

The Compiler.



OUR FLAG! Mr. J. Starn, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1865.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

COMMISSIONERS ON THE WAY FROM RICHMOND TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. Seward Goes to Meet Them!

The Age of Thursday gives the progress of the peace negotiations up to that time, thus:

Mr. Blair's visit to Richmond was made merely in the capacity of a private citizen. He was clothed with no powers. On his first visit he communicated to President Davis, President Lincoln's anxiety for peace. He returned to Washington bearing an invitation from President Davis that if permission was given to pass the lines, Southern Commissioners would be sent to Washington. On his second visit to Richmond, Mr. Blair bore the necessary passes, admitting Commissioners through the Federal lines. President Davis thereupon appointed Vice President Stephens of Georgia, Senator Hunter of Virginia, and Judge Campbell of Alabama, the Commissioners. They have no powers. They come to Washington simply in the character of private citizens, to ascertain if there is any probability of any basis being agreed upon by the two parties for future peace negotiations. The indications are that the recognition of the Confederacy will be demanded. On Monday these gentlemen presented themselves at the Federal lines on the Appomattox, near Petersburg. The probability of any basis being agreed upon is presumed that on Tuesday they entered the Federal lines, and proceeded to Washington without further interruption. Secretary Seward yesterday left Washington, by way of Annapolis, for Fortress Monroe, to meet the Confederate Commissioners.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN GOES TO MEET THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Star, in an extra, announces the departure of President Lincoln at 11 o'clock to-day, for Annapolis, on a special train, for the purpose of meeting the Confederate Commissioners at Fort Monroe or City Point, to hold an interview with the rebel deputation, Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell.

LATEST ABOUT PEACE.

The Confederate Commissioners arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday afternoon, on board of one of Gen. Grant's special dispatch steamers. Secretary Seward had been at the fortress awaiting them. When they arrived, Secretary Seward's boat pushed out into the stream and both boats anchored side by side—where they still were at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, when the steamer which brought the news left. Nothing was said of President Lincoln having yet arrived.

The radicals in Washington are every day, and talk of "investigations" and hostility to the peace movement. They charge that it will divide and Tylerize the Republican party, and inflict immense injury upon them in a political sense. Blair they are especially severe upon, whilst Lincoln and Seward are not spared. Well, should the country again have peace and prosperity, with suffering and bloodshed over, it could afford to allow these negro fanatics to rave and rant on. They would then cease to be "a power in the land"—and God grant that the day of their fall may come soon!

The amendment to the Constitution to abolish slavery in the States, which had previously passed the Senate, passed the House on Tuesday last—yeas 119, nays 56.

The vote last June, when it was defeated for want of the requisite two-thirds majority, was yeas 96, nays 85—about 21. Those who at that time voted against the amendment, but who changed their votes and cast them in the affirmative on Tuesday were Messrs. Baldwin, of Michigan, Coffey of Pennsylvania, McAllister of Pennsylvania, Gannon, Herrick, Radford and Steele of New York, King and Rollins of Missouri, and Hutchins of Ohio.

We are not so much surprised at Mr. McAllister, whose politics have been of a milk and water sort at best; but that Gen. Croft should have allowed himself to stray from the old conservative path of non-intervention on this question, is to the democracy of this portion of his district, a matter of deepest wonder. What he meant, it is certainly beyond our present ken;—and we think he will have no little difficulty in explaining it to the satisfaction of those to whose efforts and votes he was indebted for the seat he now occupies.

A few days ago the House passed a resolution to reduce the duty on printing paper, used for books and newspapers, to 3 per centum ad valorem. The resolution passed by a majority of 97 yeas to 40 nays. Among the nays we notice the name of the "beauty" who misrepresents the York District, Joseph Baily. How any unbridled man could vote against this proposition is more than we can understand. The combination formed by the paper-makers of this country, by which they are enabled to enrich themselves at the expense of publishers, (most of whom are men of very limited means), should be discountenanced by every honorable man. Let editors everywhere mark the forty unprincipled members who voted against reducing the duty, and when any of them ask for reelection, let them be referred to the paper monopolists for votes. There is a way of punishing dishonest men in Congress—the people can do it, and editors can help them.

Gen. Low, Wallace has been relieved from the command at Baltimore, and Brig. Gen. Morris, for several years in command of Fort Mifflin, has been appointed to fill his place.

The Provost Marshal of Pennsylvania announces that persons who paid commutation money in 1864 are not exempt from the draft.

The Smithsonian Institute at Washington was largely damaged by fire recently, caused by a defective fire.

THE DRAFT.

The Districts' Reduced Quotas.

The Governor has at length obtained from Washington the revised quota of Pennsylvania under the last call for 300,000 men. The aggregate number required is 49,583, which is 17,436 less than the number that was alleged to be due from this State about the time the Governor's Annual Message was published—a reduction sufficiently large to prove that the complaints that were made a few weeks ago of an excessive quota were well founded. Under this revised apportionment, the quota of this district is set down at 2435.

The apportionment of this number among the sub-districts of the counties will be the work of Provost Marshal Eyster. The following complete statement of the quotas of the several Districts of Pennsylvania, is published as official:

- 1. 1936 Philadelphia.
2. 2569 Bucks.
3. 2912 Montgomery and Lehigh.
4. 2628 Chester and Delaware.
5. 1543 Berks.
6. 1785 Lancaster.
7. 1121 Schuylkill and Lebanon.
8. 1526 Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.
9. 1495 Luzerne and Susquehanna.
10. 1526 Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour.
11. 2513 Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyder and Juniata.
12. 1495 Cumberland, York and Perry.
13. 2301 Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.
14. 3435 Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin.
15. 1990 Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter.
16. 2403 Erie, Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Elk and Jefferson.
17. 1604 Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin.
18. 2187 Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter.
19. 2540 Erie, Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Elk and Jefferson.
20. 1512 Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clarion.
21. 1547 Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette.
22. 2572 Pittsburgh.
23. 1770 Allegheny (in part), Butler and Armstrong.
24. 3611 Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene.

Very little has yet been done towards filling this quota by volunteers, and very little time yet remains before the 15th of February, the day fixed for the draft. The delay in assigning the correct quota has doubtless had something to do with the slow movements of the township committees and other bodies that have heretofore taken such matters in hand. Now, however, that it has been accurately ascertained what number of men each district will have to furnish, there should be immediate action on the part of those who wish to escape the impending draft. The authority that the Governor has obtained to raise fifty companies of Volunteers, will doubtless help to fill up the State's quota; but the only sure way to obtain recruits in sufficient number to avoid drafting, is by the offer of liberal bounties.

IMPORTANT.

Authority Received to Raise Volunteers.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.—Gov. Curtin has today received authority from the War Department to raise fifty companies of volunteer infantry under the call of the President of the 19th of December last for 300,000 men. The said companies are to be assigned to regiments now in the service wherein vacancies exist, or consolidated into complete regiments as may hereafter be deemed best. Special authority will be granted to raise companies, preference being given to persons who have been in the service and have been honorably discharged, or who may be detached from reduced regiments in the field or mustered out of service in consequence of consolidations. Commanding officers of squads or companies recruited to the western division of the State will report to the commanding officer at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and in the eastern division to the commanding officer at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia. Transportation will be furnished to the camp of rendezvous upon application of the commanding officer or mustering lieutenant of a company, to the agents of the different railroad companies. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as recruits may desire. These troops must be mustered into service by the 7th of February next, to be credited on the quota of the State prior to the draft.

Bounties will be paid by the United States Government as follows:

- For recruits for one year, 100 00
do two years, 200 00
do three years, 300 00
The first instalment of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers, when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:
To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year, \$33 33
for two years, 66 66
To a recruit who enlists in the army for three years, 100 00

Consolation for Democrats.—Wendell Phillips is reported to have said:

"It is an unfeeling rule of national life that the party that carries you through a war always vacates office when it is ended, and the other party comes in. In 1868 the Democracy is to preside at the White House."

