



# A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

No. 30.

**Terms.**  
The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLER, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.  
Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamples' Tinning Establishment. COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE "on the sign."

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**Wm. A. Duncan,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. (Oct. 3, 1859.)

**A. J. Cover,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW will promptly attend to all cases in relation to business entrusted to him. Office between Patterson and Banner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. (Sept. 5, 1859.)

**H. A. Picking**  
ATTENDS TO SURVEYING, Writing of DEEDS and WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence in Strahan township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hanover, Pa. References to the former place. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Feb. 1, 1864. 6m

**Edward B. Buehler,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all cases entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Korney's drug store, and nearly opposite Banner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

**J. C. Neely,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to all cases in relation to business, County and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. 4f

**D. McConahy,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Banner's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY FOR THE PATENTS AND PATENTORS. Bunbury Land Warrants, discharge of bonds, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C. also American Claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants, and in the purchase of western States. Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

**Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's**  
OFFICE and Dispensary, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 30, 1863. 4f

**Dr. Wm. Taylor**  
informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession in the old office, next door to the Compiler office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. (Sept. 23, 1863.) 4f

**Dr. James Cross,**  
FACULTY OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the University of Pennsylvania, has the honor to inform his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. He has a large stock of the best and most reliable remedies for all the most common diseases, which have been recommended from the experience and observation of the practice of the most celebrated Physicians, and several thousand more injections, such as Timony, Francis, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Weber. Gettysburg, Sept. 23, 1863. 4m

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.**  
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### BOOTS AND SHOES.

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**—The undersigned has just had in a fine stock of the best city work, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices possible. His assortment embraces double-soled—CALF-SKIN BOOTS for men, all kinds of BOOTS for BOYS, with a large assortment of SHOES for LADIES, also for CHILDREN. He has selected his stock with care, suited as he thinks exactly to the wants of this market—and additions will constantly be made as the trade may require. The goods he offers are not only well made, and of good materials, but embrace the latest styles. Particular attention will always be paid to these points.  
Remember the place—YORK STREET, nearly opposite the Bank. Call and see for yourself.  
The boot and shoe-making business is carried on as heretofore.  
WILLIAM SHILLEEN,  
Gettysburg, Dec. 7, 1863.

### The Old and Reliable.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**  
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—I would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid  
STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.  
The best and latest styles of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description. SILKS, MOZAMBIQUE, CHALICER, BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS, LAWNS, &c. all of the highest and choicest quality, which will sell at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION. FURNISHING GOODS, of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, GLOVES, &c. &c. Also, a splendid assortment of HIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rest upon always receiving good goods at the lowest possible prices. Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of CLOTHS.  
J. L. SCHUCK,  
April 21, 1864.

### Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt Fish, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest prices. Giving us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Compiler's office, will be to your advantage. WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.  
ESTABLISHED—Goods of the highest quality, at low living prices—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh in the shell or shucked. Best brands and families supplied. STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY,  
Gettysburg, May 19, 1863.

### Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hesch, Esq.,  
NEW OXFORD,  
we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.  
P. MYERS & WIERMAN,  
New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863.

### Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment, nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE.  
PRESSED AND JAPANESE WARE, &c. and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPLOTTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited.  
A. P. BAUGHER,  
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

### Gettysburg Marble Yard.

**MEALS & BRO. IN EAST YORK STREET**  
GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD STONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.  
PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.  
Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. 4f

### Piano Tuning.

**PROF. DOWER,** of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. (Sept. 16, 1861.)

### Albums!

**ALBUMS!!!**  
Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which offer below city prices. TYSON BROTHERS,  
Dec. 14, 1863.

### FRESH ARRIVAL

OF BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS and CAPS.  
J. L. HOLTZWORTH,  
Jan. 11, 1864.

### DR. TORIAS' celebrated Derby Condition

POWERS, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at HORNBER'S Drug Store.  
**SUPERIOR lot of CANNED PEACHES** at J. M. ROWE'S.  
**KOLOKOS LEVAIN**—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. HORNBER'S Drug Store.  
**NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS**—A good assortment of Fall and Winter goods, sold as cheap as the cheapest. A. SCOTT & SON'S  
We have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.  
**CARRIAGE WHIPS and LASHES**, good and cheap, for sale by ROW & WOODS.  
**JUST received at PICKING'S Spring and Summer Clothing.** Come one and see his sleep's his last sleep—no sound shall awake

