the Weehawken went down.

I believe that none of the officers perished save the four assistant engineers, who were overtaken by the flood before they could make any effort to escape. Commander Duncan had only taken command of the Weehawken on Saturday, having been detached from the Paul Jones to relieve Commander Calhoun. The officers' clothing, the paymaster's funds and the papers of the ship sunk with her.

The yeoman was brought alive on board the flagship, but died in spasms a few moments afterward. Various parties were picked up and taken to the nearest vessels, where every provision was made for their comfort and restoration. Those of the crew who were saved are now scattered in small quads throughout the fleet. It is impossible to procure at present the names of those who were lost.

The Weehawken is lying in five fathoms of water, and will soon be raised. Until she is brought up, no one can tell with certainty why she sank. It was through no fault of her "overhang," for she apparently took in no water except at her forward hatch and hawse hole.

## WAR NEWS.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday says:

By way of Richmond and Fortress Monroe we have some interesting news from Charleston from the 11th to the 15th, inclusive. Gen. Gilmore continued to shell the city at intervals, but caused no personal injury, although several houses were struck. On Saturday some shells containing Greek fire were thrown into the city, but did no damage, or at least none is reported. On Friday morning the wood work on the southeast angle of Fort Sumter accidentally took fire and was destroyed. During the conflagration the Federal batteries opened heavily on the fort, the garrison losing ten killed and thirty wounded. On Tuesday, the latest date, there were no new movements of the Federal forces, and all was quiet in the harbor, with the exception of the guns firing shells on the city.

Dispatches to the Richmond papers report the main body of Gen. Longstreet's army at Rogersville, and that his command, with Gen. Ransom's and Gen. Vance's, have concentrated at that point, the cavalry remaining at Morristown. The Federal forces had ceased to pursue and were retiring. On the 15th, Tuesday, the situation along the front was unchanged.

An Atlanta (Ga.) paper says that the Confederate cavalry, on the 10th inst., advanced above Ringgold to Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and found the positions evacuated. It is believed that a large force has been sent into West Tennessee, as the body of troops at Chattanooga has been visibly decreased.

A Nashville dispatch of Tuesday says that there is a rumor that General Sheridan, commanding the column in pursuit of Longstreet, encountered the Confederate rear guard east of Knoxville, and sustained a heavy repulse, in which General Sheridan is said to have been badly wounded. The rumor is not generally credited, but it is traced to several distinct sources.

Parties arriving in Washington yesterday from the Army of the Potomac report that some of the Federal cavalry are still at Culpeper, and that the pickets extend several miles beyond the town. The position of the main body of the army remains unchanged, but there are indications of movements with a view to obtain more comfortable quarters.

The *Sun* of Friday says:

The report of a reverse to the Federal forces in East Tennessee is confirmed. A dispatch from Rutledge says that the troops of General Longstreet made an attempt to cut off and capture General Shackelford's command—who were in pursuit of them—at Bear Station, on the Cumberland and Morristown railroad, on Monday. A heavy force of the Confederate cavalry moved down the left bank of the Holston river, intending to cross at Kelly's Ford, and take the Federal forces in the rear. This attempt, however, was checked by Gen. Ferrero, who sent the brigade of General Humphreys to hold the ford. The Confederates fired across the river with artillery upon the brigade, but with little effect.—Gen. Shackelford formed a line of battle at Bear Station, and after fighting until nightfall was driven back half a mile. Generals Vance, Ransom and Vaughn had joined Gen. Longstreet before the conflict with Gen. Shackelford. The Federal loss, as far as ascertained, was about seventy-five.

The Federal forces in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., have had some skirmishing with the Confederates lately in the vicinity of Strasburg. On Monday last thirty men belonging to Gen. Ewell's corps were taken prisoners. An iron foundry at Edensburg was destroyed, it having been ascertained that the works had been employed in manufacturing iron for the Confederate government.

A dispatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, states that the United States steamer Ella and Annie captured the steamer Chesapeake yesterday morning at Sambro Harbor, all but three of the crew escaping.

