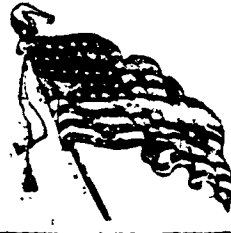


The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



M. J. SPARKS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 29, 1864.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Senate and House have adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the Enrollment bill, and the act only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The House amendment of the compensation clause, fixing the rate at three hundred dollars, is retained, but to operate only for one year. All persons enrolled, as subject to a draft, are to form but one class, the limit of age being from twenty to forty-five years. All able-bodied black men between these ages are to be enrolled; if a slave belonging to a loyal man shall be drafted, the latter is to receive a certificate thereof and a bounty of one hundred dollars, and the former is to become free. Free men of color who may be drafted or who volunteer are to be credited to the quota of their district. The exemptions are reduced to the following narrow limits: "Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged."

Congress, the other day, after hard coaxing on the part of the Democrats, ordered 10,000 additional copies of Gen. McClellan's report to be printed. 100,000 copies ought to have been ordered, to meet the pressing demand for them. Every Congressman has received hundreds of applications, by letter, for copies of the report, and yet has less than one hundred to give. No official document ever before was so universally sought after. It shows that Gen. McClellan has this day the confidence of the people in a larger degree than any other public man.

It is stated that every member of the Senate Judiciary Committee believed the House resolution forfeiting the property of rebels beyond the life estate to be unconstitutional. The Committee reported against its passage.

The House Military Committee have been discussing the question of changing the Provost Marshal's office, to make the head of that office a Brigadier. The object, it is hinted, is to get rid of Col. Fry.

The National Convention.—A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Chicago was held at the Tremont House on Wednesday evening week, and a committee of sixteen appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the holding, in July next, of the Democratic National Convention. W. F. Storey, of the Chicago Times, is the chairman of the committee.

The Abolition National Committee assembled at Washington on Monday last, Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, chairman, and Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, secretary. On consultation, they unanimously adopted a call for a National Convention to meet at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 15th day of June next, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. So it would seem that the efforts made to have the Convention meet at Gettysburg did not amount to much.

The Republican candidate, Dr. St. Clair, has been elected State Senator in the Indiana district, in place of Major White, but by a reduced majority.

Democratic Victory in Alabama.—The borough election took place in Altoona, on Friday week, and resulted, unexpectedly, in the election of the whole Democratic ticket.—This is a great triumph, and shows which way the wind blows.

In 1860 the Atlanta Southern Confederacy published a speech of General Grant, then in the rebel service. One of the passages in the speech was this: "I can tell you how we did a whining Yankee out in Arkansas a few days ago.—He got to making too free of us in our country language. Our boys took him in hand. They tried him where a convenient and friendly limb protruded from the body of a sturdy oak. They fastened one end of the rope to the limb and the other around his neck, and elevated him."

With a record like the above, was it seemly in General Grant to impute such unworthy motives to the Democratic party in his public speeches.

Life of General McClellan.—The "Life, Campaigns and Public Services of Major General George B. McClellan," from the time he first took the field in the war until he was finally relieved after the battle of Antietam, has just been published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. The volume contains a portrait of the General, and 200 pages of interesting reading matter. Price 50 cents.

Johns Played Out.—The Albany Statesman, a Republican paper, says, "every branch of the government seems to be teeming with corruption, and what is still worse, hypocrites are preaching against exposing these recalcitration lies which may hurt the war.—That joke is played out."

Expected Call for a New Draft.—The evidence multiply on all sides that we are to have a fresh proclamation from the President after the 10th of March, for a new draft in addition to that issued on the 1st of February.

Abolition orators in this State, last fall, said: "Elect Lincoln and there will be no more drafts." Are these hypocrites to be again trusted?

Some Greeley and a few other pharisees of extreme Abolitionism organized an Unconditional Union Club on Saturday evening, Feb. 6th, pledged to no peace but an abolition one.

