The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1864.

☞The Governors of Ohio and Indiana have called out the National Guard for one hundred days. Governor Curtin, it is said, is awaiting the passage by the Legislature of the bill to organize the militia of the State, upon which he will no doubt make a similar call. Had the people heeded the advice of Washington against sectional parties, there would have been no occasion for them in the military service.

☞Some days since Gen. Dix committed to Fort Lafayette a certain Hawley D. Clapp, as one of a gang of bounty swindlers who are said to have stolen *four hundred thousand dollars* from recruits at a single office in New York. Forthwith the "loyal" press pronounced him a Democrat, and applied to him the epithet of "Copperhead Martyr." The falsehood, like the thousands of others raised by the same press, was soon exposed. His own counsel has written as follows to the New York *Herald*:

"Since the commencement of this unfortunate war Mr. Clapp has been a strong Union man and a warm supporter of all the measures of the Government, even that which deprived the citizen of the inestimable right of *habeas corpus*."

Clapp was a Republican candidate for Senator in New York last fall, and received 8,175 votes against Saxton Smith, Democrat. Greely, a resident of the district, was one of his warmest supporters, and urged his election with vehemence.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* says:

"Clapp threatened those who refused to support him with imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, and was a boisterous, bullying, blatant politician of the Loyal League school."

☞Col. Fish, the former provost marshal of Baltimore, has been tried by a court-martial in Washington, for receiving bribes, &c., and sentenced to be cashiered and dismissed the service, also to pay a fine of five thousand dollars and be confined for one year in the Albany penitentiary. He was one of the most intensely "loyal."

☞The chief captain of the Hartford Wide Awakes in 1860 got a good berth in the New York Custom House, took bribes for illegal acts in the discharge of his official duties, passed contraband goods, &c., and has recently been sent to Fort Lafayette by order of General Dix.

☞Hon. B. F. Meyers, of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in a recent speech before that body, made the following pertinent remarks:

"It seems to be the cue of the gentlemen on the other side of this house to plead for mobs and mob law. They say that the soldiers have had great provocation to mob printing offices. Why, sir, the Democratic press is the best and truest friend of the soldier. When contractors defraud him, the Democratic newspapers expose them. When faithless officials clothe him in shoddy, Democratic newspapers compel them to give him comfortable uniforms.—When the white soldier is decried and the negro praised as his superior in valor, Democratic newspapers come to the rescue of the heroes of the Peninsula, Antietam, Shiloh and Gettysburg."

☞In the days of Jackson we did not believe that Congress could create a thousand United States Banks, give them the right to issue an irredeemable currency, shield them from taxation and give them a monopoly of business and influence by crushing out State Banks. That doctrine was left for the days of Lincoln and the new lights of the "higher law."

☞The Davenport *Democrat* publishes a private letter from the western army, in which it is stated that all the German soldiers are for Fremont, and refuse to take such Lincoln papers, as the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, and the Cincinnati *Volksblat*, and that the American soldiers, also, are getting tired of the Lincoln Administration.

☞The anti-Lincoln movement in the Republican party increases in magnitude and intensity as the canvass progresses.—The discontent manifests itself in every quarter.

☞Jim Lane, the vulgar Kansas Senator, made a speech in New York city, favoring Lincoln's nomination, in which he said he was "willing for one to make this war a permanent institution." The *New Nation*, a Fremont organ, responds that if Lincoln is re-elected, Jim's wish will in all likelihood be gratified.

☞The Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island is elected by the close vote of 140, over the Democratic and Independent tickets. A year ago the same gentleman was elected by a majority of 3,246, showing a loss on the regular Republican vote of 3,106.

☞The loyal leagues of Connecticut are waiting for a good chance to drop Lincoln like a hot potato.

The Draft.—A Washington item, dated April 27th, says:

"Instructions have been sent to the Provost Marshals in the various delinquent districts in Pennsylvania to begin the draft immediately. The deficiency in the quota of the State of Pennsylvania is in the neighborhood of eighteen thousand."

☞The *Lincoln Courier* says:

"We do not realize the immense distance we have drifted away from the Constitutional government of 1788, until such an idea as Lincoln taking upon himself to decree who shall have the right of suffrage *within a State*, is practically presented to the mind."

☞The Republicans have carried Warsaw, Indiana, and elected a negro barber Road Supervisor.

☞The *Constitutional Union* gives Butler the title of "the Conqueror of petticoats."

☞English papers announce the deaths of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Ashburton.

CONTEMPT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We desire no better evidence of the blindness and baseness—the utter moral and political depravity of the party in power, than the contempt of the Constitution which it seizes upon every occasion to exhibit. Respect for and veneration of the great fundamental law from which our united republic sprung, and which must again, if anything can, reunite the now dissevered, discordant and belligerent States, was once the touchstone of true patriotism. Since the accession to power of Abolitionism it has not only ceased to be so, but on the contrary has become an index of disloyalty and treason. Nothing short of utter corruptness of heart, or fatuity of intellect, could lead the people, or any considerable portion of them into a position so false and dangerous.