Information has been received in Newbern that nearly all the Confederate troops have been removed from North Carolina, only one small brigade now remaining near Wilmington. Blockade running at that port is on the increase, and it is estimated that a half million dollars' worth of goods arrive there every twenty-four hours.

On Thursday night a body of Confederate cavalry, eight hundred strong, attacked the Federal guard on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, about one mile and a half beyond Fairfax Court-House. The company forming the guard made a firm stand, but were overpowered and captured. The Confederates also destroyed two bridges over Pope's run, and tore up the track for about two miles. The principal object of the movement, it is supposed, was to capture a train from Alexandria loaded with provisions for Gen. Meade's army, but which happened to be an hour and a half late, and consequently escaped.

## VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
Harrisburg, Dec. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 48.

The President of the United States having, by his communication of the 9th inst., in response to propositions submitted to him relating to the recruiting service in Pennsylvania, under his call of October 17th ultimo, for 300,000 men, approved of so much thereof as is comprised in the following points:

*It is ordered.*—

That the recruiting of volunteers for the various regiments now in the field, will be conducted accordingly, viz:

I. Details for recruiting service in the State, will be made of officers of Pennsylvania regiments in the field, whose terms of service expire in 1864. To facilitate the recruitment of quotas, such appointments, of officers in the field, will be made by the Governor where practicable, on the recommendation of duly authorized committees representing cities, boroughs and townships, to recruit for their several localities.

These recommendations should not however, be made indiscriminately, but with due regard to the character of the person named, and his ability to perform the important duties of the post.

II. When practicable, old regiments will be returned to the State to be recruited.

III. The volunteers who shall be enlisted will remain under the control of the Governor at such camps or rendezvous, and under such commanders as he may designate, and until ready to be sent to their regiments, in accordance with General Orders No. 75 of 1862.

IV. *Premiums* not exceeding twenty-five dollars for veterans, and fifteen dollars for new recruits, will be paid to officers detailed for recruiting service, from regiments in the field, when the recruits are accepted by the United States. Payment to be made by Lt. Col. Bomford, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General.

V. *Volunteers* furnished by cities or other localities will be duly credited on the draft fixed for January 5, 1864; and also all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States, since the draft, the number so credited to be deducted from the proportion of the quota assigned the State under the recent call. Information regarding the quotas of counties, cities, townships and wards, can be procured on application to the respective District Provost Marshals.

VI. Authority will be given to officers detailed for recruiting service from regiments in the field as have less than their proper number of company organizations.

VII. Colored volunteers for the colored regiments of Pennsylvania, will be accepted as a part of the quota, and also such as have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, to be credited to cities or other localities on their proportion of the State's quota under the recent call.

VIII. Camps of rendezvous will be established at proper localities, in charge of commandants and skillful surgeons, to be appointed by the Governor.

IX. To every recruit who is a *Veteran Volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting Veteran Volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium of $402, and to all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing orders, one month's pay in advance, and, in addition, a bounty and premium of $302 will be paid.

The short time now remaining, within which to fill the quota of the State by enlistments and thus avoid the impending draft, admonishes the loyal citizens of the importance of providing, by local bounties, the strongest inducements to volunteers.—Municipalities of other States, by this means, are seducing from Pennsylvania the able-bodied men who should replenish her own regiments. Pennsylvania, with a deficiency less proportionately, than any adjacent Commonwealth, should show, by her promptness and alacrity, now, her ability to maintain the high position she has heretofore, and still occupies among her sister States, in contributing to suppress this rebellion.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

*Congress and Constitutional Law.*—The action of Congress, in the cases of the Senators and Representatives who were elected in utter disregard of the Constitution and Laws, proves that the Abolition majority are ready to go to any length in violation of their oaths, at the behest of party. In the House, the members from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri and Kansas, were admitted by a vote, over the head of the Clerk who, in obedience to the law of the last Congress—passed by the radicals themselves, to serve their own purposes—had omitted their names from the roll on account of informality in their credentials. And in the Senate, two persons claiming to represent a State called West Virginia, were admitted, flatly in violation of the Constitution; and yet, only *five* Senators recorded their votes against this flagrant act, to wit: Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, McDougall and Powell.

