The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1865.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!

The country was startled on Saturday by the intelligence that the President of the United States had come to his death at the hands of a bold and reckless assassin. An event so appalling had never before occurred in our history, and that it should have fallen upon the country at a time when the prospect for the restoration of peace and order was so bright and heart-cheering, lent additional weight to the afflicting visitation. President Lincoln had shown recently so manifest a desire and intention to act with magnanimity and moderation in adjusting our difficulties, that there was good reason to look for a speedy termination of them; and that he should have been removed, at such a juncture, is regarded by all reflecting men as the greatest misfortune that could have befallen the nation.

May God, in his mercy, avert further calamity from this long-afflicted people!

Startling Intelligence!

THE PRESIDENT SHOT AND MORTALLY WOUNDED!

Murderous Attack Upon Secretary Seward!

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The President of the United States was shot while attending at Ford's Theatre tonight. It is feared that the wounds are mortal.

The Particulars.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

President Lincoln and his wife, together with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cousin."

It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present, but that gentleman instead took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded and every-body seemed delighted with the scene before them.

During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, the sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaimed "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*" and immediately leaped from the box, which was of the second tier, to the stage beneath and ran across to the opposite side, thus making his escape, amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot—then all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him! Hang him!"

The excitement was one of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush towards the Presidential box, when cries were heard: "Stand back. Give him air! Has any one stimulants?"

On a hasty examination, it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temple bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out.

He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting: also, on the partition and on the floor. A common single barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed.

An immense crowd gathered in front of it all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise.

The shock to the community was terrible.

At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Carter, Governor Oglesby, General Meigs, Colonel Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Haines and his medical associates, were around his bedside. The President is in a dying condition at midnight.

The President was in a state of *syncope*, totally insensible and breathing slowly, the blood oozing from the wound at the back of his head.

The Surgeons were exhausting every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

Attempted Assassination of Secretary Seward.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based upon truth. Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible account could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with a particular direction concerning the medicine. We still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the Chamber. The man pushed the servant aside and walked quickly towards the Secretary's room and was there met by Mr. Frederick W. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy, is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost speseless.—The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster in the United States army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries.

The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President. It is believed the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal nor those of the others, although both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles, and other prominent officers of the government, called at Secretary Seward's house to enquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President, proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting of course, intense anxiety and solicitude.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard also stationed there—many persons evidently supposing that he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation and the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears.

The military authorities have despatched mounted patrols in every direction in order, if possible, to arrest the assassin; while the metropolitan police are alike vigilant for the same purpose.

The attack, both at the theatre and at Secretary Seward's house, took place at about the same hour (10 o'clock), thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen. Some evidences of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in possession of the police.

Vice President Johnson is in the city, and his hotel quarters are guarded by troops.

Official Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 15—1.30 A. M.—*Major Gen. Dix:* This evening about 9.20 P. M., at Ford's Theatre, the President while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Hams and Major Rathburn, was shot by an assassin who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage brandishing a large dagger or knife and made his escape in the rear of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered at the back of the President's head, and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal.

The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or another, entered Mr. Seward's house, and under pretense of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The Secretary was in bed, a nurse and Miss Seward with him.

The assassin immediately rushed to the bed, inflicting one or two stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds will not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The noise alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and hastened to the door of his father's room, where he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington, at 6 o'clock this evening. At a Cabinet meeting, at which General Grant was present to-day, the subject of the state of the country and the prospects of a speedy peace, were discussed.

The President was very cheerful and hopeful. He spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the Confederacy, and the establishment of the government in Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Seward are now in attendance upon the President. I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER.—BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of the President.

President Lincoln breathed his last at 7½ o'clock on Saturday morning.—He never spoke after being wounded.

☞A telegram received from Baltimore yesterday says: "Secretary Seward is comfortable this morning. His son Frederick remains insensible. The suspicion is strong against Booth and John Surratt, of Prince George's county, Md., as the murderers. The most ample precautions have been taken, and it is not believed the culprits will long succeed in avoiding the overtaking arm of justice."

☞Vice President Johnson was on Saturday sworn in as President of the United States by Chief Justice Chase. A cabinet meeting was held in the afternoon at the Treasury Department, in the room of Secretary McCullough. It is said that the new President sees no necessity for an extra session of Congress.