Without a profound regard for and strict observance of the whole Constitution, what are we and where are we? A people in a state of anarchy, without regard for the rights of others, and with no safeguards for our own, drifting to inevitable destruction—digging the grave of liberty, and wading through blood and conflagration and desolation to our own. And yet (remarks the *Patriot & Union*) we find a large portion of our people—a majority of them in fact, if we are guided in our estimate by the results of recent elections—sustaining an Administration which spurns and spits upon the Constitution, and looks upon every man who venerates it, or appeals to it in vindication of his opinions and course, as at least a *quasi* traitor.

The *National Intelligencer* well observes:

"It is one among the most depressing signs of the times through which we are passing that a large portion of the American people have come to treat the Constitution of the United States with derision. And in so saying we do not refer to the armed insurgents, who have cast off allegiance to its authority, and who are in league for its destruction. We refer to that class of self-styled loyal men who, in the pursuit of their passionate policy against the insurgents, have brought themselves to believe that in the conduct of the war and in the adoption of all legislative measures judged to be expedient for the present emergency, they are emancipated from the limitations and sanctions of the Constitution. Hence the impatience with which constitutional objections are scouted by many who do not deem it worth their while to let such objections stand in the way of their wishes and purposes. It is held to be a sufficient reply to all such objections to say that those who utter them wish to make the Constitution 'a shield for traitors.' And so it has come to pass that professedly 'loyal men' vie with 'traitors' in making the Constitution an object of derision. The frantic violence of extremists on both sides conducts to the same revolutionary coincidence of theory, and makes these extremists mutual auxiliaries in the work of destroying the foundations on which the fabric of our institutions once rested in symmetry and strength."

WELL DONE.

At a recent Democratic meeting in New York, one of the speakers, a German Colonel who has been in service in our army, told a large number of amusing stories, illustrating the absurd creed of the Administrationists. The two following hit off the points described in an effective manner:

"A man once went for a doctor for his wife and asked him 'How long have you been a doctor?' The answer was, 'Twenty-five years.' The man asked, 'How many patients have you killed in that time?'—'Only one,' said the doctor; so the man hired the doctor to see his wife, and in a few days his wife was dead. So the man asked him in great wrath how it was possible he had only killed one person in twenty-five years. 'Oh,' said the doctor, 'I only had one patient.' So the Republicans in twenty or thirty years have had only one patient, and they have nearly killed him. In making this a war for abolition, they are like the man who set fire to his house, and burned in it his furniture, his wife and children, and when asked why he burned it, replied, 'to kill cockroaches.'"

The latter story is decidedly well put.—The Administrationists seem bent on destroying the Federal Union and the happiness of the white men and women of the country, all for the sake of giving freedom to the negroes.

The Crinoline Clerks.—A Washington letter-writer for the *Sunday Dispatch*, an intensely "loyal" paper, in detailing the current gossip of the Federal capital, makes the following allusion to the Treasury Department officials and the demoiselles in their employ as clerks:

"Hints have been given that the legion of crinoline clerks in the Treasury Department are not all immaculate. Now this may be all slander—it may be that the relations between these demoiselles and the politicians to whom they are indebted for their places are of the most platonic and chaste nature—but there are nevertheless a great many naughty stories afloat. To hear some officials describe the private life of another leading official, one would think that he was a regular Grand Turk, and that the department of the Treasury over which he has control must be a perfect seraglio, in which Brigham Young is eclipsed. Indeed, they declare that the whole affair is to be made public, substantiated by affidavits, facts and figures, with the accounts of expenditures for medical attendance and baby-linen. Let it be hoped that this is not so, and that if it is not so the authors of such gross slanders will be punished.—Meanwhile, the gossips wag their tongues merrily."

More Treason in the Custom-House.—Another Loyal Leaguer has come to grief. It has leaked out, in spite of the efforts of the radicals to conceal the internal rottenness of the loud-mouthed Loyal Leagues of this city and vicinity, that Mr. Chalker, a Hoboken Loyal Leaguer, employed in our custom-house, has been arrested for receiving bribes from shippers of contraband goods. Mr. Chalker was one of Mr. Collector Barney's appointees, an inspector stationed on the East river, and was charged with the duty of watching contraband vessels. It is now about three weeks since he was arrested, by General Dix, we believe, and sent to Fort Lafayette for exhibiting his fidelity to Republican principles, as so many of his fellow-laborers under Mr. Barney have done, by "giving aid and comfort to the enemy."—*New York World.*

Sad Catastrophe at a Funeral.—At Port Allegheny, Pa., a few days ago, a funeral procession was passing over a bridge to bury a child of Mr. George Moore, when the bridge gave way, and precipitating the mourners into the water, another child belonging to Mr. Moore was drowned, together with three of his brother's children, and one or two other lives were lost.

