The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1864.

☞ The Chicago Convention meets to-day. The fate of the country hangs upon its deliberations. We have an honest belief that it will act wisely—and if it does, a "swapping of horses" may with certainty be counted on in November next.

☞ The new Militia bill passed by the Legislature provides for a loan of $3,000,000, and authorizes the organization of fifteen regiments to be called the State Guard, to be composed of such proportions of infantry, artillery and cavalry as may be deemed best. The men are to be mustered into the service of the State for the term of three years unless sooner discharged. They may be called upon at any time by the Governor to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, and any portion of them deemed necessary for the safety of the border may be kept upon duty all the time while the war lasts, and the remainder of the corps will be armed, equipped, drilled at stated periods, and ready for duty whenever called upon. They will be paid and rationed the same as volunteers in the United States service when on actual duty. We shall find room for the bill in our next issue.

☞ A bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars, for the sufferers by the late destruction of Chambersburg, passed both Houses of the Legislature. It also appropriates four thousand dollars towards the erection of school houses in said town.

☞ Benedict Arnold was born at Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1710, and died in London, June 14, 1801. This is for the information of those loyal Longbows who have asserted that that Yankee traitor was born on the same day that the Chicago Democratic Convention meets.

☞ Colonel Moorehead's regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers recently returned home, their time having expired. The regiment went out over one thousand strong and comes back with sixty-four men and eight officers. Where are the balance? Let the grave answer!

☞ Lincoln has issued three proclamations for conscription since the first of January, calling for a million of men. At this rate we shall have to give almost another million before the year closes.

☞ Mr. Lincoln, in an interview with Senator Mallory, at the commencement of the war, said if he should discover that there was no Union sentiment in the South, then "*this war is not only an error, it is a crime.*" He has evidently discovered that, if ever that sentiment existed, it is effectually eradicated now—what, therefore, must be his humble opinion of himself for carrying on a war that is "*not only an error, but a crime!*" What sayest thou, Abraham?

The Change.—In 1860 we were told to vote for Lincoln and a change. Cotton was then ten cents a pound. The people voted for Lincoln and the "change." Cotton now is $1.64 a pound. That is, it requires a great deal of "change" now to buy anything.

Just So.—The other day we met an old man from the country who told us that in 1860 he was told that if he would vote for Lincoln the times would get much better, and that he and his boys would have "money enough." He says it really turned out so, for several of his boys had just "money enough" to get out of the draft! Now they are as poor or poorer than they were three years ago!

Mission of the Democracy.—The *Age* briefly and graphically alleges it to be: To restore the Union, the Constitution and the laws to their original stength and beauty and power; to heal a bleeding and almost ruined country; to bind up the broken hearts; to pour oil and wine into the wounds made by war; to restore gold and silver to the pockets of the laboring man; to reduce the price of the necessaries of life, bread, coffee, sugar, flour, coal; to set up the civil over the military power; to bring back the *habeas corpus*, free speech, and the free ballot; to put labor at its usual avocations; to drive out the thieves and robbers from the public crib.

McClellan's Restoration.—The Washington *Star* says that there is no truth in the report that "the War Department has authorized Gen. McClellan to raise 100,000 men immediately for special service under his command." Of course there is no truth in it. The malignant partizanship of the Administration would not allow it to restore McClellan to his command, even were it certain that act would end the war in ten days. Rather fight on for twenty years more—rather let the Union perish, than give Little Mac a chance to serve his country—is the stubborn determination of Lincoln and his advisers.—*Reading Gazette.*

☞ The recent conference at Niagara, in which Mr. Lincoln's own friends were engaged, shows clearly that he will have no peace, no Union, until the "total abandonment of slavery" shall take place. We have his own words for it. No prevarication can change the issue. Peace and Union have been offered and refused. The issue as made up by Mr. Lincoln is Peace and Union, or War and the Nigger.

The Democracy will accept the issue thus made by Mr. Lincoln, and will place it before the people at the coming election. The vote will decide whether they will be sustained or not.

☞ Major General Couch and Staff took their old headquarters in Chambersburg on Monday last, and we are assured that he will not be troopless hereafter when danger threatens us.

Swapping Horses.—A writer from Maine says they are going to "swap horses" there, this fall.

SENATOR COWAN ON THE WAR.

On the 27th of June last Hon. Edgar Cowan, Republican Senator from Pennsylvania, made some very truthful and happy remarks in his place in the U. S. Senate.—He said that "our course in regard to the Southern people has been of a character entirely the reverse of that which would have been successful in suppressing the rebellion." He said "we started out with exaggerated notions of our own strength, and disdained to think that success depended upon the loyal men of the South." He said, further, that everything had been done by our Government which Jefferson Davis would have prayed for to unite his people. He would have prayed for outrages on the common prejudices of the South; for general and indiscriminate confiscation; for threatening both usurpers and their victims; for emancipation laws and proclamations to fire the Southern heart, &c., just as had been done by our Government. After showing that the Federal Congress and administration had united the South, he says:

"And where does history show the failure of any united people, numbering five or six millions, when they engaged in revolution? Nowhere; *there is no such case.*"

The following are the concluding remarks of the honorable Senator:

What did we do to bring this unity about in the South? We forgot our first resolve in July, 1861, to restore the Union alone, and we went further, and gave out that we would also abolish slavery. Now, that was just exactly the point upon which all Southern men were most tender, and at which they were most prone to be alarmed and offended. That was of all things the one best calculated to make them of one mind against us; *there was no other measure*, indeed, which could have lost to the Union cause so many of them. It is not a question either as to whether they were right or wrong—that was a matter for their consideration, not ours; for if we were so desirous of a union with them, we ought not to have expected them to give up their most cherished institutions in order to effect it. Unions are made by people taking one another as they are; and I think it has never yet occurred to any man who was anxious to form a partnership with another that he should first attempt to force that other either to change his religion or his politics. Is not the answer obvious; would not the other say to him, "If you do not like my principles, why do you wish to be partner with me? Have I not as good a right to ask you to change yours as a condition precedent?"

So it was with the Southern people; they were all in favor of slavery, but one half of them were still for union with us as before, because they did not believe we were Abolitionists. The other half were in open rebellion because they did believe it. Now, can any one conceive of greater folly on our part than that we should destroy the faith of our friends, and verify that of our enemies? Could not anybody have foretold we would have lost one-half by that, and then we would have no one left to form a union with? We drove that half over to the rebels and thereby increased their strength a thousand fold.

Is not all this history now? The great fact is staring us full in the face to-day; we are contending with a united people desperately in earnest to resist us. Our most powerful armies most skillfully led have heretofore failed to conquer them, and I think will fail as long as we pursue this fatal policy.

Now, Mr. President, I appeal to Senators, whether it is not time to pause and inquire whether that policy, which has certainly united the Southern people in their cause, and which quite as certainly has divided the Northern people in their support of ours, ought not to be abandoned at once? Why persist in it longer? Can we do nothing to retrieve our fortune by retracing our steps? Can we not divide the rebels and unite the loyal men of the loyal States by going back to the single idea of war for the Union; or is it now too late?—Have we lost irrecoverably our hold on the affections of our countrymen who were for the Union in 1861—even in 1862? Is there no way by which we could satisfy them that we yet mean Union, and not conquest and subjugation? And what a difference in the meaning of these two phrases! The first offers the hand of a brother, the second threatens the yoke of a master. Or are we obliged now to exchange the hopes we had of Southern Union men for that other and miserable hope in the negro? Is he all that is left of loyalty in the South, and the only ally we can rely upon to aid us in restoring the Union? Ye gods! what have we come to at last? Either to yield to an unholy rebellion, to dismember an empire, or to go into national companionship with the negro! Is this the alternative to which our madness has brought us?

Mr. President, these things are enough to drive a sane man mad. After all our pretension, all our boasting, how absurd will we appear in the eyes of all other nations if we fail in this struggle! Especially as almost all the measures about which we have occupied ourselves for the last three years have been based upon our success already assumed as a fixed fact. We provided for confiscating the estates of rebels before we got possession; we emancipated slaves before we got them from their masters; and we provided for the disposition of conquests we have not made; we have disposed of the skin of the bear and the bear itself is yet uncaught. All this we have put upon the record; the statute book will bear witness against us in all coming time; and we cannot escape the consequences if we fail.

Mr. President, our government was intended to be one of law, pre-eminently of law. There was to be nothing in the administration of it left to the arbitrary will of an individual or individuals. This was its merits, or intended so, *par excellence*. I am for preserving its character in that respect strictly. Let no man, from the President down to the most petty officer, dare to do anything, whether to friend or enemy, except as warranted by law. Let us make war according to law, and let us have peace according to law. If we fight a belligerent enemy, let us do it according to the law of nations. If we punish or restrain a refractory citizen, let us do it by the law of the land, "by due process of law."—Had we faith in our Constitution and laws and our people, we had not been in our present condition. Had we made war and war alone, the loyal people North and South to a man would have been with us. The voice of faction, if not entirely hushed, would have been harmless. The capital of the demagogue would have been worthless, and the nation would have been irresistible.

What a Rebel Journal Says.—The Memphis, Jackson, Atlanta *Appeal*, one of the most influential, as it is one of the most bitter, rebel journals in the south says:

"The accession of a conservative Democrat like McClellan to the Presidency, who would conduct the war upon more humane principles, who would repeal the emancipation proclamation, and probably make overtures to the South to return to the Union with a guarantee of all constitutional rights, would do infinitely more to paralyze the South and build up a reconstruction party in our midst—a most fatal calamity—than the combined efforts of the present party in power."

☞ A negro was put up at auction by his mother in Hudson, N. Y., recently, and was bought by a lawyer for $1000.

☞ A cotemporary calls the contest at Petersburg an "occasional artillery game of iron marbles at long law."

LINCOLN ABANDONED BY HIS PARTY.

The *Lancaster Intelligencer* says:—The packed convention of office-holders, which assembled at Baltimore in last June, doubtless thought they had made good their continuance in positions of profit when they succeeded in re-nominating Lincoln. The "Old Joker" is reported to have been in wonderful glee on the termination of the performance. Never before, it is said, was his smutty vocabulary so completely ventilated, his stories being exhaustless, and broad beyond even the pretence of decency. Little did he or his parasites, who had been fattening on the public, dream of such an exhibition of change in the sentiment of their own party as is now manifest. Not only has the renomination of Lincoln failed to elicit a single spark of popular enthusiasm, but, to-day, the best and most influential men of his party are rapidly deserting him. Of course the office-holders still cling to him and try to bolster up his sinking cause, but all honest men see clearly the hand-writing of prophecy on the wall. The campaign has now run one-half its course, and yet there has not been a respectable popular assemblage anywhere in the country to ratify the Baltimore nominations.—The names of Lincoln and Johnson are scarcely heard, or only mentioned to be cursed by the masses. One after another of the leading men of the Republican party, having deserted the standard of the "Rail Splitter," are openly denouncing him in terms more bitter than any used even by "Copperheads." In New York city there is but a single journal which supports him with any heartiness, and that has *most substantial reasons for doing so.* Greeley gave the ticket the cold shoulder at the start, and has been more than lukewarm ever since. Not a few of the country newspapers of the party have backed square out, and taken down the names of Lincoln and Johnson from the head of their columns. Everywhere the feeling of dissatisfaction is widespread and complete.

Many of the more intelligent leaders of the party, *and among them Thaddeus Stevens, of this city*, openly pronounce Lincoln "an entire failure." They admit that he cannot possibly be elected, and are busy maturing plans for the calling of a third Abolition Convention to nominate a new man. This will be insisted upon and seriously attempted, as the only possible means of defeating the Democratic nominee. That it will avail to rescue the falling fortunes of Abolitionism from irretrievable ruin we do not for a moment imagine. From all appearances the election of the nominee of the Chicago Convention, by an overwhelming majority, is as well assured as any future event can possibly be. Whether Lincoln be forced to resign by his own party, or be suffered to remain as a candidate, only to be beaten by the Democratic nominee, is now a matter of perfect indifference, since it is sure that he is destined to be most ignominiously defeated. On the fourth of March next he will have need of that long cloak and Scotch cap, in which to sneak back into merited obscurity, despised and detested by every right-thinking man in the nation. His place in history will be a most unenviable one, and future generations will be as much puzzled as the present to determine whether to pronounce him most knave or fool. Had he not so utterly disgraced the Presidential chair, he might be regarded as an object of pity; as it is, he only deserves what he has earned—the detestation of every American citizen.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK OUT.

It is an undeniable fact that during the past three years public sentiment has been to a great extent suppressed among the people of the United States. Before the military despotism at Washington, which made itself felt through its secret spies, its government detectives, and its treason-smelling minions everywhere, the voice of the freemen of this republic has been stifled. The press has feared to speak out, and men have only dared to whisper to each other of their wrongs. It is true this was not the universal rule. There were some bold spirits which could not be cowed, some manly voices which persistently refused to be silenced, but all men felt in some way the pressure of the tyranny which lorded it over the people. That such a state of affairs should have been allowed to exist for a single moment in a form of government like ours, whose very existence presupposes entire freedom of thought, and the most unrestrained freedom of public discussion, is a lasting disgrace and a burning shame.

We can, however, congratulate ourselves that "the reign of terror" is ended. The time when the press can be awed, and free speech checked, has, we sincerely trust, passed away from among us forever. The people are to-day freely canvassing the acts of those in power, as is their unquestionable right, and, as they may do without fear, are denouncing most bitterly the crimes, the follies and the unparalleled corruptions of our present miserably incompetent rulers. It is high time that this should be done, unless we are ready to see the republic destroyed, while our rights perish. The day has fully come when all men who disapprove of the policy and condemn the acts of the party in power should say so openly, and with that entire freedom of speech which is the undeniable right of freemen.

The day when vulgar and abusive epithets had any power to harm has gone by. The people see and feel that those are the true friends of the republic who refuse to remain silent when liberty is assailed and the rights of the people destroyed. If some silly folks still persist in crying out "Copperhead," &c., they can only earn deserved contempt; but if blustering bullies dare to insult better men than themselves by using opprobious epithets, they deserve to meet the prompt punishment their insolence deserves.

From this day forward let no conservative man be backward in speaking out.—Let every Democrat in the country stand up boldly and fearlessly in advocacy of the principles of his party. It is the only political organization in the land which can bring about a change in our public affairs, and restore peace and prosperity to this distracted and almost ruined nation. The days of Abolition misrule we verily believe are numbered. All the signs of the times are propitious. Let the voice of Democratic papers be heard in thunder tones, demanding a change! Let them speak out and fear not! Let the would be despots at Washington be taught that we the people are masters, and they, with all their unbridled insolence, but unworthy servants, deserving of the reverest punishment we can inflict! All that is needed now is boldness and unrestrained freedom of speech.—Should we not claim what is clearly our undoubted right? Let the people speak out!—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

From Harrisburg—The Militia Bill—Protest Against It.

HARRISBURG, August 20, 1864.

EDITORS MERCURY:—The Military bill has passed both Houses finally, and I presume by this time has received executive sanction. Some of the features are objectionable to the Democrats, and the members of both Houses persistently voted against them, but all to no purpose. The Abolitionists who a few days ago professed to be so rampant in favor of extending the right of suffrage to soldiers, refused, in this instance, to permit them to vote for their own officers. This patronage and power is vested in the Governor by the bill, and the manner in which he will use it can easily be conjectured.

In the House the Democrats voted for the bill under protest, and the following entered upon the Journal:—

The undersigned in voting for House bill, No. 1557, entitled, "A supplement to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 4th, 1864," beg leave to state that they do so vote, for the reason that they recognize an imperative necessity for the organization of the militia of the State, but at the same time enter their solemn protest against the following features of the bill:

1. The bill gives the Governor the power to appoint the regimental officers of the militia, thus violating every precedent in this regard known in the organization of State troops and robbing the people of a privilege which ought of right, belong to them.

2. The bill provides for a draft to be made *in portions of the State*, leaving other parts exempt, thus compelling the people of a section of the State to defend the entire Commonwealth while at the same time the fact is obvious that the very idea of a draft will tend greatly to impair the efficiency and popularity of the law.

3. The bill does not prohibit the drafting into the United States service of the troops which will compose the fifteen regiments to be organized under the title of "Pennsylvania State Guards," thus failing to provide against the disorganization and complete destruction of the forces which are authorized to be raised, and in effect spending three millions of the money of the State to furnish troops for the Federal government instead of applying that sum to the proper and legitimate purpose of raising forces for the defence of the State.

4. The bill authorizes the Governor to seize horses and other private property for the use of the State which seizures will necessarily be made in such districts as will be the theater of military operations; hence in case of invasion they will be made in those counties lying along the border, thus casting the burden of furnishing the State with cavalry horses and other supplies upon these counties already impoverished by the raids of the enemy and the impressments made by the State and Federal troops.

B. F. Meyers,	John F. Spangler,
J. M. D. Sharpe,	Daniel Reifl,
Wm. Heston,	G. W. Wenley,
H. C. Hoover,	Francis M'Manus,
T. J. Barger,	George A. Quigly,
John W. Riddle,	A. Patton,
C. Graber,	Samuel Josephs,
John Hargnett,	James W. Hopkins,
James H. Marshall,	H. Hakes,
J. D. Bowman,	J. Robinson,
El. Kerns,	Peter Walsh,
M. Weaver,	Wm. T. Alexander,
C. L. Pershing.	

A similar protest will be issued by the Senators, but of course, protests are of no avail. The fifteen regiments will be raised, and they will be subject to the orders of the national Government—at least, that is the conclusion I arrive at if I may judge the future by the past.

While under discussion in the House, the debate took a political turn, and Dr. Hakes and Mr. Purdy excoriated some of the Abolitionists unmercifully. Purdy flayed that blatant demagogue, Bigham, in such a manner as to leave him almost hideless.

The Democrats were never more hopeful or in better spirits, while the Abolitionists are correspondingly depressed. They see the handwriting upon the wall in burning letters, and despair sits upon their countenances.

Pennsylvania Delegation to the Chicago Convention.—The following is a list of the delegates from this State to the National Convention:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

George W. Cass, William Bigler, Asa Packer, Wm. V. McGrath.

First District—Samuel G. King, Dr. Geo. W. Nebinger.

Second District—Wm. M. Riley, G. W. Irwin.

Third District—Wm. Curtis, Simon Arnold.

Fourth District—Wm. W. Burnell, Isaac S Castle.

Fifth District—H. P. Ross, Charles W. Carrigan.

Sixth District—J. D. Stilet, Perry M. Hunter.

Seventh District—John H. Brinton, Jno. C. Beatty.

Eighth District—J. Glancy Jones, William Rosenthal.

Ninth District—George Sanderson, Henry A. Wade.

Tenth District—Francis W. Hughes, Dr. C. B. Gloninger.

Eleventh District—Philip Johnson, Carlton Burnett.

Twelfth District—Charles Dennison, A. J. Garretson.

Thirteenth District—John F. Means, David Lowenberg.

Fourteenth District—Hamilton Alricks, Thos. Boller.

Fifteenth District—Peter A. Keller, H. D. Egolf.

Sixteenth District—Henry J. Stable, B. F. Meyers.

Seventeenth District—R. Bruce Petriken, Daniel M. Dull.

Eighteenth District—John H. Orvis, Stephen Pierce.

Nineteenth District—C. L. Lamberton, Jas. K. Kerr.

Twentieth District—T. B. Searight, John Latta.

Twenty-first District—Wm. A. Galbraith, Wm. A. Wallace.