### POETRY.

**ROBIN'S COVE.**  
From the streets of that topmost bough,  
Hark! the robin's early song,  
Telling one and all that now  
Morning brings true dawn along;  
Welcome spring-time doth bring;  
Lullie harpings of the air,  
Robin's come!  
Robin's come!  
Of the water we are weary,  
Weary of its froth and foam,  
Longing for the sunshine cheer,  
And the brook's sparkling flow,  
Gladly then we hark to thee,  
The herald of the spring.  
Robin's come!  
Ring out on our hill and plain,  
Through the green's lovely bowers,  
Till the golden leaves dance again,  
And the brook's sparkling flow,  
Wake the yellow daffodil,  
Robin's come!  
Then, as thou wert wont of yore,  
Build thy nest near the young  
Birds' nest on cottage doer,  
In the warm, leafy bough,  
Start or hark thou dost not fear,  
Nothing shall thee venture near.  
Robin's come!  
Flinging still thy yonderling,  
Robin answers, "I will not,  
I have my nest in the  
Aire clasp her heart with glad,  
Calling from the open door,  
With her soft voice, 'o'land o'ery  
Robin's come!"

### MISCELLANY.

For the Compiler.  
**SHILOH.**  
BY W. F. HINKLE.

(CONTINUED.)  
Monday, April 7th, was a dark and rainy day. At about half-past five, the army of the Cumberland fired the first gun on the extreme left wing of the army. In a few moments the fight became general and raged with great fury along the whole line. During the night the Confederates had received about ten thousand reinforcements, and we could hear cheer after cheer, as each successive regiment arrived in the rebel camp. We had also received heavy reinforcements from the rebel flag and Wallace, and the Union army marched out to meet their foe who had beaten them the day before. There was no halting then. Every face looked bright and every heart was nerve for the conflict. The Union soldiers knew their task and nobly they performed it. It was a sad sight to look upon the Rebels' armies as they marched out to fight the terrible foe who had shown such determination and bravery on Sunday. It did not look like the same army that had resisted the Confederates for the day before. Yet it was a part of the same. Our division was soon hurled against the center of the rebel army, and again for the time the sun rose until it set, the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland were fighting a brave and terrible foe. The day was cloudy, but occasionally the sun peeped forth, and as if ashamed of such scenes of blood, it drew back and refused to shed its bright radiance upon the crimsoned fields. Shiloh has shown that the noble heart of our gallant Grant and Buel—Wherever the battle raged the hottest and the balls flew the thickest, might be seen these worthy heroes. Gen. Buel seemed to court death, and I shall never forget the remark which he uttered on our wounded and dying boys.  
It was during this day's battle that the heroic laughter of Gettysburg fell. Wounded again and again, he struggled on until human nature could no longer endure the pain he received. He now sleeps in the Cemetery, close by the town, and near his repose nearly four thousand heroes of the Army of the Potomac. I never look upon the grave of our noble hero without a deep and serious reflection. He was buried in May, 1862. Since then the great battle of Gettysburg has been fought, and the Cemetery was the scene of the bloodiest part of the conflict, and around that hallowed little mound the sharp crackling of the musketry, which had once been music to his ears, did not awaken him now. He needed it not. There he sleeps in peace, and the gentle flowers that grow around his grave are the emblems of the soldier that reposes beneath them.  
But to return to the battle-field of Shiloh. At eleven o'clock the contest seemed doubtful. We had succeeded in driving the rebels about a mile, but it seemed they were determined to go no farther, but stand and fight. Our division (the center) was now hard pressed and for one hour the battle raged with great destruction. At length General Grant ordered the center to be broken up, and he ordered a charge. His clear voice might be heard above the din and uproar of the battle as he gave the command, "Forward by brigades at double quick time—charged." The order did not have to be repeated. The invincible thirty thousand moved forward and the rebels retreated, not, however, without sending us their compliments in the shape of grape and canister, which mowed down many of our brave men.  
He was badly wounded and did not survive the wound but a few moments. His dying words were, "Boys, I die game." That glorious old star spangled banner had been presented to the regiment the morning before leaving our State. The Major, in handing the flag to the flag-bearer, said, "Stand by this flag to the last and bring this honored emblem to Indiana again, if you are spared." The answer of the noble youth was: "I will either bring this flag back to you or I never will return." A little mound upon the banks of the Tennessee river will attest how well he fulfilled this promise. Two years have passed away since this hero fell. The regiment has returned home and the flag was borne back to the Major. He took it to his hands and saw the forty-three bullet holes that had been torn by rebel bullets, and when he asked where was the young man whom he entrusted that banner with—Echo answered: "Where he is? He sleeps his last sleep—no sound shall awake