MILITARY DAMAGES.

The bill now before the Legislature for damages to be suffered in the border counties, is a supplement to the act of last session to pay claims for losses by Stearns' raid, &c.

The supplement enlarges the duties on the appraisers under the original act, so as to embrace the ascertainment of all damages and losses occasioned to the persons, and real and personal property, of citizens, by the insurgent forces in rebellion against the government since the commencement of the war; and also the ascertainment of damages occasioned by the Militia in the service of the State, and troops in the service of the United States, within the limits of the State; thus covering all losses sustained by our citizens by the several invasions of the enemy, either from the enemy or our own troops.

The appraisers are empowered to administer oaths, and directed to reduce all testimony to writing, and return the same with their report to the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county. On the return of the report, the Court is directed to review, affirm, revise, or set aside the report in whole, or in part, as may seem just and legal.

When all claims shall have been adjudicated by the appraisers and confirmed by the Court, all who have sustained losses resulting from the occupation of their lands, or for articles furnished to troops in the service of the State or of the United States, are to receive certificates of indebtedness bearing four per cent. interest, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually; said certificates being made redeemable in twenty years, or sooner, at the option of the State. Those who have sustained damages from the rebel forces and other property taken and destroyed by them, are to receive like certificates, for the redemption of which a special tax of one-fourth mill on the dollar shall be levied and collected, and the money so raised be applied solely to their redemption.

Politics should not have been mixed up with the consideration of this bill in the Legislature. We had supposed that the people of these counties had striven enough at the hands of the rebels to shield them from false and unmanly imputations and attacks by the "loyal" residing in other parts of the State, whose safe distance from the scenes of carnage and destruction secured them against alarms and losses.—But, not so. There seem to be a few men in the House, who, judging from their course, are either determined to kill the bill or make it so obnoxious that none but the blackest of their own party would avail themselves of it. To say the least, this is a small business, and should have no effect than to recoil upon all who engage in it. Whilst Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, a high-toned gentleman and a Democrat, deals with the bill only on its merits, and brings to bear upon it only truth, reason and right, the bombastic Alleman, of Dauphin—he who played Colonel to a six-months' regiment here after the fight, and exercised his valor in fashioning most sweeping and unbecoming oaths to be administered to persons desiring to visit the hospitals, not to mention other equally gallant and brilliant manifestations of his supreme authority—meets the question, not with a single argument or a common sense view of any sort, but with a rehash of old and exploded slanders upon Democratic citizens, slanders which have long since been razed away like no malicious, and which sensible men of his own party, who could not escape a correct knowledge of the facts, have been ashamed of, and have denounced as childishly absurd and not possibly true.

The speech of Mr. Sharpe, on Wednesday evening, was powerful—clear in the detail of facts and convincing in argument. He asked the relief not as a matter of grace, but of right. The speech was well received, and we hope his labors, together with those of many other right-thinking members, will lead to the passage of the bill in such a shape as shall be fair and acceptable, and not discriminating and odious. The sufferings of our people from one of the most gigantic invasions and destructive battles of the war, demand this righteous measure of relief at the hands of their non-suffering sister counties.

Ben. Butler says he wants no more chaplains in the army. He says they are apt to skulk behind, consoling the "rebel" widows. Ben. doubtless desires to monopolize that part of the business himself.

The N. Y. Tribune is opposed to Lincoln and will probably support Chase.

A Disloyal Commissioner.—Jacob Buber, one of the Commissioners of Lebanon county, resigned his office on Monday last. He was violently opposed to the appropriation of any money by the county for bounties to avoid the draft, and when he saw that his associate Commissioners were determined to vote the bounties and make a loan of \$100,000 for their payment, he repudiated all connection with the transaction by resigning. Mr. Jacob Buber was appointed to his place. As Lebanon is a richly "loyal" county, and Mr. Buber a "loyal" Abolitionist in his politics, his stubborn resistance to the military necessities of the Government, cannot be charged to the monstrous crime of the day, which the Simon Pure loyalists call "Copperheadism."