☞The Confederates are reported to have now no less than thirty iron-clads ready for service. There are mills at Richmond, Charleston and Atlanta, it is said, where the iron for these vessels is prepared. Seven of these iron-clads are in North Carolina waters. It is also reported that twenty European-built iron-clad vessels will be sent to Southern ports during the summer.

ALLEGHENY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

The following article possesses as much interest for our readers as for those of the *York Gazette*, from which we copy it:

The citizens of York and other border counties of this Commonwealth are greatly interested in the project to make a line of Railroad from the Susquehanna River westward by way of Chambersburg, which might finally reach the extreme western part of the State. The advantage of such a line of railroad to the counties through which it would pass would be incalculable, and the road would afford facilities and advantages for both individual enterprise and Government service, which would be well worth the efforts of the projectors of the proposed road.

A bill was introduced in the House for the incorporation of a company for the construction of this road, under the name of "The Allegheny and Susquehanna Railroad Company," and referred to the Railroad Committee. That Committee, after due consideration, resolved to report the bill with an affirmative recommendation on the 6th inst.

The report not being made, Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, called the attention of the House to the matter in the following remarks:

Mr. Speaker, the railroad which this bill proposes to construct is one in which my constituents are deeply interested, as well as those of the gentleman from York county and those of the gentlemen from Bedford. (Mr. Meyers.) The bill has been before the Committee on Railroads for the last two months. I have, on one or two different occasions, appeared before that committee. On last evening I appeared before that committee, and in my presence a majority of its members determined to report the bill with an affirmative recommendation. This morning, when that committee was called upon for reports, I was amazed to find that this bill was not reported, as the committee had last evening decided that it should be. Upon inquiry I found that the bill was opposed by the Pennsylvania railroad company, and that after the committee had resolved to report the bill, the officers of that company had been informed by telegraph that it was to be reported affirmatively, and the response was received that the bill should be smothered in committee.

Now, sir, I have no quarrel whatever with the Pennsylvania railroad. I am proud that we have in this commonwealth so noble a corporation, and no gentleman will go farther than I will in supporting any legislation that may be necessary to further the interests of that company, so far as they do not conflict with those of the public; but when that company undertakes to dictate to this House, or to any committee of this House, what railroad bill shall be passed and what shall not be passed, I say that then they go beyond their corporate powers, because I have yet to learn that it is a part of the rightful functions of the Pennsylvania railroad company to say what railroad bills shall be passed and what shall not be passed in this House.

I desire that the bill to which I have referred shall be brought out of the Committee on Railroads, and submitted to the consideration of this House. If, upon due consideration and discussion of the bill upon its merits, it be discovered that it has no merits, that it ought to die on account of its intrinsic weakness, I shall abide with contentment the judgment of this House, but I do deprecate the fact that the Committee on Railroads, or some of the members of that committee, have been induced to withhold from this House a bill which the committee last evening decided should be reported unanimously should be reported to the House with an affirmative recommendation.

Mr. Spangler, of York, made the following reference to the singular action of the Committee on Railroads in withholding the Bill:

This bill was read in place by myself; and last night, when I was before the Railroad Committee, there were, I think, but two or three members of that committee who voted against reporting the bill with an affirmative recommendation. This morning, after the session opened, I saw upon the floor of this House the gentleman from Dauphin, (Mr. Alleman,) who told me that he had this bill in charge, and was going to report this morning. I have learned since noon that a telegraphic dispatch was received here in the course of the morning from some officers of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and that the bill has been withheld on account of that dispatch. Now, the bill has been a very long time before the committee, and parties interested have had ample opportunity to be heard. There were but two or three members of the committee who voted against reporting the bill as committed; and, until I was informed otherwise by the gentleman from Franklin, I was under the impression that the bill had been reported this morning.

The sequel to this action of the Railroad Committee was, their Report some days afterwards of the bill with a negative recommendation—that it do not pass.

This conduct of the Committee who had charge of the bill, in our estimation, is not very creditable to them. Doubtless much of the result is owing to that slanderer and demagogue Alleman, who always signalizes himself by his hostility to our county, even in the most unimportant local legislation, who is a member of the Committee. In reply to Mr. Spangler he made the following acknowledgments:

Mr. Alleman said:

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from York is right. The Susquehanna and Allegheny railroad bill was assigned to me last evening, and I was directed to report it with an affirmative recommendation. A majority, however, of the Railroad Committee requested me this morning to return that bill. I am always ready to be governed by the majority, and when eight or nine members of that committee made the request, I was compelled to give up the bill.

This gentleman, it will be seen, had charge of the bill and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had charge of the Committee, hence our people and those of all the Southern border counties are to be deprived of their unequivocal right to a Railroad, and the vast resources of the State, which would be reached and developed by the proposed road, are to remain undeveloped and unemployed.

We cannot believe that our Legislature will persist in this course of injustice to the important section of the State which will be effected by their action. We demand justice at their hands and hope yet to receive it.

☞A large number of the New York State Senators have published a notice requesting that the meeting of the National Republican Convention in Baltimore be postponed until the first of September.

Blow at Fremont.—Fremont has been deprived of his staff. His chances for a command are growing beautifully less. The President, it is clear, has determined to crush out all opposition to his re-nomination, and in Fremont he sees a rival.

☞On Friday week, two whales, measuring forty feet in length, were caught off Sandy Hook, New York.

☞Gold is quoted in New York at $180½.

WAR NEWS.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The *Age*, of Tuesday, says: We have no longer any hesitation in announcing that the Red River expedition has been abandoned. The battle was fought some distance beyond Grand Ecore, and lasted for three days. By some unpardonable neglect the various detachments forming the Federal Army, were strung out in a long line so that it was twenty-five or thirty miles from the front to the rear of the column. The Confederates took advantage of this. On the second day they captured a large wagon train and defeated Franklin, who fought most bravely, as all accounts agree. They drove back the Federal troops to the rear, until checked by Smith, who came into the battle. During the night Banks ordered a retreat and Smith was to cover it. On the third day the Confederates attacked this rear guard of the retreating column and were repulsed. The column retreated quickly to Grand Ecore, abandoning everything which hindered their march, and General Banks also ordered the fleet to sail down the river, it having previously advanced beyond that place towards Shreveport. On the retreat the Federal dead and the wounded who could not help themselves, were left behind and fell into the enemy's hands. On the 12th the fleet and land force reached Grand Ecore, and on the 15th that town was abandoned, and troops crossed to the east side of the Red river, and went to Nachitoches. A march was at once begun, overland, for Vicksburg.

The *World*, of the same date, remarks:—It is a cruel imposition upon the public to represent the recent battles upon the Red river as resulting in a substantial Union success. Even the partial, one-sided accounts which have been written from the camp under the eyes of the leading Union generals, who were interested in keeping the news back, show, beyond all peradventure, that the defeat of the expedition was complete. Indeed it altogether is one of the most decided rebel victories of the whole war, for it is remarkable that, though the rebels have often achieved success upon the field, they have very rarely been able to reap any of the fruits of victory.—In this case, however, they routed one of the Union army corps disastrously, and compelled the rest of the army to seek safety in retreat after every battle. At last accounts the expedition was where it started from, with no prospect of assuming the initiative for a month to come.

There is a danger ahead also which may have momentous consequences. General Steele, with eighteen thousand troops, was at last accounts, on his way South to join General Banks, and it is not improbable that, now the latter is disposed of, General Steele may be set upon by the victorious rebels, his army destroyed, Arkansas reconquered, and Missouri be once more open to invasion The Union general is, however, a brave and discreet officer, and may get the best of the rebels; but his position is critical.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Two reports differing from one another come to us through persons arriving on the Ohio Belle. One is that the Federal forces have fallen back, or are falling back, on Alexandria, one hundred miles down the river; and the other that they are crossing the river with the hope of saving their stores and portable things by going overland to Natchez, thus putting the river between them and their pursuers, and relying on the gunboats to keep them from following.

The report brought down to-day is that there are fifteen thousand men unaccounted for, in addition to all known to be killed and wounded. Another report is that an order had come from Sherman for the return of the Sixteenth army corps to his command, which was peremptory, and if obeyed would assuredly cause the annihilation of the remains of the army, unless they followed them. Perhaps that is the reason why all are reported to be on their way to Natchez. A cotton buyer who came down says "the rebels took all the trains, and did not leave Banks as much as a tooth-brush."

I learn by an officer who came on the Polar Star, that the remains of the army are still at Grand Ecore and on the north bank of the river, or were day before yesterday morning. All the trains were lost; that is the universal remark of all with whom I converse, and the cavalry are said to have lost all their horses, equipments, and everything pretty much.

I presume that there has not been a single person who has come down from there who has reported the Union loss at less than six thousand, the lowest estimate that I have heard of, or who does not admit that it was a most gloomy and disastrous defeat; yet the papers go to you claiming a victory.

ATTACK UPON PLYMOUTH, N. C.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the fight at Plymouth, North Carolina:

U. S. FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA, off Newport News, April 21.—Sir: About half-past five P. M., on the 17th instant, Fort Gray, near Plymouth, on the Roanoke river, was attacked by the rebels from a battery of six field pieces, on a sand bank, some 800 or 1,000 yards up the river. Lieut. Com. Flusser dispatched the Ceres to communicate with the Whitehead, which was doing picket duty up the river.

In passing up by the rebel battery she received a shot through the port gangway, killing two and wounding seven men. Firing upon the fort ceased about nine o'clock, the Ceres returning about this time. At early dawn on Monday, 18th, the enemy charged upon Fort Gray, and were repulsed. The *Bombshell* then steamed up the river to communicate with the fort, receiving several shots, and put into a sinking condition. After communicating with the fort she returned and sank at the wharf.

Later in the day the enemy appeared in force in rear of the town, and at sunset commenced a vigorous attack on Fort Williams and Fort Wessell, at which time the Miami and Southfield, previously chained together, were cut loose. The Southfield steamed up the river to protect Fort Wessell, while the Miami dropped down the river and shelled the enemy in front of Fort Wessell, and were repulsed three times, the Southfield throwing shell among the enemy.

At about 10.30 p. m. the Southfield dropped down the river and reported to Lieut. Commander Flusser, who ordered the vessels to be lashed together with hawsers, the Southfield being on the port side of the Miami. At about midnight the Southfield came down the Cachie and came up alongside the Miami, reporting the ram on the way down. The Ceres returned about the same time, having been sent around through the Cachie to communicate with the Whitehead.

About 3 A. M., on Tuesday, 19th, the ram dropped down along the left bank of the river under the cover of the shade of the trees, with the current, and when near ran obliquely across into the starboard bow of the Southfield. We had been firing shell the previous evening on shore, and the guns of both vessels were left loaded with shell, which there was no time to draw.—Lieut. Com. Flusser fired the first shell at her, and upon its bursting some fragments either from this or from the Southfield's shells, rebounded and caused the death of Lieut. Com. Flusser, also wounding the officers and men below mentioned—the fragments piercing his chest, face and skull.

Upon the approach of the ram, the Southfield also fired at her. The prow of the ram running into the Southfield, caused her to fill with water, and she sank inside of fifteen minutes.

The forward lashings were parted by the pressure of the ram between our vessels, and the after ones were then cut, and as many as could get on the Miami did so.—When the Miami retired she was followed a short distance by the ram, which was considered slow, making about four knots per hour—the Miami, however, throwing solid shot at her as she retired. Some of the men of the Southfield took the small boats and were picked up by the Whiteland and Ceres. The gunboats Miami, Whitehead and Ceres returned to the mouth of the river, and came to anchor. The Ceres was dispatched to Newbern immediately with the body of Lt. Com. Flusser.

The officers missing from the Southfield were Acting Master W. B. Newman, Acting Ensign Thomas B. Stokes, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Goff, Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Streiby, Acting Master's Mate Geo. W. Pratt, and Paymaster's Clerk Geo. W. Brown.

Some of the officers and men of the Southfield may have been captured, but most of them must have escaped—few or none were probably lost. Acting Ensign Thos. A. Hargis and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Harrington, and some six or eight men, were wounded—none mortally—of the Miami.

The Miami was uninjured. The ram is thought not to have used her guns while under our bows, nor could our guns then bear on her. The shell fired at her was when she approached, and her firing which seemed to be from small guns, was while the Miami retreated, when she was struck by a glancing shot from the ram. Very respectfully,

P. H. PURSELL.

Act'g As't Surgeon, late of Southfield.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that at last accounts the ram had possession of the river below Plymouth, cutting off the garrison there from all communication by water. That post, however, is well garrisoned, with plenty of provisions, ammunition, and arms. Gen. Wessel is in command there.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 22.—The battle which had been going on night and day at Plymouth, from Sunday the 16th to the 20th instant, resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy on Wednesday noon, including Gen. Wessel and his force of 1,500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 o'clock in the morning.—Gen. Wessel and his troops retired into Fort Williams and held out till noon, repulsing the enemy in seven desperate assaults.

The surrender of Plymouth, on Wednesday, the 20th, after four days hard fighting, is confirmed. The accounts conflict as to the number of men surrendered. One account says 2,500, and another 1,500. However, we lost as prisoners or killed all the men who were there, twenty-five cannon and all the property. Among the regiments taken prisoners were the 101st and 103d Pennsylvania. The loss in killed on our side is stated at 150, on the Rebel side from 1,500 to 1,700—the rebels report their loss at 300.

[It is reported that among the troops captured at Plymouth is the 101st Reg. P. V., and if so, we are forced to the unpleasant conclusion that Capt. H. S. Benner and his company, from this place, are among the number.]

☞All accounts concur in stating that Gen. Lee has lately received large reinforcements.

Rear-admiral Lee reports that a boat expedition under command of Lieut. Breck, of the gunboat Niphon, has succeeded in destroying the Confederate salt works in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C.

THE SWORD CONTEST.

[Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Evening Transcript.]

NEW YORK, April 21.

The approaching close of the Metropolitan Fair has invested the army sword vote with more excitement and interest than marked it during the zenith of the exhibition. But I am in a position to inform your readers that before the first vote was recorded it had been secretly decided to present the weapon to Gen. Grant. The McClellanites, who expended zeal and greenbacks at the polls for sixteen days—are to be subjected to foul play. The clerks of Tiffany, who donated the sword, are professedly Grant men, and they hold the books, and the Executive Committee of the Fair show repeatedly whenever "Little Mac" is ahead, their verbal hostility to him. These are the men appointed to decide the contest. A corrupt *coup d'etat* has been made by them, which exhibits even more forcibly than their antecedents their final determination on the sword question. They have decided to close the polls at 2 p. m. on Saturday, and to receive subscriptions in sealed envelopes, or ballots, from that hour till eight o'clock in the evening. Thus, no one except the officials are to know the state of the vote, and should McClellan be ahead at the closing hour, the Grant men, inside the covered polling booth, can throw in their greenbacks in an underhand manner, and thus cheat McClellan out of the sword. There are many organizations of men ready to vote for McClellan on the last day, (Saturday,) and their subscriptions will amount in the aggregate to thousands of dollars, but while their money will be received, their votes will not be counted to the damage of Grant. The butchers of Washington Market, in this city, have subscribed seven hundred dollars for this purpose; but I think that they will discover on Saturday night that seven thousand greenbacks would not be allowed to turn the scale in favor of Gen. McClellan. Some spirited young men of this city, however, after the fair is over, intend to open at a public place in Broadway, a subscription for a sword to be presented to "Little Mac," at fifty cents, only one contribution being permitted from one person, and the immense long list of subscribers which will be counted by thousands, be presented with the sword.

As anticipated by the writer of the above, the great sword contest terminated on Saturday night with a majority of 15,782 in favor of Gen. Grant.

The New York *Evening Express* thus sums up the history of the affair:

The sword contest shows that General Grant beat in dollars and McClellan in numbers. Four packages put into the Seventeenth street box on Saturday contained far more money than the large majority for Grant. The vote for Grant in secret in four hours was $20,644 against $9,647 voted in public in three weeks. In other words, the open handed vote gave McClellan a majority of $2,256, while the secret vote, made up by large subscriptions, gave Grant a majority of $15,782 over all. The sword yields the pretty sum of $44,963. The result was expected by many who knew the secret means to secure it. General Grant, a deserving and successful officer, gains the sword, and General McClellan has witnessed a new evidence of the devotion of some thousands of people to his name, fame and tried patriotism.

☞In the New York *World*, of Saturday, we find the following paragraph in a column giving incidents of the closing days of the great Sanitary Fair in that city. It refers to the "sword contest," which has excited so much interest amongst the visitors to the Fair:

MRS. GENERAL GRANT VOTES FOR GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

In the earlier part of the day a lady appeared in the Department of Arms and Trophies, and she was at once conducted by a military officer to the polls, where she voted for General McClellan. Soon after she left the scene it was discovered she was the lady of the General on whom the fate of the Virginia campaign depends, General Grant. Her action was a graceful evidence of queenly magnanimity.

It has never been our fortune to record a more graceful and magnanimous act. It marks the lady as the possessor of the loveliest attributes of her sex—the highest qualities of heart and soul. It was more than queenly—it was womanly.—*Age.*

☞There is now a gun-boat in the Navy named the "Gettysburg."

Town & County.

RAILROAD SOLD.—The Littlestown Railroad was sold at public outcry on Thursday last, at $26,100—purchased by Ephraim Myers, in trust for the first and second mortgage bondholders and the Hanover Branch Railroad Company. As soon as the conveyance is completed, a new corporation will be organized.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—We are pained to record the death of James Steinour, of Arendtsville, a member of Company F, 87th P. V., under most melancholy circumstances. He had re-enlisted, and was home on furlough. On Tuesday last, in company with several of his companions, he visited Middletown, on horseback, and whilst on the return to Gettysburg, near Keckler's old tavern stand, the horse he was riding stumbled badly, throwing Mr. Steinour violently to the ground, and so seriously injuring him as to cause his death on Thursday, at the residence of Mr. John Fisher, in this place, to which he was removed immediately after the accident. His remains were buried at Arendtsville on Friday, the furloughed soldiers in town forming an impressive escort, under command of Corporal Wm. Holtzworth. His age was 24 years 5 months and 28 days. *Peace to his ashes!*

MANNY'S REAPER.—Mr. Samuel Herbst is the Agent for this machine. By his advertisement in another column it will be seen that the machine has been greatly improved and is second to none in the country. It has been so long in use by many of the farmers in Adams county and its advantages are so well known, that it needs no recommendation at our hands. Mr. Herbst can be found at all times at his Warehouse, in Gettysburg, where his machines can be seen.