Communicated.

TOWN MEETING.

In obedience to a call of the Burgess of the Borough, a public meeting was held in the Court House on Saturday afternoon last, to give public expression of our sorrow in view of the recent National calamity with which we have been visited—in the assassination of our President, Abraham Lincoln. The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President, R. G. McCreary, Esq.; Vice Presidents, R. G. Harper, Esq., W. A. Duncan, Esq., George Boyer, Esq., and George Wolf, Esq.; Secretaries, Edw. G. Fahnestock and H. A. Picking, Esq.

R. G. McCreary, Esq., Burgess of the Borough, announced the object of the meeting in a short but feeling address. Hon. Edw. McPherson paid a deserved tribute to the memory of the deceased, and closed by offering the following resolutions, which were seconded with some appropriate remarks by D. McConaughy, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the citizens of Gettysburg in Town Meeting assembled:

That the instant death of the Executive of our Nation, by the hands of an assassin, is a calamitous and unexampled event which justly arrests general attention and excites general sorrow.

That in the very presence of this great affliction we cannot even attempt to measure it, thus coming with five-fold greater fearfulness than when, before, death removed chosen Chiefs of the Republic.

That superadded to all the more ordinary considerations attaching to this mysterious chastening, is the peculiar circumstance that the inflexible integrity, unselfish patriotism, and high moral qualities which have marked the character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as extraordinary, have impressed him indelibly upon this age and country, and have made his career among the most conspicuous of public rulers, gave added value to his life, in this great Constructive Crisis, in which, after a prolonged period of War, the gravest problems of Re-organization and Re-Union are testing and taxing the strongest powers of all.

That in bowing resignedly to this inscrutable Providence, we express the prayerful hope that it may be ever-ruled to the lasting good of the whole people—for whose life our choicest sons have cheerfully shed their hearts' blood, and over whose assured safety all loyal hearts have so recently been glad.

That as a mark of respect to the Office and the Man, this meeting recommend that the business places of the town remain closed for the residue of the day, and that every citizen be requested to wear crape upon his left arm for the space of thirty days.

That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of nine as a Committee of Arrangement to take all the necessary steps for more formal and appropriate action, in the future.

The chairman then appointed the following Committee, to whom are entrusted the arrangements for more formal action in the future, as contemplated in the last resolution:

Hon. Edw. McPherson, David Wills, Esq., Edw. G. Fahnestock, H. A. Picking, Esq., Col. C. H. Buehler, J. B. Danner, Esq., J. Harvey White, Esq., Geo. Boyer, Esq., Dr. Chas. Horner.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

☞The Committee convened immediately after, when it was resolved that the proper authorities be requested to have the Court House, churches and public buildings of the town draped in mourning—and that Rev. D. T. Carnahan be requested to deliver a Funeral Oration, on the day selected for national humiliation and prayer, or on some other suitable occasion. Rev. Dr. J. A. Brown was selected to open the exercises with prayer.

It was also resolved to request all business places to be closed during the burial of the late President.

The Committee will have an adjourned meeting this (Monday) evening at the office of J. H. White, Esq., when more definite arrangements will be made.

SATURDAY'S WAR NEWS.

The final interview between Gens. Grant and Lee occurred at the residence of Mr. Wilson M'Lane, in Appomattox Court House. The conditions of the surrender were prepared by an aid, and signed by the Generals. Soon after, Gen. Grant ordered 25,000 rations to be distributed among the Confederates.

Gen. Lee was in Richmond op Wednesday, where his wife is so ill that she is not expected to recover. It was reported that he would go to Raleigh and advise Johnston to surrender.

Gen. Ewell has been released on parole, and is in Washington. He declares that he did not order the burning of Richmond, but that it was done by the mob.

It is reported that Sherman's army advanced from Goldsboro' on Monday evening last.

Gen. Ord is now in command at Richmond, and Weitzel is at Petersburg.

Gen. Grant's headquarters will hereafter be in Washington.

NEGRO EMANCIPATION AS A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

A recent Washington dispatch announces that "there is at the present time, a very large population of colored refugees in and around this city. It has been estimated as high as fifteen thousand. They are in a needy condition, and aid from abroad to the Freedmen's Association here would be thankfully received."