Twenty-second District—Wm. D. Patterson, Samuel P. Ross.

Twenty-third District—J. A. M'Collough, F. H. Hutchinson.

Twenty-fourth District—R. W. Jones, S. B. Wilson.

STEVENS AGAINST LINCOLN.

Thaddeus Stevens has lately taken occasion to declare, without disguise, that "if the Republican party desire to succeed they must get Lincoln off the track, and nominate a new man." He regards "Old Abe" as the very worst kind of a failure. Mr. Stevens, bad as his political antecedents are, is entirely too shrewd not to recognize the fact that Lincoln is doomed to inevitable defeat. He, therefore, has openly declared himself in favor of holding a third Abolition Convention. Straws show which way the wind blows, and Thad. Stevens is one of the biggest straws in the Abolition barn-yard.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞ The "boys" connected with the Tenth New York artillery have passed the following by acclamation:

"*Resolved*, That we will eternally hate white beans and black Republicans."

The War News.

[From the Age of Tuesday.]

The truth of General Grant's late movement is at length explained. On both sides of the James he has been repulsed.—Warren's Corps, near the Weldon Railroad, was surprised and severely handled on Saturday, and lost two thousand prisoners and one thousand killed and wounded. It was forced almost a mile down the Weldon Railroad. On Saturday night the corps intrenched itself, and on Sunday was reinforced, most probably by a portion of Hancock's Corps. On the North bank of the James, as we reported yesterday, Birney's Corps was withdrawn to Deep Bottom. On Friday night, however, General Hancock, finding his outposts endangered, abandoned all that portion of White Oak Swamp which he had held north of the village of New Market. On Saturday he received orders to march to the south side of the James. New Market was abandoned, and Birney's Corps at Deep Bottom, was left to hold the small amount of ground north of Foster's earthworks, which it was thought necessary to retain. Hancock's Corps crossed to the south side of the James, and it is supposed was sent to aid Warren. On Sunday night, when our intelligence closed, everything was quiet. Warren was intrenched on the Weldon Railroad, and Birney at Deep Bottom.

General Sherman seems to have given up any further attempts either to reach the Macon Railroad or to get into Atlanta. His troops are idle, and remain in their works without risking any contests. The correspondents of the newspapers are despondent. Many have left the camp. They state that Sherman has stretched his line out until he has reached twelve miles southeast of Atlanta, and still he finds the enemy on the alert, and protected by strong works. He cannot outflank them. Sherman is now intrenching the north bank of the Chattahoochee, and it looks as if he contemplated a retreat to that side of the river. There is anything but exultation in his camp. The Federal cavalry have cut the railroad leading from Atlanta to Montgomery, about twenty five miles from Atlanta. They have withdrawn, however, and the road is repaired. Sherman's communications with the North were interrupted for about four days. They are now reopened.

There is very little authentic news from the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan is on the Potomac, his troops ranging from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport. The Confederates are very near the river, and it is reported they have appeared on the southern bank. The entire valley has been given up. A portion of Sheridan's troops have retreated eastward through Snicker's Gap, towards Leesburg. They will try to prevent a Confederate advance by that road towards Washington, if one is intended.

The Confederates have recognized negroes as prisoners of war, and hereafter they will be exchanged on the same basis as white prisoners.

General Sheridan has been reinforced by the balance of the Nineteenth Army Corps from New Orleans. The detachment numbers six thousand.

Illinois has been made a separate military district, to be commanded by the notorious General Payne.

[From the Age of Thursday.]

It is at length definitely ascertained that the Confederates have repaired the railways leading into the Shenandoah Valley, so that now they have a complete line from Richmond to Strasburg, sixteen miles south of Winchester. By this means they are able to move troops with great celerity. Sheridan has been gradually pushed back by Early, until now his main body is but three miles out of Harper's Ferry. The Confederate line on Monday stretched from a point four miles from Harper's Ferry, northwest to Martinsburg. Martinsburg is alternately in the possession of both armies. Averill guards the fords across the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, and occasionally small bands of the enemy appear on the southern bank. It is rumored that on Tuesday the Confederates crossed the river, but nothing authentic is known.