This, from so prominent an Abolitionist and shrewd a politician as Phillips is, should be taken as a warning by the now dominant party, and their acts and policy should be shaped in accordance therewith. Of the many false and crude things said by Phillips the above is not among them. In this utterance he but quotes history. He will get no thanks from the leaders of his party, and yet he deserves their most sincere regards for pointing out to them the inevitable course of events. If they are wise they will profit by acting in the belief that a brief period will break their rule, and that their places at the helm of government are to be assumed by new men of a different party. Are they prepared for the change?

The Cincinnati Commercial (shoddy) says:

"If Californians will neither furnish troops or take greenbacks for money, they had better get out of the Union at once." Of course, rip up the goose that lays the golden egg. With a rag currency and men of straw to manage public affairs, what do we want with a State that will stand on a gold basis, and won't ruin herself for the cause of universal nigger freedom.

In the House on Monday a resolution was offered thanking the President for removing Gen. Butler from command.

It was tabled by a vote of yeas 97—nays 43. It is no wonder a curse rests on the land when so many of its chief priests bow down and worship "the beast."

Subsiding Miler, of Adamsstown, Lancaster county, Pa., lately killed a hog which weighed 900 pounds.

The health of Gen. Wool is falling fast.

Louis Napoleon Taking Advantage of the Mistakes of the Administration.

Louis Napoleon's Mexican colonization scheme, which is fast being practically carried out by Dr. Gwin, shows unmistakably the shrewdness of his genius. Having no doubt secured the promise of recognition for the Maximilian Government in Mexico from Messrs. Lincoln and Seward, as well as an open disavowal from them of sympathy with the House of Representatives in its resolution reasserting the Monroe doctrine, he has gone quietly to work in his long meditated scheme of absorbing the whole of that rich but misgoverned land. He has the full assurance of no immediate trouble from our Government, as at present constituted. Perhaps the Administration at Washington were governed by considerations of an apparently shrewd policy in trading off the Monroe doctrine against French recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is perhaps reasonable to suppose that Messrs. Lincoln and Seward did not believe in—from their official knowledge of facts—the boastful utterances of their henchmen and satellites that, even with the war against the South on our hands, we are equal to the emergency of a war with France—with Great Britain and the rest of Europe thrown in. In doing as they did, they evidently thought they were performing a shrewd thing. Perhaps they acted in the only way possible for them to act to prevent foreign recognition—knowing as they did, that foreign recognition was equivalent, under the circumstances, to the establishment of Southern independence. Perhaps, too, in the arrangement entered into with the French Government, they shrewdly reserved some point through which, at a future time, when our civil war should be over, it was determined to oust Monsieur Napoleon from his American possessions. Evidently, however, they have miscalculated French genius. Dr. Gwin had not been brought into the view of the President and his Secretary, nor had they considered up more than the ordinary and not difficult task of drying out a few rowdy French adventurers and soldiers; in which light took the native Mexicans would, it was thought, willingly take a prominent part.

Since such may have been the understanding of the situation, affairs have assumed an entirely new shape. French genius—not French men—now confronts the Washington authorities. While Washington diplomacy was arranging the little matter of the sale of the Monroe doctrine for present accommodation, Washington statesmanship was exhausting itself in embittering the South and estranging at least half the people of the North. Emancipation proclamations were issued—whose effect it was supposed, would be to create a black insurrection, and consequent indiscriminate slaughter of the whites; confiscation laws were passed and executed; property was pillaged, stolen and destroyed; towns and cities were burned; treason was painted in its darkest colors, and the utmost penalties were adjudged to the guilty; whole tracts of country were desolated, and old and young, women and children, and non-combatants of every description were doomed to suffer by direct order and act of the military authorities. Where might have been made friends by a more lenient, and, consequently, a more civilized course, enemies most bitter and life-long were raised up, and now are forever against us. In the North the ring of the "little bell" has instilled bitterness into thousands of hearts. Persecutions for opinion sake have created a feeling of insecurity among men, and such hatred of fanaticism and misrule has been engendered as almost to shake the faith of many in the worth and stability of popular Government so constituted and managed as in this so-called Republic.

All these things were patent to French astuteness, and now we evidently have, in Dr. Gwin's new nation, a culmination of Napoleon's long meditated design. The programme is slowly but surely unrolling itself. It is simply to gather the elements of discord from the North and South of these States—a discord created, in a great measure, by the Washington "statesmanship" aforesaid—and to place them within the boundaries of Mexico. Already thousands are taking their way thitherward. With those disaffected Americans he will build up a hostile nation as a screen between his Mexican center and the United States, and thus will his agent Maximilian be protected and his supremacy maintained in that country by the very element that naturally would oppose him under different circumstances. Louis Napoleon is sure of his men. French genius was not at fault. Persecution, and wrong beget hatred and revengefulness. Unless Washington statesmanship shall soon assume a more wise and conciliatory shape, the French occupation of Mexico is sure to be accomplished, and American—not French—bayonets will stand as a bulwark against the re-assertion of the Monroe doctrine by the United States. Thus whatever designs Messrs. Lincoln and Seward may have entertained of re-asserting that doctrine, at a future time, their mistakes in the home policy have been so greatly taken advantage of by Napoleon as to present the most serious obstacle to that design.

These, we think, are cogent reasons for the immediate abandonment by the Administration of all its ultramarian or slavery question; of its new Union and Constitution theories; of its confiscation and military necessity notions; of its anti-State rights dogmas; of its test-oaths and bayonet elections; of its political persecutions; of its suppression of free speech and free printing presses; and of everything that has hitherto proved so obnoxious and anti-Republican. By so doing the States can be again united under one flag and one Constitution. Good feeling will return; emigration will cease; the disaffected will return to their allegiance to institutions in which they had almost lost faith; and once more this good old nation will start on the highway to prosperity. Only by such a course can the evils of the future be fully averted, and, with a united nation, Louis Napoleon's schemes will never be realized on this continent.—Patriot & Union.

The Easton Sentinel has an article about "Poor Ben Butler." There isn't any "poor" Ben Butler any more. Certainly Ben is a poor general, but New Orleans says he is surprisingly rich as a man. It should say "poor General," but "rich Ben."

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THE WAR NEWS.

The Intelligence by Southern sources from Wilmington is Jan. 23d. It confirms the belief that the Federal troops have given up the idea of attacking the city.

It is reported that General Robert E. Lee has been appointed Commander in Chief of all the forces of the Southern States.—President Davis has made the 10th of March a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the Confederacy.

On last Thursday, the steamer Eclipse exploded her boilers on the Tennessee river, opposite Johnsonville. She had many wrecked on board, and over one hundred and forty lives were lost by the accident.—Age of Monday.

Gen. Hood has retired from the command of the Confederate army of the Tennessee. Gen. Dick Taylor (son of President Zachary Taylor) took temporary command of the army, and will be at its head until General Johnston arrives. In his farewell address, General Hood referred to the recent campaign against Nashville. He said: "It is an honorable responsibility to be accepted, and I have been sent to do duty in this position." General Hood was relieved at his own request.

Some particulars of the disaster to the steamer Eclipse, on the Tennessee river, have been received. Besides the killed, over 100 soldiers were severely injured, and have been sent to the hospital at Paducah, Kentucky. Twenty wrecked were killed instantly.

General Breckinridge has been made Confederate Secretary of War.—Age of Monday.

On January 23d, General Sherman left Savannah to join his army at Pocotaligo, South Carolina. There is no fighting reported from any part of his department. The Confederates have an outpost in Georgia, forty-five miles northwest of Savannah, and they have the railroad in operation from Savannah to the point of contact with the Confederates, on the east bank of the Combahee at Salkhatchee, have retreated, and that Salkhatchee has been occupied by the Federal troops. General Sherman's movement to the north of this post has compelled the Confederates to evacuate it.

There are some reports of a Federal advance from Chattanooga towards Atlanta. In view of this the Confederates are destroying the railroad south of Dalton.