### FINANCES.

The most astounding revelation of the absolute financial weakness of the Federal Government, we find in the columns of the leading Lincoln organ in this city. It is a revelation, too, of the hollowness of those professions of "loyal" devotion who are found in certain quarters. The *North American* of Saturday begins an article—a leader, too—on "Internal Revenue," with the remark that "much disappointment has been expressed at the failure of the internal revenue to yield to the Government the first year of its administration, as was intended when it was framed, and as the public generally expected." It then proceeds to state what exactly this failure is, and, as we have said, the revelation is very startling. The internal revenue is derived from two sources, which are enumerated, and which, in the aggregate, yield, not one hundred millions as was promised, but forty millions—about twenty days' current expenditure on the public debt. This, in the event of a foreign war of commercial intercourse, as the law now stands, is the whole of the public income. If this be appalling, what will be thought if we refer to the whole of the public debt, which is now \$1,000,000,000. There is, as every one hereabout is his sorrow knows, a tax of three per cent. on all incomes, and such is the alleged prosperity of the North, that incomes now are very large. We have heard of one merchant in New York of \$250,000, and of a Philadelphia tea house of \$50,000. It seems so says the *North American*—that the whole income tax of the loyal United States, amounting to \$100,000,000, or fifty of a day's expenditure—little more than one day's interest on the public debt! But this is not all. The whole of this income tax is paid by nine States, or, indeed, excluding Kentucky and Missouri, which are too much indebted to their creditors to contribute seven States on an average of \$5,000 each. Nine States do not pay one cent. They are, and we italicize the Abolitionist States, *New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nevada*. These States, as we noted, Connecticut and Iowa, pay fifty dollars each, and Maryland and Illinois two hundred dollars each. In other words, fourteen Northern States pay an income tax of one cent, for the benefit of the whole North. The result is, that by this which, as we have said, we copy literally from an Administration newspaper. Assuming the figures to be correct, one may well ask how it is possible, on any theory of honesty, that the Government can be so much in debt, and yet have so much represented in the Senate by a millionaire, whose presents to his bride were recently beyond all price—how comes it that Rhode Island does not pay one farthing on account of the income tax? And New Jersey, with its railroad capitalists, and California, with its gold, and Illinois, with its great city of the lakes and its gigantic Central—there is no tax and no income from any of these? "Not one dollar," says the *North American*, and we fear our contemporary is well posted in the statistics of this dreary system of fruitless finance. The remedy for all this, says the *North American*, is whisky. Multitudes, (and we presume they are not few,) are to be made rich by whisky. Whisky can make up the deficit. Whisky now pays but four millions. It can be made to pay forty millions! "The very great facilities," says the *North American*, "existing in the West for making cheap liquor, and the fact that the whisky of the West is not taxed, is a source of revenue." Now we have no objection to all this, but what is the whisky-producing West likely to say? Will the growers of cheap liquor in the West agree to pay their share of the national debt? Will the whisky men of Kentucky, Rhode Island and Iowa, agree to pay their share of the national debt? These are practical questions not easy to answer. The truth is—and there is no use in disguising it—that the income tax is, and is likely to be, a failure. It is a failure, and we must wean ourselves from it, and put our finger on the men—making in wealth and luxury—who figure "loyally" on the ostentatious lists of contributors to bounty funds and burs, and yet who conceal their wealth in the pockets of the Government of its dues. We thank the *North American* for this candid statement of the truth. It is a dismal revelation for those who own Five-twenties, or Seven-thirties.

### WHAT AN ABOLITION PAPERMAN.

The Cincinnati *Graphic*, an able and influential Abolition paper, arguing in favor of punishing the rebels, and the destruction of the National cause, or such a failure of exhaustive preparation and protected efforts as will bring the moral effect of establishing the Confederacy, and will convince the members of the party that our attempt to conquer it is hopeless, and ought not to be continued. One crisis is enough at a time. While the preparation for this conflict is shaking the people, it is an inappropriate time to bring forward a political contest for the next Presidency.  
It is thus the rival factions of the Abolition party are contending for political supremacy, while the fate of the nation is suspended in a nicely adjusted balance, awaiting the issue of the impending conflict, to determine the direction of the scales.  
Who Caused the War.—Said Mr. Douglas, in the United States Senate, "If you are a Republican side are not willing to accept this or the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky pray tell us what you will do? I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone for the reason that in the committee of this year, a few days ago, every member of the South, including those from the Cotton States, (Messrs. Davis and Tombs) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky, as a final settlement of the controversy, if I could and sustained by the Republicans. Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party."  
The Knoxville correspondent of *Greene's Tribune* says of Colonel Frank Woolford, of Kentucky: "No man has shown more steady devotion to the Union cause, or has been exalted in self-denial and gallantry in the field. He has been seriously wounded six times, and had thirteen horses shot under him in battle."  
And yet this gallant brave has been dismissed from the service "in disgrace," merely because somebody said that at a sword presentation, he was in the possession of Lincoln's ruminous pistol.  
It is reported that Lieut. Gen. Grant has reinstated the Colonel in his command.