[From the Age of Friday.]

There has been very little change in the position of affairs on the Weldon Railroad. Warren is still within his intrenched camp. The enemy make no attacks. Grant, finding that his line in front of Petersburg was too weak, has brought Birney's Corps to the south side of the James to reinforce it. Foster's single division, in his earthwork close to the river bank at Deep Bottom, is now the only body of Federal troops north of the James. The losses of Warren's Corps in the recent battles are officially reported as follows: killed, 149; wounded, 855; missing, 2,952. Parke's Corps lost about nine hundred men. This makes the total loss, 4,000.

There is a report that General Sheridan's late movements have displeased the Administration, and that he has been removed from command, General Hooker being his successor. There is no change in the position of the Federal army on the Upper Potomac. The main force is intrenched a short distance in front of Harper's Ferry and the Confederates are concentrated near Charlestown, six miles from Harper's Ferry.

General Forrest made his raid upon Memphis last Sunday. He held possession of the town for three hours; ransacked the quarters of all the Federal Generals, and got off safely, with two hundred and eighty prisoners.

Sherman is quiet. On Friday last, General Dodge, one of his corps commanders, was shot in the head by a Confederate sharpshooter. It is reported at Nashville that Dodge has died.

There are now thirty-eight thousand Federal prisoners confined at Andersonville, in Georgia.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: The intelligence received from Gen. Sheridan's army is of an interesting character.—A considerable portion of Early's forces are reported to have broken camp at Charlestown, on Thursday morning, and marched in the direction of Leetown, on the road towards Martinsburg. A detachment of Union cavalry was sent out to ascertain the design of this movement, and encountered their line of skirmishers about a mile beyond Kearneysville, when a spirited engagement took place. The Union troops are said to have lost in it a few killed and wounded and to have taken a number of prisoners. After four o'clock in the afternoon firing again broke out in the direction of Kearneysville, and at latest advices the fight was still in progress. A rumor was current in Washington yesterday that a portion of the rebel army had crossed the Potomac above Harper's Ferry.

Important Law.—An act for the protection of volunteers against fraud in the payment of bounty money:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any person who may be entrusted with any bounty money for any Pennsylvania volunteer entering the service of the United States or this State, who shall, with or without the consent of such volunteer, retain the same or any part thereof or shall fail to pay to such volunteer, at the time of his being mustered, the full amount of such bounty money, without any deduction or abatement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of Oyer and Terminer or Quarter Sessions, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for the term of six months.

Howard Association, Philadelphia.—This well known benevolent Association has proved itself, by a long course of honorable dealing, to be a perfectly reliable and highly useful institution. We commend it to the attention of the public with much confidence.

☞ A lady in Berkshire was delivered of her twenty-first child last week. Her husband is as well as can be expected.

Town & County.

LITTLESTOWN ELECTION.—The first election for officers of the Borough of Littlestown took place on Saturday, the 20th inst. Though the Abolitionists were sure of carrying the day with ease, the Democrats and Conservatives elected a majority of their ticket, a result which mortified the "loyalists" beyond measure. We subjoin the figures:

Burgess,	
William F. Crouse	55
Dr. R. S. Seiss	48
Town Council,	
Peter Lingenfelter	25
Daniel Crouse	26
John Duttera	30
Noah P. Weikert	57
George Hesson	45
John Spangler	52
David Schwartz	59
John McIlvaine	51
George Stonesifer	76
Dr. J. S. Kemp	77
Judge,	
William Lansinger	47
Isaac Staub	97
Inspectors,	
George Sheely	45
Rufus Duttera	54
Assessor,	
Simon Bishop	60
Joseph Barker	44
Assistant Assessors,	
Henry Biddle	49
John Spalding	41
Ephraim Myers	54
Samuel Weikert	61
Auditor,	
Henry Reiser	50
Nathaniel Eames	47
Constable,	
Jacob Sanders	43
William Yingling	53

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—A Convention of the friends of Pennsylvania College is to be held at Harrisburg on the 3d Tuesday of October next, to take measures for a permanent endowment of the institution. A committee to arrange the preliminaries was appointed at the last meeting—Rev. C. A. Hay, chairman.