To this appeal the New York *Tribune* replies as follows:

We do most earnestly protest against the gathering of negroes, or whites, in vast aggregations of paupers—whether called freedmen's villages or something less plausible—and undertaking to feed, cloth, shelter and educate them in good part by alms. It is a gross imposition to attempt this—an unjust tax on the charitable and a grievous wrong to the beneficiaries. It has pleased God to make labor the fundamental law of human existence, and we firmly believe the law beneficent or it would not have been enacted. You do not benefit any human being—whether white, black or yellow—by contriving that he shall live idly on the products of others' labor; on the contrary, you do him a very great injury:—"Root, hog, or die!" is Nature's mandate; what ever opposes or seeks to evade it is Atheism, and must result in evil.

We know that many blacks are poorly fitted for freedom—as, indeed, many whites are.—But all coddling, and pampering, and guardianship, tend to perpetuate some of the worst abuses of slavery. Let every freed man or woman understand at the very outset, "You are free to plan and bargain, and work, and save, for yourself. Lean upon no one, but take your destiny into your own keeping. Go to work if you can only obtain fifty centsper day, take that, and save half of it wherewith to make your way to some locality where you can do better." Better work for your board only than beg board, clothing and shelter altogether.

Just now the rudest and commonest labor is in eager and general demand. A freed man, though burdened with a family, can find work, shelter and food, if he only will. We need to grow a great crop this year and farm hands are scarce and command very high wages. Let us then, have a general breaking up of contraband camps and freedmen's villages and let every one go to work where his labor is most needed. If there be fifteen thousand negroes in and around Washington who want work for fair wages let the fact be duly advertised and a way opened to obtain their services, and they will all soon be planting corn and potatoes from Norfolk to Bangor. This is the true way to improve their "needy condition;" and, if the Freedmen's Association want help to find them employment, we are on hand to give it.

One of the blessings of peace will be to take this question of negro emancipation out of the realm of fancy and dreams, and place it among those practical issues which must be met in a practical way. So far, the Abolition humanitarians, and theorists, and politicians, have managed this matter to suit themselves. They have declared that the negro race is fully equal to the white in all those qualities which fit men for self government; and now they insist that a general emancipation shall take place, and the whole body of adult male negroes in the Southern States be added to the voting population of the Union. This is their theory. But theories have been dissipated by recent events; and now the nation must step into the future led by bald, naked facts.

The *Tribune* meets one practical issue in the article we have quoted. That journal insists that this black race shall be compelled to support themselves by labor, and not become a race of paupers to be fed, clothed, and sheltered by alms. If their status is to be changed, they must accept that change with all the duties and responsibilities it brings with it. If instead of having a master whom the law compelled to supply all their temporal wants, they are to be free men, then they must take a freedman's inheritance, unceasing toil. The working men of the North will not agree to pay taxes to support four and a half millions of men in idleness, when the question shall be detached from politics, and brought home to every man as an issue simply of a business character. The *Tribune* sees the shape in which peace will place this matter, and is trimming its sails to meet the change in the wind.—*Age.*

☞The terms offered by General Grant, and accepted in good faith by General Lee, are honorable; such as will be recognized as fitting, proper, and in complete accordance with all the usages of civilized warfare. He does not seek to degrade or even to humiliate a conquered enemy. The simple condition is, in his own words: "*Each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parole* AND THE LAWS IN FORCE WHERE THEY RESIDE."

☞The fire in Richmond was not extinguished until Wednesday week. Six hundred buildings were burned.

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE AGE'S DAILY SUMMARY.

It is generally understood that the number of troops General Lee had in his army when he surrendered was from twenty-five to thirty thousand. We have received reports from various sources that such was about the number. When General Grant began the movements which resulted in the capture of Richmond, he had the following troops:

Sheridan's cavalry,	9,000
Second corps,	28,000
Fifth corps,	23,000
Sixth corps,	25,000
Ninth corps,	28,000
Twenty-fourth corps (two divisions)	18,000
Twenty-fifth corps, (two divisions)	16,000

The total number of Federal troops was about one hundred and forty seven thousand, and as no report places the losses in the battles on the Southside railroad higher than ten thousand, General Grant had about five times as many troops as Lee, when the Confederates surrendered.

The Confederate general officers surrendered or captured during the late operations near Richmond were: General Robert E. Lee; Lieutenant Generals R. H. Anderson, Richard S. Ewell, and James B. Longstreet; Major Generals C. A. Battle, A. J. Elsey, Nathan G. Evans, Charles W. Field, John Gordon, Grymes, Henry Heth, Bushrod R. Johnson, J. L. Kemper, J. B. Kershaw, Fitz Hugh Lee, L. L. Lomax, William Mahone, George E. Pickett, Thomas L. Rosser, Daniel Ruggles, and Cadmus M. Wilcox; Brigadier Generals R. H. Chilton, A. L. Long, Thomas Anderson, Bankhead Barksdale, Rufus Barrenger, Seth Barton, Henry L. Banning, Bryant, Goode Bryan, Ellison, Capers, T. H. Carter, Phillip Cooke, James Conner, Corse, Crosby, Wm. R. Cox, Joseph R. Davis, Dearing, De Bose, Echols, Finnegan, W. M. Gardner, Gary, Gorgas, E. Hunter, Thomas Jordon, Lane, A. R. Lawton, G. W. Custis Lee, Robert D. Lilly, John McCausland, McComb, McGowan, D. K. McRhea, A. C. Myers, L. B. Northrop, W. H. Payne, George S. Patten, W. R. Peck, Wm. N. Pendleton, John A. Preston, M. W. Ransom, G. M. Sorrell, George H. Stuart, Isaac M. St. John, D. A. Weisiger, G. C. Wharton, Wm. C. Wickham, and Henry A. Wise. Besides these eleven inferior officers, commanding brigades, were captured. The total number of general officers and brigade commanders is eighty-two. John C. Pemberton, the late Lieutenant General, and Colonel John S. Mosby, were among the officers surrendered.

The guerrillas are in great number around City Point. On Saturday last they captured two Federal soldiers, just outside the camp limits; carried them a few miles off, robbed them and then released them.

Grant's army is still in camp near Appomattox Court House, forty-three miles east of Lynchburg. The Confederates are in front of them, preparing for the stipulated surrender.

General Sherman's army was quiet at Goldsboro' on April 6, last Thursday, and had just received the news of the fall of Richmond.

It is reported that Messrs. Hunter and Campbell are to come to Washington from Richmond to negotiate a peace.—*Age of Wednesday.*

Lynchburg, Virginia, surrendered on Tuesday to a small Federal scouting party, and a brigade of Federal cavalry has been sent from the army at Appomattox Court House to garrison it. No fighting took place. The city was yielded as soon as the scouts appeared in sight. The Federal army at Appomattox is now under command of General Meade. General Grant and Assistant Secretary of War, Dana, have returned to City Point. The railroad from City Point, which is to carry supplies to Meade's camp, has been repaired to Notloway Court House, a few miles east of Burkesville.

There are various reports that Selma, in central Alabama, has been captured by General Wilson's Federal cavalry expedition. The town was captured on April 2. Selma stands on the Alabama river, a short distance west of Montgomery, the capital of the State, and it is also reported that Montgomery has been captured.

On March 28 the Portugese Government ordered the Confederate ram Stonewall to leave Lisbon. The Federal vessels Niagara and Sacramento were to leave twenty-four hours afterwards. The Stonewall sailed. The Federal vessels attempted to follow her before the time had expired and were fired upon. A seaman on the Niagara was killed, and both vessels anchored.

The Secretary of the Navy in his forthcoming report will give the following statistics: During 1864 there were some sixty vessels added to the navy. There are sixty-four iron-clads now in the navy, and six hundred and eighty-three vessels of all kinds. Seven vessels were destroyed by torpedoes in 1864, and seven were captured by the Confederates.

A Federal cavalry expedition has been sent up the Chowan river to within six miles of Weldon. The Confederates were not found in any force, and after destroying the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, the expedition returned to Suffolk, Virginia.

General Butler was in Washington on Tuesday, consulting with President Lincoln. Butler's Norfolk newspaper, the *New Regime*, has been suppressed for disloyalty, and Butler wishes to have its publication resumed.

