

...and, having found it, feverishly  
...  
B. F. Wade,  
Chairman Senate Committee.  
H. W. Loomis,  
Chairman Committee of Representatives on the Rebellious States.

# The Compiler.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
GETTYSBURG, PA.  
MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1864.

## UNION AND PEACE.

Democratic Delegate Elections and County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Adams county, held at the Public House of Samuel Wolf, Esq., in Gettysburg, on Saturday, August 14th, 1864, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of Adams county be and they are hereby requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate Elections, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of AUGUST inst., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held in Gettysburg, on MONDAY following, (August 29th), at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, appoint Congressional Delegates, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The Delegate Elections to open at 3 and close at 5 P. M. in all the districts except Gettysburg—in the latter the election to be held between 7 and 9 P. M.

The friends of the good old cause of Democracy, upon the success of which in October and November the restoration of Union and Peace depend, are urged to participate in these meetings.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Chair'n.  
Thos. G. Nixey, Sec'y,  
August 15, 1864.

## THE RUBBIS BURNING.

An Important Paper from Two Leading Republicans.

We publish on our outside, to the exclusion of much other matter, an able and caustic Protest from Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Representative Davis, of Maryland, both known to the country as leading members of the Republican party, against President Lincoln's refusal to sign the bill passed at the last session of Congress for the re-organization of the States in rebellion, and against his "usurpation" in proposing to execute, so much as he sees fit, a bill which, by his own act, has failed to become a law.

Coming, in this important paper does, from two prominent members of the Administration party, and Chairmen of Committees in Congress, at that, it must fall upon Republicans everywhere, with crushing force, staggering them as would a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. It is a blow right between the eyes, which the President must feel, if he is not hopelessly dead to all shame.

We trust every reader of the Compiler will peruse the entire document with care, and then pass it round to his Republican friends, who will not be likely to find it in their own county papers, though it did originally appear in the New York Tribune.

There is one point in this protest to which special attention should be called, and we do it in the language of the New York World:

Messrs. Wade and Davis say: "The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition."

"If those votes turn the balance in his favor, it is to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce."

The President, Messrs. Wade and Davis, and the Republican party may as well have the benefit of an explicit answer to this question: "And on behalf of the Democratic party we take leave to say that if the Chicago nominee shall have been elected by a majority of the electoral votes from the loyal States, and Mr. Lincoln and his supporters shall immediately proceed to administer to the usurper the fate of usurpers, and at whatever cost, to establish in the chair of the Chief Magistrate the Chief Magistrate rightfully and lawfully chosen by the people to fill the same."

A Connecticut Republican Paper Abandons Lincoln—Rats Desert the Sinking Ship!—The New London Chronicle, the old and leading Republican paper of New London county, and which has carried the names of Lincoln and Johnson at its mast head, "took in its sign," on Monday morning, withdrawing from the support of "Old Abe."

The Democratic papers say that there have been political changes in their favor since Mr. Lincoln's letter demanding the abandonment of slavery before peace; and we believe that this time they tell the truth.

That is what the Newburyport Herald, an Abolition paper, says; and we believe that this is the Herald's truth.

The candidates on the Democratic State ticket in Indiana, have addressed to the Governor of that State, a request that he use his influence with the President to permit the Indiana volunteers to return home to participate in the election. We presume this is another evidence of "copperhead malignity toward the soldiers."

By their fruits ye shall know them, throughout the whole country there is not a single Lincoln leader who speaks one word in favor of the Union or our fathers made it and the observance of the Constitution as our fathers observed it.

## ABOLITION COUNTY TICKETS.

The Republican or Abolition Convention of this county, on Monday last, made the following nominations:

Assembly, David M. Myers,  
Commissioner, John Day,  
Directors, Estlin, Newman,  
Auditors, Newton Durbin, (3 years),  
and Joseph Kepner, (2 years).