The *Boston Post*, in commenting upon the revolutionary course of Congress, at the very opening of their session, says:

"We are glad to see the first vote of the able and accomplished Senator Buckalew, from Pennsylvania, on the side of the Constitution. This shows where he will be found. Every word from him since his election, marks him the fearless defender of his country, and the well furnished statesman."

☞ Among the novelties of the age is a seedless apple. A tree has been found in Dutchess county, New York, bearing this fruit. There are no blossoms, the bud forms, and without any show of petals, the fruit sets and grows entirely destitute of seeds. In outward appearance the apples resemble Rhode Island Greenings.

☞ The strongest words are generally the oftenest broken.

ANNIVERSARY.—We understand that the Sabbath School of Christ Church, (Lutheran,) in this place, will hold its usual Anniversary in the Church on Thursday evening next, (Christmas eve.) Among the exercises will be addresses by Rev. Drs. Baugher, Schaeffer and Jacobs.

☞ The members of Co. B, 21st Pa. Vol. Cav., have determined to erect a monument in memory of George W. Sandoe, a member of said company, who was killed by the rebels near this place on the 26th day of June, 1863. They have contributed eighty dollars for the purpose.

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—Our enterprising friend, E. H. Minnigh, is preparing for the Holidays. His store already presents a gay appearance. Without taking time to enumerate the articles, he desires us to say, that never before has he been able to present to the public such a complete assortment of Toys, Toy Books, Confections, and Fancy Articles, which now already grace his shelves, suitable for Holiday presents. He also has the best brands of Cigars and Tobacco. It is well worth a visit to his store. The sooner you call the better. Dec. 14. 3t

☞ A Republican paper says that "the Democrats have received such a licking that they cannot survive." It does not follow. Lazarus survived after the dogs *licked* him.

☞ The rebels are reduced to making brandy out of persimmons.

## MARRIED.

On Thursday morning last, by Rev. H. O. Finney, assisted by Rev. J. R. Warner, Mr. GEORGE A. SHOWER, of Manchester, Md., to Miss MARY E. McILHENY, of this place.

On Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Hugh Fulton, Mr. JOSHUA A. TROXELL, of Hartford, to Mrs. CLARISSA AIKMAN, of Dundee, Ind.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. N. Ahlefeldt, Mr. NICHOLAS TAUGHINBAUGH, of Hartford City, Ind., to Miss RUTH WINGATE, of Johnstown, Hardin county, Ohio.

## DIED.

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

On the 14th inst., WILLIAM HENRY, son of Henry and Jane McDaniel, aged 2 years 5 months and 25 days.

On the 9th inst., in Conewago township, Adams county, Mr. HENRY V. SCHWARTZ, son of Samuel and Maria Schwartz, aged about 21 years.

On the 11th inst., in New Oxford, Adams county, of diptheria, CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. Mause, aged 8 years and 7 months.

On the 11th inst., in New Oxford, of diptheria, MICHAEL, son of John Getz, aged 6 years and 8 months.

On the 30th ult., ALONZO PAXTON HUMMER, aged 4 years and 16 days.

On the 5th inst., SAMUEL ANDERSON JOHNSON, aged 1 years 3 months and 11 days.


## Special Notices.

**The Singer Sewing Machines.**—Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Ruffling, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording and so forth. No other Family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlock stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cabinet workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and cleanest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and elegant manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for Family Sewing as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York.

☞ PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

☞ G. JACOBS & BRO., Local Agents at Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863.

**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 druggists generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
27 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [July 27, feb. 16, '63. 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,
Dec. 15, 1862. 1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

**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.

JOB MOSES,
27 Cortlandt Street, New York.

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

[$25!] **Employment.** [$25!

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES