

The Compiler is published every Monday morning by Henry J. Stahlke, at \$2.00 per annum if paid strictly in advance...

Edward B. Buehler, Attorney at Law, with faithfully and promptly executed business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.

J. C. Neely, Attorney at Law, Particular attention paid to collection of Penions, Bounty, and Back-pay.

Wm. A. Duncan, Attorney at Law, Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg.

D. McCaughy, Attorney at Law, Office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's, Office at the corner of North and Second streets, near the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. D. S. Pefor, Office at the corner of North and Second streets, near the Presbyterian Church.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D., Office at the corner of North and Second streets, near the Presbyterian Church.

Removals, The undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals of the remains of deceased relatives or friends.

The Great Discovery, An infallible remedy for Rheumatism and Chronic Inflammation.

Hardware and Groceries, The undersigned have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of hardware and groceries.

Grain and Produce, Having taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Herd.

Young Men, An old man, do not allow your mothers lives over the old Washburn longer.

Battle-field Views, Full set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg.

CARRIAGE WHIPS AND LASHES, good and cheap, for sale by ROW & WOODS.

The Evening News

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR. No. 28. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1865.

Great Gift Distribution.

250,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c., worth over ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

250 Gent's Gold Hunting-Cases, \$50 to \$100
250 Ladies' Gold and Enamelled Case Watches, 35 to 70
250 Gent's Hunting-Cases Silver Watches, 25 to 70

3,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 15 to 30
3,000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets, 4 to 8
5,000 Gold Flat Bracelets, 5 to 10
2,000 Gold Chains & Guard Chains, 5 to 20

1,000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches, 4 to 10
2,000 Lava & Florentine Brooches, 4 to 6
3,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches, 4 to 8

5000 Gemine, Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear Drops, 4 to 8
7,500 Coral, Opal, and Emerald Earrings, 4 to 6
4,000 California Diamond Breast Pins, 2 to 50

3,000 Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys, 2 to 8
4,000 Gold and Vest Ribbon Slides, 3 to 10
5,000 Sets of Solitaire Stevie Buttons, 2 to 4

3,000 Gold Thumb-nail Pencils, etc., 4 to 8
10,000 Miniature Lockets, 2 to 8
4,000 Magic Springs, 3 to 20
3,000 Gold Tooth-picks, Crosses, etc., 2 to 8

628. Hopkins' 628. HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY, CORNER OF ARCH ST., above 6th, PHILA.

POETRY.

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

More than billowing showy muscades,
More than fabled hunting glades,
More than those domes and lofty steeples,
More than stately power, and sway,
More than those high castles and towers,
More than those high castles and towers,

MISCELLANY.

POVERTY AND DEBT.

Poverty, says Douglas Jerold, is a bitter draught, but may even sometimes with advantage be gulped down.

There seems to be some mystery respecting the recent destruction of the great building at Washington.

There is something very queer about this transaction. The rebels want bacon. It is worth its weight in gold to them just now.

Not Gaylor.—The case of the State vs. George Gaylor, Dr. Charles Goldsboro, George W. Shank and Geo. Snyder, charged with rioting in Woodboro.

Three military agents have been arrested by the military authorities at Baltimore on a charge of defrauding the Government of about \$30,000 worth of transportation tickets.

A few years ago men would shudder to hear it said, "that man carries a pistol or a dirk," and the wearer was avoided as a felon or outlaw.

There is apparent trouble brewing in the West. According to the Chicago Post, the new Republican Governor of Illinois kicks against the draft.

COLONEL NORTH AT HOME.

Colonel Samuel North, who has only recently been released from unjust and arbitrary confinement in the Old Capital Prison, was received by the Democrats of Unadilla, Oneida county, New York.

There is something very queer about this transaction. The rebels want bacon. It is worth its weight in gold to them just now.

There is something very queer about this transaction. The rebels want bacon. It is worth its weight in gold to them just now.

There is something very queer about this transaction. The rebels want bacon. It is worth its weight in gold to them just now.

There is something very queer about this transaction. The rebels want bacon. It is worth its weight in gold to them just now.

There is something very queer about this transaction. The rebels want bacon. It is worth its weight in gold to them just now.

There is something very queer about this transaction. The rebels want bacon. It is worth its weight in gold to them just now.