The Convention was a very slim affair, and none seemed anxious for the honor of defeat upon the ticket.

The resolutions endorse the "measures and acts" of Abraham Lincoln. Those, therefore, who vote this ticket vote for war and bloodshed, drafts and taxes, until the "abandonment of slavery" is secured.

The Union as it was is not the purpose for which the war is kept up—not the purpose for which hundreds of thousands of white men are slain, and the land filled with mourning—no, it is for "the abandonment of slavery." Voter, tax-payer, bear this in mind on the second Tuesday of October next. Remember, too, that there is but one mode of salvation for this country—and that is, by defeating every Abolition aspirant for office, from President of the United States down to County Auditor. It is only by such result that Peace and Union can be secured, taxes lessened and drafts stopped. And such result is confidently anticipated, for, surely, the people of this stricken land can want no more of insane and destructive Abolition rule—a rule which has only brought burdens and sufferings upon the people, and no good.

Great Meeting in New York.

A McClellan Mass Meeting was held in New York on Wednesday evening, which, judging from the accounts we have of it, was an immense affair—probably the largest ever held in that city of mighty gatherings. The Journal of Commerce estimates the number present at 75,000, and the Herald and World at 100,000.

The World says: "The great war meeting after the fall of Sumpter was supposed to be the greatest meeting held in this city up to that time, and certainly we have had nothing like it up to the meeting of last night, which, at the very lowest calculation, was twice, if not thrice, as large."

Resolutions in favor of the nomination of Gen. McClellan, for "the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union," and the "restoration of the inestimable blessings of an honorable peace," were unanimously adopted. The Herald's report says that whenever General McClellan's name occurred in the resolutions, the reading was interrupted by deafening applause.

The Herald interprets the meeting thus: "Advised and organized as a McClellan movement, it has, nevertheless, a far deeper significance. The great underlying, out-gripping and controlling idea of this meeting were, first, the dismissal of the present incompetent and blundering Administration; and, secondly, a Presidential candidate upon whose distinguished services, commanding abilities and overshadowing popularity we may safely rely for a glorious success in the November election, and in the execution of the national labors which will devolve upon the next Administration in our domestic and foreign affairs."

FIENDISH.

The Bedford Gazette says: "When the news was received here that Chambersburg had been burned by the rebels, some of the Abolition Jacobins openly expressed their delight, declaring that it was just what they wanted to hear of, as the 'Copperheads' had suffered heavily in the loss of property, and it would operate to exasperate the people of the North. Such devilish malignity lurks only in the hearts of fiends—Shame! Shame!"

The Bellefonte Watchman says: "The burning of Chambersburg, by the Confederates, in retaliation for the burning of Washington, N. C., and Alexandria, Louisiana, by the Federals, has opened the eyes of many of the Abolitionists in this section of the country. They see that vandalism can be practiced by one army as well as by the other, that retaliation will come, and that the sooner this business of burning and despoiling is stopped the better it will be for the country. A few of them, however, gleet openly over the ruin of Chambersburg, and are fiendish enough to pray that such devastation may fall upon every 'Copperhead town' in the State. We have heard them at it in Bellefonte and the wretches cannot deny it."

The Abolition leaders and office-holders are hypocritical in everything. They brag loudly of their love for the Union—they don't mean it—they deceive intentionally. They don't want the Union—they want only to be continued in power, so that they may continue to rob the nation.

They claim, too, to be the exclusive friends of the soldier. Here they try to deceive again. No matter how many white soldiers are uselessly slain by the blundering of Abraham Lincoln and the incompetence around him; those copperheads say it is all right, the President can do no wrong. And had they not supposed that race-hatred and fraud in the soldier vote would help their tickets, not one of them would have voted to give the soldier the privilege to vote in the field.