A monster cannon, probably the largest in the world, was cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, Pa., on the 11th inst. It was a 20-inch Columbiad, and the weight of the metal used in casting it was 120,000 pounds. It is calculated that the ladle will reduce the gun to a weight of 115,000 pounds when finished. It will throw a solid shot of 1,000 pounds, or a shell of 700 pounds. The charge of powder will vary from 65 to 80 pounds.

No Time for Confederates.—Army teamsters are prohibited from the scientific volatility with which they wear. A teamster with the Cumberland army not long ago got stuck in the mud, and he let fly a stream of profane epithets that would have astonished "our army in Flanders" even. A chaplain passing at the time was greatly shocked.

"My friend," said he to the teamster, "do you know who died for sinners?" "D—n your confederates. Don't you see I'm stuck in the mud."

Practices of the Louisville Journal says: "Those clergymen are certainly censurable who refuse to pray for Mr. Lincoln. We ought all to pray for the poor, and he is a mighty poor President."

Some disloyal wag proposed the following prayer for Lincoln: "God bless the man who has just been elected President, and who is to be the bounder!"

Republican Religion of freedom—liberating negroes and locking up white men.

THE PLOT THICKENING.

Under Abraham Assaulted in Front and Rear—Treason in the Camp.

We have endeavored so far as possible to keep the public advised of the movements in the Abolition ranks hostile to Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination. We have quoted from leading journals of that party, in the East and in the West, articles so severe in their censure and direct in their attacks upon the President, denouncing him as a traitor, incompetent for the high position he occupies, and going so far as even to question his honesty, that had they originally appeared in a Democratic paper, would have subjected it to the charge of treason, and pointed it out as a fit object for mob violence. But what we have heretofore published in light and inoffensive in comparison with what we have now to lay before our readers.

Hitherto it has only been certain newspapers and individuals, prominent certainly, but probably impelled to the work of opposition by disappointed ambition, chagrin at not finding themselves as important and influential as they expected, or by other causes which, explained, would have deprived their efforts of any effect upon the popular mind.

But now we have the Abolition National Executive Committee in the field, secretly working, through their chairman, S. C. Pomeroy, to leave Mr. Lincoln "out in the cold," and nominate a new man as their candidate for the presidency. The plot is evidently thickening, the revolution is assuming not only a shape, but formidable proportions, and unless the "old joker" puts himself upon the plea of "military necessity," and uses the "war-power" against these his recent friends, he will soon find himself powerless to control the nomination upon which he has so much set his heart as to violate the Constitution and prolong the war in order to accomplish it.

We are indebted to the Washington Constitutional Union for the following highly important secret circular, which, if we are not greatly mistaken, will cause more trembling and confusion in the Abolition camp than General Gilmore's Greek fire, shells and hot shot did among the Charleston rebels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1864.—Sir: The movements recently made throughout the country, to secure the re-nomination of President Lincoln, render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union, who differ from the policy of his administration.

So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the government to devote their influence to the suppression of the cause. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present administration, those who conscientiously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of purity and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

Those in behalf of whom this communication is made, are respectfully invited to the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That, even were the reelection of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will so completely sweep away his administration.

2. That, should he be re-elected, his manifest tendency towards compromise and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than in his first, and while we are aware of this, we are unwilling to see the human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer proportionately; while the war may continue to languish during the whole administration, till the public debt shall become a burthen too great to be borne.

3. That the patronage of the government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed as to render the application of the "one-term" principle, in its present form, a dangerous and unsafe safety of our republican institutions.

4. That we find united in Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years than are combined in any other viable candidate; his record, his character, his energy, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability, and an administrator of the very highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest obtainable guarantee of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase, unexpected even to his warm admirers; and while we are aware that this strength is at present unorganized and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and faithful efforts to develop it to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

For these reasons, the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country. A central organization has been effected, which shall be a national one in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere most effectively to promote his elevation to the presidency. We wish the hearty co-operation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the government during the first period of its new life which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the sphere of our country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and, in all things, make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation, which human progress has ever achieved.