— To meet the increased price of living, the salaries of the Professors of the College have been increased to $1,100. Henry E. Jacobs, son of Professor Jacobs, is appointed Tutor in the Preparatory Department, in room of C. V. S. Levy, who takes a position as one of the teachers in the Allentown Collegiate Institute.

— The number of students in the College last session was 115; in the Theological Seminary 23. Taking our national troubles into account, the affairs of the College are deemed quite prosperous.

— The Alumni Association of Pennsylvania College held its regular meeting on the evening preceding the Commencement—Dr. Charles Horner presiding. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Hon. Edward McPherson, President. Prof. Stoever, Secretary; Henry J. Fahnestock, Treasurer. The orator chosen for the next anniversary is Rev. M. Valentine, of Reading. A committee was appointed to co-operate with a similar committee of the Board of Trustees of the College, on the permanent endowment of the Institution. The following is the Committee:

Hon. E. McPherson, Rev. Drs. Stork, Krauth, Brown and Paxton, Prof. Stoever, J. L. Morris, Esq., Rev. V. L. Conrad and Hon. J. E. Smith.—*Sentinel.*

THE BOROUGH QUOTA.—This borough will, in all probability, be relieved from the present draft. A sum of money, sufficient to pay to each volunteer $300, has been raised by the subscriptions of persons subject to the draft and by an appropriation of the Town Council.

In order that the matter may be closed up promptly, we have been requested to notify subscribers to pay up their subscriptions at once, and thus enable the Committee to settle immediately with the volunteers.

☞ Capt. Warren's company of One Hundred Day Cavalry left Harrisburg on Saturday week. They were mounted and fully equipped, and expect to perform scout duty. The company is composed of able-bodied young men, mostly farmers, who will make good soldiers.

Lieut. C. H. Fulweiler has been appointed commissary of subsistence and assistant quarter-master of the above command.

☞ H. Adams, Wm. Spangler and John Hartman, are raising a company of infantry for one year's service. They are getting their men mostly from Franklin township, to which district, we understand, they are being credited.

☞ We regret to learn that Rev. Robert Johnston, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg, died on Friday week, of dysentery, at his home in Peoria, Ill.

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 so 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 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 at FIFTY CENTS, cash in advance.

☞ Single copies of the *Compiler*, with or without wrappers, five cents.

The Seven-Thirties—What are they?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from $50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of a man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was $16,159,000,000 of which 10,957,448,059 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent. or an average of 12 6-10 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the people who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a note for $50, or $100 or $1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or *interest tickets*, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over $500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits $100 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th,) thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Hooper's Magazine.*

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 Receipt, 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.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
931 Broadway, New York

Aug. 1, 1864. 3m

A CALL TO THE SUFFERING.

Scrofula two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them without disadvantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by

JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York,
☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given. [Aug. 1, '64. 3m

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 1, 1864. 2m

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. J. A. Boll, Mr. LEWIS GROFT, of New Oxford, to Miss ANNIE FINK, of Cumberland township, Adams county.

On the 7th inst., by Wm. Ross White, Esq., Mr. JAMES W. SELLARS to Miss SARAH J. WHITEFORD, both of Liberty township, Adams county.

DIED.

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

On Thursday last, Mr. WILLIAM GILLILAND, of Straban township, aged 80 years 8 months and 1 day.

On the 19th inst., at La Rue, Ohio, Mr. HENRY S. MILLER, formerly of this county.

On the 18th of July, in McLean county, Ill., of scarlet fever, LIZZIE, aged 6 years, and MAGGIE, aged 18 months—children of James and Sarah Lindsay, and grand children of William Wilson, of Hamiltonban township, Adams county.

A Small Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On MONDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER next, by virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Greenholtz, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Germany township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Sylv