The Abolitionists have no longer any argument. Every promise they made has failed—every promise has been broken. They do not deserve further confidence, and they know it. But they hope to escape a merited doom by mean and slanderous denunciations of the Democracy, and thus excite prejudice and passion against that old and patriotic organization. They are not willing to trust their cause to the sober, calm judgment of the people. But, thank God, the people are thinking. The trial of calamity through which they are passing is opening their eyes, and they are gradually coming to the knowledge that there is but one mode of escape—CHANGE AT THE BALLOT BOX. Everywhere the good work of change in men's minds is going on—from all quarters the glad tidings come in.

We must have a change of administration at Washington. If we are to be cured another year with the present sort of military management, every town along the Pennsylvania border will be destroyed by the rebels, and our people compelled to remove elsewhere. Shall this be?—Bedford Gazette.

When the war is successful on our part, the Lincoln organs tell us that it is no time to make peace, because the rebellion will be speedily subdued if we go on with the campaign. When the Confederates are successful the same organs tell us that our national honor will not allow peace. The question is, when are we to have peace under these conflicting doctrines?—Jersey City Standard.

## THE DEMOCRACY OF BERKS.

The regular annual meeting of the Democrats of Berks county was held, pursuant to the call of the standing committee of the county, on Wednesday week, in Reading. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Gen. George B. McClellan was declared to be the first choice of the Berks County Democracy for President. The resolutions declare that the Union cannot be saved by the force of arms alone, and demand an Armistice and a National Convention for the purpose of restoring, if possible, the country to Union and Peace.

Among the other resolutions, the following excellent one was passed:

Resolved, That Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of July 13, 1864, addressed "to whom it may concern," in which he declares that he will not consent to peace and a restoration of the Union except on the condition of the abandonment of slavery, proves that the character and objects of this war have been entirely changed; that from a war for the Union and the Constitution, it has been changed into a war for the Abolition of Negro Slavery and the Political Equality of the Negro Race; and the "apt time" indicated by Mr. Lincoln in his Springfield letter of September, 1862, has come for the people who have been "fighting exclusively for the Union," to declare that they will not continue to fight solely to free negroes.

PENNSYLVANIA AGAIN INVADED.

Whilo assurances have been sent from Baltimore, Washington and Harper's Ferry, that the rebels were falling back in Virginia, pursued by our troops, they suddenly appear in the Shenandoah Valley in great numbers, and are reported advancing. "The extreme military agency which sends Union troops south of the Potomac, and rebel troops moving north of it, is something to wonder at. Who is responsible for this amazing thing?"

It is impossible to tell the strength of the invading force; but the rebels are not likely to have come in inconsiderable numbers. They have probably kept just troops enough in the Shenandoah Valley to deceive our eyes, and then have moved down after them in Virginia, while their main body has been quietly spirited off to our right and across the unguarded upper fords of the Potomac. It is a bold and daring undertaking, and has thus far been executed with a degree of secrecy and skill that should like to see equalled in our own armies.

The above is from the Phila. Evening Bulletin, of Saturday week, an intensely loyal Abolition journal, whose proprietor holds a lucrative position under the Government. No paper labored harder the past two years to underrate the services of Gen. McClellan, and ridicule his well laid plans for guarding the fords of the Potomac before he entered upon his peninsular campaign. It must be painful to the editors now to sneer at the "sagacious chieftains" at Washington, and ask, "who is responsible for this amazing blunder," when they know full well that Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is alone responsible.

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle (a Lincoln organ) is correct in saying that—

"The people are very tired of hearing of drafts; they dread them as they do a pestilence, and will rejoice greatly when they begin to see that they are likely to be rid of them."

And we may add, says the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, what is becoming an equally general feeling, that the only way to get rid of drafts, and to finish up the war without further exhausting the country of its people and the people of their substance, is for the people to set the whole concern at Washington adrift, and to put men in their places who can do something for the white race, instead of wasting all their time and the people's money in philanthropic experiments for Ethiopians, whose condition is only made worse and worse by Abolitionistic tinkering.

Petition for Suspension of the Draft.

MOORE VERNON, Ohio, August 6, 1864.

Editors of The Age and Thursday, Gen. Sherman. Petitions similar to the enclosed are being generally signed in Ohio and other States. Many Republicans sign who will vote with us this fall.

Respectfully, G. W. M.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned citizens of the State of Ohio, without regard to party, and in sentiment devoted to the Constitution and the Union, respectfully petition and request that the Draft for Half a Million more Men, ordered to take place on the 5th day of September next, may be postponed until an attempt has been made by negotiation, to secure Peace, based on the Constitution and Union.

August, 1864.

The Coming Draft.—It would appear from Governor Seymour's letter to the Secretary of War, that the quota of Pennsylvania, as well as New York, is excessive. He says: "The average quotas in thirty-one Congressional Districts of New York, are 2,881, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, they are 2,161, in Pennsylvania, 2,571. It will be seen that the average demand is, in every Congressional District in the State, 714 more per district more than Massachusetts and New Hampshire." From this investigation it would appear that Pennsylvania is called on to furnish 410 men more per district, than Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Will Gov. Curtin leave this matter investigated? At this critical time, while our State is being invaded, we cannot bear such an unequal draw on our fighting population.

LOYAL SYMPATHY.

The Rev. Alfred Nevin, formerly pastor of the German Reformed church in Chambersburg, but recently a resident of Philadelphia, publishes a card in the Press of Monday, asking aid for the Chambersburg sufferers. He prefaces this card with the following sentence: "Those of the sufferers at Chambersburg who are for the Union should have material aid at once." What right has this gentleman to presume that there are sufferers at Chambersburg who are not for the Union? He is a man of no small name; that there are any such persons in Chambersburg, we would like to know their names. We have probably as general an acquaintance with the citizens of Chambersburg as the reverend gentleman has with New York. He is a man of no small name; that there are any such persons in Chambersburg, we would like to know their names. We have probably as general an acquaintance with the citizens of Chambersburg as the reverend gentleman has with New York.

From the Age of Monday.

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From the Age of Tuesday.

Sherman, beyond strengthening his western flank, northeast of Atlanta, is doing nothing. Gen. Stoneman was certainly captured on the recent raid. The Confederate captures are officially reported at twenty-two hundred prisoners, three cannon, and several hundred muskets and fourteen hundred horses and mules.

From the Age of Wednesday.

Mobile is situated at the head of a long bay, and is thirty miles from the sea. The mouth of the bay is almost closed by a long, narrow sand bar, called Dauphin Island, on the western side. Between them is the harbor entrance, three miles wide, and defended by Forts Morgan and Gaines, one on each side. In Mobile Bay, five miles below the city, is Dog River Bar, above which vessels drawing more than nine feet of water cannot go. On Friday last, Admiral Farragut began his operations. He captured Dauphin Island, and in the rear of Fort Gaines. Fort Gaines appears to have either been captured or abandoned, for nothing is heard of any operations there. Farragut's fleet then advanced to pass through the opening between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and to destroy the batteries above the harbor entrance. A very brief resistance was expected here, as the iron vessels could easily pass the forts. Fort Morgan opened fire, and one of Farragut's iron-clads, the Tecumseh, was sunk. Three other iron-clads and four monitors were engaged. The Confederates were engaged in capturing two of the Confederate vessels, the Tennessee and Selma, and running a third, the Alabama, ashore. Admiral Farragut's fleet, under Admiral Buchanan, then engaged Farragut. Farragut succeeded in capturing two of the Confederate vessels, the Tennessee and Selma, and running a third, the Alabama, ashore.

From the Age of Thursday.

It is announced from Washington that the capture of Mobile is not part of Admiral Farragut's plan. His recent movements were only intended to capture the entrance of Mobile Bay. By doing this a small number of Federal vessels, including the Monitor, the blockades, and a large portion of Farragut's fleet, would be relieved and sent to other blockading stations, where they are very much needed.