If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by corresponding with the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information.

Very respectfully,
S. C. POMEROY,
Chairman National Executive Committee.

This it will be perceived is a Chase movement—and as Mr. C. is at the head of the Treasury Department, from whence issue all the greenbacks, and has, besides, control of the new National Bank enterprise, it may be fairly assumed that the revolutionaries who have hoisted his flag and taken the field under it, will not be defeated for want of funds. His friends can say of him what the friends of Lincoln cannot—that he is a gentleman and a man of ability and firmness—and this, at the present time, when the want of brains at Washington in the heads where the brains ought to be, is so universally felt and acknowledged, will have its weight on the public mind and go far towards determining the action of the country, and by corresponding with the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Sale Notes, with all other blanks, can be had at this office.

The Democrats of Strasburg township are requested to meet at Haverstown, on Saturday, March 5th, at 1 o'clock, to settle a township ticket.

The German Reformed congregation of this place have extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Deatrick, of Fayetteville, to become their pastor.

On Wednesday last, on motion of R. G. McCarty, Esq., J. Harry White was admitted to the practice of the law, after passing a very creditable examination.

W. W. Wright, Esq., formerly of this county, has been appointed Chief Engineer of Railroad Construction in the Department of the Mississippi.

Mr. John T. McIlhenry has resigned his position as Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment of this district, and Mr. John Culp, also of Gettysburg, has been appointed instead. Mr. C. entered upon his duties on Monday last.

Mr. Emanuel Herbst has purchased the property of Mrs. King, on Chambersburg street, for \$1,800 cash.

The Michigan legislature proposes to appropriate \$2,500 towards laying out and beautifying that part of the Gettysburg Cemetery allotted to that State.

The 22d of February passed off here without any special demonstration. Theatres were closed and flags thrown to the breeze in all parts of the town, as usual.

The Fair to be held in Baltimore in April promises to be a grand affair. Offices of the battle here will be especially acceptable. They may be left at the Post Office, in Gettysburg, or sent directly to Mrs. Phelps, Corresponding Secretary, at Baltimore.

A distressing accident occurred in this place on Monday last. Several boys, aged about 15 years, were amusing themselves with a piece of an old gun from the battle-field (shooting mark, we believe), when the contents of one of the discharges entered the head of a little colored girl, who was near the spot, inflicting a mortal wound in the head. She died on Wednesday, aged about 7 years.

At the Orphan's Court, last week, the application of Harriet Booy, co-ventured at the January term of the larceny of clothing from a Catherine Higgle, was argued. The motion was denied, and the defendant sentenced to the County Jail for three months.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The March number of this favorite monthly has just come to hand, and looks as bright and beautiful as the first flowers of May. The illustrations do no discredit to Godey—and that is saying a good deal—and the entire contents are fresh and sparkling as dew drops. We need not particularize, for to be appreciated the Book must be seen. The terms of the magazine remain as usual—one copy for \$3.00—two copies for \$5.00—three copies for \$7.00, and larger clubs in proportion.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary Concert of the German Reformed Sabbath School, on Monday evening, was a decided success. Staging large enough to accommodate the whole school was erected in front of the pulpit—whilst in the rear of it there was a portrait of the immortal Washington. The stage was decorated with flags and evergreens. The exercises, which were of an unusually interesting character, were listened to with the deepest gratification by a very large and appreciative audience—and well they might feel pleased, because rarely have Sabbath school scholars acquitted themselves with more credit, either to themselves, their superintendents, or their teachers. The following was the programme on the occasion: Singing—"Blessed Offerings," by S. School. Prayer, by Mr. Fair.

Singing—"Hosanna," by S. School. Singing—"About the Throne," by S. School. Singing—"Be Kind to Each Other," by S. School.