HOW OUR QUOTAS ARE DETERMINED.—A circular order from Provost-Marshal-General Fry announces that the muster-in of re-enlisted veterans is made in the field by the regimental and company officers, and the United States Commissary of Musters, under the general direction of the Adjutant General of the army. The muster-in rolls are made, signed, and certified by the regimental and company officers, and United States Commissary of Musters. These rolls belong to and are filed in the Adjutant General's department of the army. All questions, propositions, or inquiries in regard to them, should be presented to the Adjutant General and not to the Provost-Marshal General. The credits for re-enlisted veterans are made up by the Adjutant General from the muster-in rolls above referred to, and when so made up, the numbers to be credited, and the places to which they are to be credited, are reported by the Adjutant General of the army to the Provost-Marshal, to be deducted from the quotas for draft

MUSTER-ROLL OF CO. B, 21ST P.A. CAVALRY.—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS: James Mickley, Captain; Henry G. Lott, 1st Lieut.; Isaac Bucher, 2d Lieut. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS: John Q. A. Young, Orderly Sergeant; Lafayette Brenizer, 2d Sergt.; Wm. H. Dixon, 3d Serg.; Levi J. Hart, 4th Serg.; Witherow D. Horner, 5th Serg.; James A. Robert, 6th Serg. Walter J. Beamer, Q. M. S. Wm. W. Crooks, Com. Sergt. Jacob H. Hankey, 1st Corp.; George F. Stites, 2d Corp.; John H. Taney, 3d Corp; Philip A. Snyder, 4th Corp; John W. Guinn, 5th Corp; Jacob Eyer, 6th Corp.; Abra. Stockslager, 7th Corp. Henry F. Walter, Blacksmith. Isaac B. Rutter, Farrier. Jacob Stover, Saddler. John S. Carson, Bugler; John J. Wade, do. PRIVATES.—Beecher George C., Black Thomas, Berkstresser John E., Belt Anderson K., Biesecker Nicholas, Beitler John, Bream William, Brown William, Clapsaddle Luther G., Craver Joseph D., Cleopper John E., Comfort Jacob, Conrad George W., Eyer William, Freed David, Freed Aaron, Fritz Jacob, Fritz Isaac, Galvin John W., Grey George deserted, Glass Samuel P., Heintzelman Jacob, Hartzel Oliver S. K., Hoffman Charles, Hutton Elisha P., Herring John, Herring David, Houck Jesse H., Johnson William F., Jones William, Kime John F., Knouse David, Kuhn Joseph, Keefauver George W., Linn Conrad, Lynn Forest D., Low John F., Lott Thomas J., Luther William T., McClellan Wm. B., McClellan Lewis J., Miller Nicholas, McNair Wm., McKinney Ross, Mickley Peter, Mickley William, Miller Lewis, Myers Henry S., Powell David, Prosser Charles S., Peacock Samuel A., Russell John, Riggs Joseph H., Ripple A. J., Rodenbaugher Frantz, Ritter Enoch, Ritter Jacob, Ross James D., Sheads Jacob S., Spertzel Washington, Smith Benjamin F., Smith Wm. F., Smith John, Showalter David, Snyder Adam, Snyder Noah, Shull Samuel, Stahle Francis S., Starner Benjamin, Starry David F., Starry William, Sell George, Stultz Conrad S., Sheads Jacob J., Sharrah John, Taylor John C., Toot William, Walter Conrad, Wierman Jacob H., Young David M.

ORDERED AWAY.—A detachment of the Signal Corps encamped for some time near this place, under command of Capt. H. C. Snyder, received orders to march and left on Monday last, for Cumberland, Md. The detachment numbers about fifty men, leaving about an equal number yet in camp. They are fine looking, robust young men, and, judging from appearances, well calculated for the duties to be performed by them.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

☞The May number of Godey's Lady's Book is at hand. It contains the usual amount of entertaining reading matter, with a beautiful steel engraving entitled "May Flowers," splendidly colored fashion plates, and other illustrations. Published by L. A. Godey, Phila., at $3 per year.

The Ladies' Friend, by Mrs. Peterson, for May, is also out, with fashions, music, &c., and a steel engraving of "the Lovers." This number is gotten up in fine style.

☞The new two-cent piece which has been recommended for the sanction of Congress resembles, as much as anything can, gold coin. On one side there is a wreath of wheat, in the centre of which is stamped "2 cents," and around which are the words "United States of America." On the other side there is the shield of liberty, bearing the words, "God our Trust."

☞The Company who recently purchased the Mont Alto Iron Works contemplate constructing a railroad from that point to Scotland, on the Cumberland Valley. A bill incorporating the company for the purpose has already passed the House, and no doubt will be concurred in by the Senate, so that the work will likely be commenced in a very short time.