From the Age of Friday.

The surrender of Fort Gaines, the month of Mobile Bay, on August 8th, was no doubt owing to the treachery of its Confederate commander. Fort Gaines stood on the west side of the entrance of the bay. Fort Morgan, on the east side, was the title of our latest intelligence, does not appear to have been engaged by Farragut's fleet. Fort Powell is near Grant's Pass, a smaller entrance of the bay, west of Fort Gaines. It is a small work, and its garrison succeeded in retreating off after blowing up the fort. Farragut's fleet, on August 8th, were still near the entrance of the bay. His vessels had not yet sailed up towards Mobile. The belief that Farragut does not intend a siege of the city, but only wishes to secure the surrender of Fort Gaines, is a credit to the Confederate iron-clad Morgan, which escaped unharmed, has sailed up to the city. In Western Maryland, the Confederates appear to have given up all idea of further

## The War News.

[From the Age of Monday.]

There is very little going on at Petersburg. The Confederates have mined a portion of the Federal works in front of General Warren's Corps. This caused great consternation, and the mine was blown up, but the explosion did no damage. It was too slow, and the Confederates afterwards made a slight attack, but were repulsed. There was very little loss on either side. General Sherman has left the army, and Gen. Gregg now commands the cavalry. General Wetzel has also left the camp. Scarcely a day passes now, that some general officer does not throw up his place in Grant's army. On Friday last Gen. Grant paid a visit to Washington. On Sunday there was a cavalry skirmish on the southern Federal flank, but without much result. The Federal loss was seventy-five.

An attack, it is reported, has been made against Mobile. On July 31st, Admiral Farragut's fleet, consisting of the Monitor and other vessels, was in the neighborhood of Washington stating that he was ready to begin as soon as the land forces should be in position. General Grant commands the Federal land forces, and has six iron-clads, eight monitors, and a large number of other vessels. The Confederates have four. Besides these he has three cotton-clad vessels.

The evacuation of Brownsville and the Rio Grande River, in Texas, by the Federal forces, is confirmed. The Confederates have been driven from the Federal line in Charleston have been exchanged.

General Dix, of New York, is to be indicted by the Grand Jury for seizing the newspapers.

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## John & County.

The August term of Court will commence to-day.

See County Superintendent's appointments in another column.

Mr. Palmer, agent for the Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, will be here on Thursday next, (18th), with a company of small boys and girls seeking homes in the country. A general interest should be felt in this matter.

Mrs. Eyster's Female Institute, located in this place, is we are pleased to learn, in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the discouragements of the times. The next session will commence on the 5th of September.

A despatch from Washington, dated July 29th, and signed James Albert, Master Carpenter, announces that John Herber was drowned in the Potomac while bathing. His friends, it is thought, reside in Lattimore township.

Capt. E. McGeigley, C. Lott and J. H. Coburn are recruiting a Company of Cavalry for the 100 days service.

Capt. H. N. Mianich, of Company K, 1st Reg. P. V. R. C., has been appointed to a Clerkship in the Adjutant General's Office at Washington.

Rev. J. A. Brown, of York, has been chosen Professor in the Seminary in place of Rev. Dr. S. S. Schumaker, resigned.

J. Harvey, Esq., of this place, has been appointed and commissioned as Recruiting Agent for this county in the rebellious States. He left for Harrisburg to receive his instructions on Monday morning, and on Tuesday started for Vicksburg. All the men he must secure will go to the credit of the county at large. Mr. White is well calculated for the discharge of the duty assigned him, but we must not too sanguine of his success, as the field is small and the number of agents already operating in it large. Thirty-nine counties of the State had appointments made to Tuesday last, and others have no doubt since done so.