Singing—"God is Love," by Infant School. Address, by Julius B. Rosenfield. Singing—"About the Throne," by S. School. Singing—"Sing His Praise," by Inf. School. REPRESENTATION OF THE SEASONS.

Singing—"Jesus Loves Children," by S. School. Singing—"Don't You Hear Them," by Infant School. Singing—"Angel's Song," by S. School. Speech, by John Diehl.

Singing—"Parting," by S. School. Singing—"The Star Spangled Banner," by S. School. A pleasant incident occurred during the exercises. At the conclusion of his speech, Master John Diehl turned to the Superintendent, Mr. R. A. Lytle, and, in a few neat remarks, presented him with a splendid copy of Milton's poems, in behalf of the teachers and scholars. Mr. L. hardly knew what to make of it, so surprised he was; but accepted it as a token of their respect, and returned his thanks in a very feeling manner.

THE QUOTAS AGAIN.—The Quota for this Congressional District under the call for 500,000 men is 3,500. Of this number 655 is assigned to Adams county, 817 to Bedford, 1,019 to Franklin, 233 to Fulton and 695 to Somerset. The two classes are consolidated and the corrected list taken as a basis instead of the original list as before. We again subjoin the quotas for the several sub-districts in this county, with the assurance that they will stand in this shape on the 10th of March.

| Sub-district | Quota |
|---------------|-------|
| Berwick tp. | 12 |
| Berwick bor. | 11 |
| Berwick | 29 |
| Conover | 21 |
| Cumberland | 30 |
| Franklin | 45 |
| Freedom | 36 |
| Germany | 41 |
| Gettysburg | 55 |
| Hamilton | 25 |
| Hamilton bor. | 30 |
| Hannington | 49 |
| Liberty | 29 |
| Menallen | 28 |
| Mountjoy | 31 |
| Mountpleasant | 29 |
| Northampton | 23 |
| Reading | 37 |
| Strasburg | 25 |
| Troy | 11 |
| Union | 27 |
| Total | 685 |

By deducting the number of men held in the last draft from the quotas assigned, you will have the number of men to be furnished. If this is not done by volunteering before the 10th of March, then each sub-district will have to furnish full quota by submitting to a draft. In this county and Franklin the draft will be comparatively light, as the various sub-districts, by liberal bounties and energetic work, have pretty nearly succeeded in filling their quotas. The townships of Hamilton, Franklin, Reading and Gettysburg in this county, are full, whilst others are nearly so. But a few more days remain in which much can be done, as the Government bounties will stop on the 1st of March.—Saw.

A war so fierce in its character broke out among the members of certain Lutheran Church in Baltimore, lately, that Marshal Vannostand was called on to have a sword raised at the edifice. Serious fears were at one time entertained that a personal combat would take place between the members of the congregation, and the aid of the police was accordingly invoked and order preserved. We are not the least astonished at this outbreak among the parsons of the Lutheran Church, in this county, as we have seen that the same is nearly plighted from Sablitt to Sabbath, and of course feel a little inclined to carry out the doctrine practically.

THE WAR NEWS.

A dispatch purporting to come from Huntsville, Ala., states that Confederate forces, supposed to be Gen. Rodden's command, attempted to cross the Tennessee river at three different ferries, but were driven back by Gen. Dodge, with a very slight loss on his side.

We have later and interesting news from the South, via Fort Monroe. The Richmond papers state that the Federal troops in strong force, under General Sherman, were moving on Macon, and that all the non-combatants had been ordered to leave the city in anticipation of an attack.

New York, Feb. 24.—A Washington special to the Times says that the ubiquitous Mosely was on a raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad last night and captured forty-nine mules and horses. It is positively asserted that the Army of the Potomac is to be formed in three grand divisions. Pleasnik to command the right, Pleasnik to command the center and Hancock the left, Kilpatrick the right and Hancock the left, Kilpatrick the center and Hancock the left.

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