☞Capt. John Doebler recently caught, in Monn's dam, Franklin county, a trout measuring 18 inches in length, and weighing 2¼ pounds. Beats us.

☞There are three things easily raised and harvested, for which the farmers may depend upon it there will be an enormous demand, and high prices paid during the war.—We refer to potatoes, beans and onions. The farmers could not do a better thing for themselves and the country than to plant these vegetables very extensively.

For the Compiler.

☞The "Franklin Literary Society" of Mummasburg, Pa., purpose giving a Literary and Patriotic Entertainment in the church at said place, on Saturday evening, May 14th, 1864, for the purpose of replenishing the funds of the Treasury of the United States Sanitary Commission. We feel sure that there is no lack of sympathy for the Soldiers, and that the people need only be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate their patriotism and christian charity, and in furtherance of this object the following committee has been organized:

Rev. J. K. Miller,	Mrs. E. W. Stable,
" J. M. Mickley,	" H. W. Witmore,
E. W. Stable,	" Wm. Russell,
P. D. W. Hankey,	" A. Hart,
A. E. Hartman,	" Hezekiah Latshaw
E. G. Stover,	" J. J. Biesecker,
J. H. Stable,	Miss A. Kate Hartzel,
J. Eicholtz,	" Lizzie Hankey,
C. Shultz,	" Mattie Hartman,
Wm. Russell,	" Jennie Russell,
John Hartman,	" Mary Lower,
Jacob Fulweiler,	" Mary Swartz,
James Russell,	" Jennie Stover,
A. Van Dyke,	" Ellen Carpenter,
S. R. Lady,	" Maggie M. Throne,
Jacob Hartman,	" Rachael Rife,
Rich'd. Fitzgerald,	" Sallie McCleary,
Hezekiah Latshaw,	" Jennie Spahr.

G. H. FULWEILER, Ch'n.

Communicated.

☞The "Ladies' Aid Society for the Christian Commission," has been fully organized. The following committee has been appointed, and meetings will be held every Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Mrs. T. D. Carson's. We hope to see every one who feels an interest in the welfare of our brave soldiers.

Mrs. James Fahnestock, President; Mrs. R. G. McCleary, Vice President; Mrs. T. D. Carson, Treasurer; Mrs S. R. Reed, Secretary. Managers: Mrs. H. L. Baugher, Mrs. C. F. Schaeffer, Mrs. A. Essick, Mrs. C. P. Krauth, Mrs. Wopdburn, Mrs. Dietrich, Mrs. Conner, Mrs. M. Jacobs, Mrs. S. S. Schmucker, Mrs. J. L. Schick, Miss Annie R. Danner, Mrs. M. L. Stoever, Mrs. F. A. Muhlenberg.

HELP THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—In these days when "Sanitary Fairs" are engrossing the public attention and absorbing immense sums of money, we ask the christian public to remember and aid the society whose unpaid delegates are upon the battle field and in every hospital and camp, dressing wounds, nursing the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, distributing books and papers, instructing, comforting and praying with the wounded and sick soldiers, thus illustrating and recommending with wonderful power and success a living and practical christianity.

Supplies are needed and money to buy them. In a few days the terrible strife will again begin, and what is to be done should be done quickly. Cannot the Pastors of the churches in the county have collections made for this object in the next two or three weeks? Every one can do something.

Contributions of supplies, articles for sale, and money, may be left with any one of the local committee at Gettysburg, and will be forwarded and disposed of in aid of the work.

R. G. McCREARY,
J. L. SCHICK,
M. L. STAHLE,
R. A. LATTIMORE,
A. ESSICK,
JAS F. FAHNESTOCK.

April 23, 1864.

☞The First National Bank of Gettysburg having determined to increase its Capital Stock to $100,000, there is yet an opportunity afforded to those who wish to make a good and safe investment to subscribe and thus secure some of the stock. The books are now open for subscription at the Bank. mar 28tf

☞The first of May is quite early enough to sow annual flower seeds, while bulbs should be planted by the middle or 20th of April.—The soil for flowers should be made as rich as possible with well rotted stable manure, and pulverized very finely. The seeds should be very slightly covered with a small iron rake. They should be carefully tended, and the soil watered when getting dry with a vessel that has been standing in the sun, keep clear of weeds, &c.

☞Miss Harriet McCreary is just opening a beautiful lot of Spring Millinery. See her advertisement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Monday's Washington letter in the *World* has the following:

GEN. BANKS UNDER A CLOUD.

There is little doubt that Gen. Banks will be removed from the command of the Department of the Gulf. It is felt that while his political management was, perhaps, what the administration desired it to be, he has been singularly unfortunate as a general; that, in fact, he knows nothing about military movements, and is not a man that can learn. His strategy and tactics, as shown in the recent battles, are universally denounced here by military men of all parties. There is talk of putting Fremont in his place. In any event, General Banks's race is about run as far as