The Commencement exercises of Pennsylvania College were held last week. The address before the Alumni was delivered on Wednesday evening by George C. Maund, Esq., of Baltimore. Two of the graduates delivered addresses on Thursday—Y. Richards, of New Lisbon, Ohio, subject, "Our Country's Trials," and G. M. Beltzhoover, of N. Kingston, Pa., subject, "The French in Mexico." The valedictory address by the President was delivered immediately after. Owing to the unsettled condition of the country, the attendance was not as large as usual.

Mr. John Dutton's (formerly Kitzmiller's) mill dam, on Little Conowingo, was recently leased to a party of citizens of Littlestown for \$30, for the purpose of making a rail upon its firm inhabitants. The water was let off, and some eighteen or twenty bushels of fish caught. It must have been big sport to the fishers.

A stable belonging to Edward Best, in Hanover, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. A horse, cart, wagon, harness, &c., were burnt with the building.

Messrs. Carson, Taylor and Crawford, of Hagerstown on Saturday week, where they encountered several rebel pickets, and exchanged a number of shots with them. Mr. Carson's horse was shot in the neck, but not disabled.

Children, during teaching and the warm weather of Summer, from eating fruit or other articles, are more or less troubled with looseness of the bowels or cholera morbus. It is well to know that Dr. W. B. Blackberry's Cerebrum is always an efficient remedy, and one that is safe.

STAMP YOUR RECEIPTS.—The new stamp duties went into operation on the 1st inst. It concerns everybody to know that all receipts for amounts over twenty dollars, and all checks or drafts at sight, whatever the amount, must have two cent stamp attached.

HEAD QUARTERS PROTEST MARSHAL, Sixteenth District, Penn'a., Chambersburg, Aug. 8th, 1864.

The Board of Enrollment of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania will hold daily sessions at Chambersburg, commencing on Monday, the 15th inst., for the revision and correction of the lists of persons enrolled as liable to do military duty.

Persons who may be improperly enrolled on account of Alienship, Unsoundness of Age, Non-residence, Manifest permanent physical disability, or having served two years in the present war, are invited to appear, prove their non-liability and have their names stricken from the lists.

Persons contemplating making application to have their names stricken off for any of the foregoing reasons, had better address a letter of inquiry to the Board of Enrollment, for the purpose of ascertaining the proofs that will be required, before making personal application. All letters must state the township and county in which the writer is enrolled.

The Board will thank citizens for information of persons improperly omitted from the enrollment, as well as for the names of each who have become twenty years of age or over, and filed a declaration of intention to become naturalized.

Every man in the District liable to do military duty is personally interested in having the names of all persons not so liable stricken from the list, which it is especially his duty and interest to see that none properly liable to do military duty escape enrollment.

It is the duty of all citizens to see that delinquent drafted men are arrested and brought before the Board of Enrollment. Each Borough and Township is charged with the duty of furnishing its full quota. Drafted men therefore delinquent who report themselves as once having been reported, are subject to a fine of ten dollars for each day of non-compliance, if not exempted by the Board. In these cases, the township may yet obtain credit by prompt action.

Citizens of sub-districts whose burdens have been increased by the failure of large numbers of drafted men to report, are assured that the draft will be enforced in every part of the District.

Geo. Kyrnan,  
Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Penna.

OUR TERMS.—From the 1st day of August, 1864, our terms of subscription will be Two Dollars if paid in advance, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid. These terms have been agreed upon by all the publishers in this place, and will be strictly adhered to. This is but a slight advance upon old rates, and is by no means in proportion to the great advance in labor, paper and all other kinds of printing material.

The Compiler will be furnished from this time until after the Presidential Election as FIFTY CENTS, cash in advance.

Single copies of the Compiler, sent or through the mails, five cents.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 8.—The following is the official vote on the first constitutional amendment in this county. For the amendment, 1854; against the amendment, 93.54. The counties of Cameron, Elk, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Green, McKean, Pike, Potter, Venango, Warren and Wayne, are yet to be heard from. The amendment is to allow soldiers in the field to vote.