### Lo! the Poor Negro.

A Vicksburg (Miss.) correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date of March 4th, writes: "Some 2,000 slaves of all ages and colors reached here yesterday. They were the saddest spectacles witnessed for a long time in Vicksburg. Women and children were almost starved and half naked. Such a terrible picture of abject want and squallid misery can neither be imagined nor portrayed with the pen. Many of the women and children were sick with fevers, brought on by the great fatigue and exposure of the long march from Meridian, Quitman, Enterprise and other places. The men were clothed in the rags of the humane philanthropists of the North come forward at once, and with their generous hands rescue these liberated slaves from premature graves! Shoes and clothing for both sexes are needed immediately.  
Liberated slaves! Liberated to starve, to beg, and to die."  
Banks may with the same propriety be termed "a forbidden negro driver" having established a new order of slavery in Louisiana.

### MR. LINCOLN AND HIS CABINET.

Few of our readers are aware, probably, that Mr. Lincoln has no cabinet. Such is the fact. Doubtless Mr. Seward is the Secretary of State; true, Mr. Chase is Secretary of the Treasury; it is not to be denied that Mr. Stanton is the Secretary of War, Fisher and Bates are the heads of their respective departments; but as for a cabinet, consisting of working daily as a body of enlightened men, the appointed and meeting constitutional advisers of the President, there is no such thing in all Washington. If "cabinet," in our American system of government, means a half-dozen head clerks charged with the portfolios of the principal departments of the public business, then there is a cabinet at Washington. But if, as the Constitution prescribes, and the uniform practice of the government has been, a cabinet means a body of men by the skilled judgment of whom, each in his sphere, and by whose united judgment the most important questions of the country are constantly assisted and strengthened and guides his own judgment, then, as we have said, there is no cabinet in Washington.  
There has been no cabinet meeting for several months. Now and then two or three of the secretaries may get together in a department, or in the White House, and Mr. Lincoln may or may not be in their company; but there are no regular meetings of the whole cabinet, to consult upon the duties of the nation with which the executive is charged; and in the knots of two or three which sometimes gather, Mr. Lincoln's stories quite as often occupy the time as the momentous interests of a great nation, divided by traitors, broken by fanatics, and cutured with an imbecility in the administration of its imperial fortunes, only less criminal than the treason against which such feeble war is waged.

### NEGRO EQUALITY RECOGNIZED.

In the U. S. Senate, recently, the bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company in the District of Columbia, was put upon its passage. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, moved the following amendment: "Resolved, That there shall be no regulation excluding any person from any car on account of color."  
A lengthy debate followed, during which Mr. Sumner and others contended that we must recognize the rights of the colored man in every respect—that we must yield our prejudices and mingle with colored people, ride with them, sup with them, vote with them, and intermarry with them. Mr. Sumner's amendment was carried by a majority of 23 yeas and 12 nays. It is a long and important amendment, and it was adopted—yeas 19, nays 17, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Davis, Edwards, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howe, Lane, Kansas, Knapp, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—19.  
Nays—Messrs. Buckle, Carlile, Davis, Donnelly, Harding, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, Leavelle, and Phillips—12.  
It will be seen that several of the Republican Senators recoiled when this most infamous proposition was submitted to the Senate, and they were not willing to support it. Several of them seized him. Pistols were drawn on both sides. Mr. Wells was shot dead by one of the soldiers. Many of Mr. Wells' friends went to his rescue, and in the fight several of our soldiers were killed and several of the rebels were wounded. A portion of the soldiers, instigated by some rebel men, had perpetrated many outrages during several days preceding the riot at Charleston. Illinois, upon the citizens, but the day of the riot, the soldiers were fully laden, that morning by a soldier, without any provocation, and had been rewarded by a present of a pair of boots from one of the active founders of strife. On Saturday morning to the affair, two citizens were killed and several of the soldiers were wounded. Several of the rebels were shot dead by one of the soldiers. 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