There is something very queer about this transaction. The rebels want bacon. It is worth its weight in gold to them just now.

There is something very queer about this transaction. The rebels want bacon. It is worth its weight in gold to them just now.

THE NEW BOUNTY LAW.

The following is the new Bounty Law passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed;

Section 2. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed;

Section 3. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed;

Section 4. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed;

Section 5. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed;

Section 6. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed;

Section 7. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed;

Section 8. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed;

THE RADICALS OF TO-DAY, THE SECESSIONISTS OF THE PAST.

On the sixteenth of April, 1861, when the little garrison of Fort Sumter was beleaguered, the South Carolina Secessionists, and the electric telegraph was reporting the actual commencement of hostilities, Wendell Phillips was making a speech in New Bedford, Connecticut.

There is no longer a Union. It is nothing but boys' play. Mr. Jefferson Davis says, and Mr. Abraham Lincoln is mad, and they agree to fight. One, two, three years hence, if the news of the afternoon is correct, we shall have a few young men, and the death of a hundred thousand men, and be exactly where we are now, two nations a little more angry, a little poorer, and a great deal wiser; and that will be the only difference.

Strange as these expressions seem, when contrasted with speeches delivered by the same individual not long since, they are but similar in substance and import to sentiments expressed by Horace Greeley, Secretary Stanton, and many others, who now occupy the same positions in our advanced radical government. It is a subject worthy of the closest and most earnest scrutiny from the American people, how secessionism may have so soon transformed itself into the most bitter and unrelenting warfare.

The effort of New England to break from the Union, a few years ago, was a desire to strike a blow at the South, under the plea of philanthropy, but without one genuine feeling of kindness for the slave. After the war had actually begun, Abolitionism found that its original object of doing all the good it could, could not be carried out by shifting its position and planting itself upon the popular platform of Unionism.

The effort of New England to break from the Union, a few years ago, was a desire to strike a blow at the South, under the plea of philanthropy, but without one genuine feeling of kindness for the slave. After the war had actually begun, Abolitionism found that its original object of doing all the good it could, could not be carried out by shifting its position and planting itself upon the popular platform of Unionism.

The effort of New England to break from the Union, a few years ago, was a desire to strike a blow at the South, under the plea of philanthropy, but without one genuine feeling of kindness for the slave. After the war had actually begun, Abolitionism found that its original object of doing all the good it could, could not be carried out by shifting its position and planting itself upon the popular platform of Unionism.

The effort of New England to break from the Union, a few years ago, was a desire to strike a blow at the South, under the plea of philanthropy, but without one genuine feeling of kindness for the slave. After the war had actually begun, Abolitionism found that its original object of doing all the good it could, could not be carried out by shifting its position and planting itself upon the popular platform of Unionism.

The effort of New England to break from the Union, a few years ago, was a desire to strike a blow at the South, under the plea of philanthropy, but without one genuine feeling of kindness for the slave. After the war had actually begun, Abolitionism found that its original object of doing all the good it could, could not be carried out by shifting its position and planting itself upon the popular platform of Unionism.

The effort of New England to break from the Union, a few years ago, was a desire to strike a blow at the South, under the plea of philanthropy, but without one genuine feeling of kindness for the slave. After the war had actually begun, Abolitionism found that its original object of doing all the good it could, could not be carried out by shifting its position and planting itself upon the popular platform of Unionism.

The effort of New England to break from the Union, a few years ago, was a desire to strike a blow at the South, under the plea of philanthropy, but without one genuine feeling of kindness for the slave. After the war had actually begun, Abolitionism found that its original object of doing all the good it could, could not be carried out by shifting its position and planting itself upon the popular platform of Unionism.

The effort of New England to break from the Union, a few years ago, was a desire to strike a blow at the South, under the plea of philanthropy, but without one genuine feeling of kindness for the slave. After the war had actually begun, Abolitionism found that its original object of doing all the good it could, could not be carried out by shifting its position and planting itself upon the popular platform of Unionism.

The effort of New England to break from the Union, a few years ago, was a desire to strike a blow at the South, under the plea of philanthropy, but without one genuine feeling of kindness for the slave. After the war had actually begun, Abolitionism found that its original object of doing all the good it could, could not be carried out by shifting its position and planting itself upon the popular platform of Unionism.