## FRANCE PROPOSITIONS FROM DAVIS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World positively asserts that "previous to the opening of the present campaign, as is well known in Washington, official advances were made from Jeff. Davis offering to end this war terms which would prove satisfactory to both parties."

Davis said he wished to purchase the useless effusion of blood. He would guarantee on behalf of the South, if not the old Union in its integrity, a Union that would answer the same purpose—that is, a Union with one code of commercial laws, and one foreign policy. What further agreement to be arrived at, was a matter for the discussion of the people of the general States.

These propositions were discussed in Cabinet council, and strange to say, the only one who favored them was no other than Mr. Chase, the same who had opposed peace only a year previously. Mr. Chase had found in the conduct of the finances that the limit of exhaustion was almost within reach, and that war for another year on the present colossal scale was simply impossible, consistent with the honor and financial integrity of the nation. Hence Mr. Chase was in favor of treating the proposition of Jeff. Davis with consideration. But the Cabinet was generally opposed to it, and reasoned that Davis and his armies must really be in a very bad condition or the offer would not have been made. They therefore determined to try the issue of another campaign. The campaign has been tried, and its result is before the country.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that "if a reliable assurance could be given to the people of the South that the Federal Constitution and its strict maintenance were the sole ultimatum of peace, the rebellion would cease within three months." The concurrent testimony of every man in a position to learn anything of the spirit and the wishes of the Southern people leads to the same impression. The Southern masses are as tired of the war as we of the North, and only wait for the right hand of justice and conciliation to be extended to them to gladly retrace their old time fellowship with us. Let the truth be kept before the people, that it is only Abraham Lincoln and his followers, with their mad notions on the "abandonment of slavery," confession and negro equality, that stands in the way of Peace and a re-union of country; and that to carry out these favorite objects of theirs they intend to continue the war for an indefinite period, with all its accumulated horrors of death, suffering, taxation, and debt.—Eva Oveser.

Peace.—When it was rumored last week throughout the country that negotiations for "peace" were pending, the joy of the country knew no bounds; in fact, the heart of every true lover of our Union (and abolition) government leaped for joy. We saw many who voted for Lincoln just as ardent in their prayers for peace as the proudest for peace is past, those same men are declaring themselves the most strongly against the continuance of the rebellion since the inauguration of this Administration. If this same state of things should continue in this quarter we would not be in the least surprised to see Luzerne county give 90% majority for the nominee of the Democratic National Convention.—Scranton Register.

No party with a bad cause can retain the ascendancy in a republic government. Unable to defend themselves by reason and argument, and anxious to retain, every day soon find a pretext for destroying free discussion, and in the end destroy the government itself.

Ex-Governor Pratt, of Anne Arundel county, and the Hon. Isaac D. Jones, of Somerset county, have been appointed delegates from Maryland to the Democratic National Convention to assemble at Chicago on the 23rd inst.

Among the victims of the recent battles in Georgia, we are called upon to notice the death of Jacob S. Will, son of Lewis Will, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county. He was a member of the 52nd Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and was among the first to respond to the call of the President for Volunteers in the defense of the Union. His conduct in this respect living in striking contrast with that of a numerous class of his neighbors who remain secure in their homes—content to render such devotion to the Government as consists in becoming a member of a so-called "Loyal League," and urging others to brave the dangers and hardships of a soldier's life. In the battle of the 17th of June, near Dalton, he was shot in the leg and carried to the New Hospital at Chattanooga, where he died on the 10th of July last, in the 26th year of his age, from the effects of the amputation of the limb. Requiescat in pace.—Hannover Courier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF THE COMPILER.

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

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JAS. S. BUTLER,  
General Agent, 421 Broadway, New York,  
Aug. 1, 1864. 3m

Killed at Chambersburg.—Major Batley, Second Independent Maryland Battalion, was said to have been killed by rebel officers killed at Chambersburg, Pa., instead of Harry Gilmer, as at first reported.