On Monday a severe contest was fought with guerrillas, fourteen miles from Washington, in Virginia. The guerrillas were beaten.

Strong efforts are being made to secure the release on parole, of the Confederate Generals Ewell and G. W. C. Lee.—*Age of Thursday.*

Every exertion is being made by President Lincoln and General Grant to bring Virginia back into the Union. Safe conducts have been granted to all the members of the Virginia Legislature, and a call has been made for the meeting of that body in Richmond, on April 25. Permission to come and depart without molestation has been given to all the members, and to many distinguished Virginians, among them Senator Hunter, Governor Letcher, Governor Smith, William C. Rives, A. H. H. Stuart and William L. Goggin. Judge Campbell, of Alabama, recommends this movement.

On Wednesday, the bulk of Grant's army began retreating from Appomattox Court House towards City Point. Failure of supplies caused the withdrawal. In the James river, above City Point, the navy is engaged in removing the obstructions. On Sunday last several sailors from the Federal ram Atlanta were killed by torpedo explosions near Dutch Gap. The railroad from Richmond to Fredericksburg will at once be repaired by laborers who will begin at the Richmond end. The repair has already begun at Aquia Creek.

On Sunday last, April 9, Sherman's army had not advanced from Goldsboro'. The wagon trains were all loaded, however, and orders to advance were momentarily expected. The reports that Johnston has abandoned Raleigh are untrue. Sherman will move northwest, along the Neuse, towards Raleigh. There is opposition expected at Smithfield, where the army will have to cross the Neuse, twenty-five miles northwest of Goldsboro'. On April 7 a body of Confederate cavalry appeared on the Neuse, nineteen miles above Newbern, and burned four Federal transports loaded with stores.

There is intelligence from Mobile to April 4. At that time Spanish Fort had been completely surrounded by Federal troops, and communication with Mobile was cut off. Spanish Fort stands on the eastern shore of Mobile bay, eight miles from the city.

General Lee is reported to have arrived in Richmond on Tuesday last. Nothing is positively known of his intentions, but it is believed that he and his family will go to Newport, and thence to Europe. General Grant is in Washington.—*Age of Friday.*

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY SECRETARY STANTON.

Drafting and Recruiting in the Loyal States to be Stopped.

Purchases and Expenses to be Curtailed

Military Restrictions on Trade to be Removed.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—*To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:* This Department, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the results of the recent campaigns, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders to be immediately issued:

First—To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

Second—To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, quartermaster's and commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its several branches.

Third—To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

Fourth—To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as may be consistent with the public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation it will be made known by public orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES—THE RADICAL POLITICIANS VS. GENERAL GRANT.

[From the Albany (N. Y.) Argus of Tuesday.]

Resolutions were introduced into the Senate yesterday, in regard to the triumphant close of the war. They were vague and indefinite in their allusion "to the commander in chief;" and bitter in their denunciations of the rebels. They called out some discussion; and in reply to Senator Fields of New York, Senator Bell, one of leaders of the majority, intimated that for his part he was not content with the course of General Grant, and the terms he had extended to the capitulating army of Lee. "If I had been present (said Senator B.) to dictate terms of peace they might not have been that the Confederate army should obey the laws of their respective States only, but entertaining the opinions I do, I would have required them to obey the proclamations of the President of the United States and the laws of Congress."

The proclamation of the President limits the amnesty to officers under the rank of colonel; and the acts of Congress confiscate property, &c. These are the conditions which Senator Bell would have substituted for the magnanimous terms of the Lieutenant General.

The language of Senator Andrews differed from this. He did not imagine himself at the head of our armies in order to fulminate imaginary edicts of proscription. His language was that of magnanimity and forbearance. "He had no hesitation," he said, "no doubt as to the fitness of the magnanimity of the General's terms to the army he has conquered. He did not rise to discuss the resolutions, but say (lest a wrong impression as to the feelings of Senators might get abroad) that in his judgment the time has come when we are called upon to exercise the least practiced yet the noblest quality of the victor—magnanimity towards the vanquished. The time has come for laying aside all feelings of enmity and malice—every weak and selfish element of man's nature and to take a purer and nobler view of the duties of the hour. Now in the hour of the nation's victory, we can afford to do this. Vengeance does not belong to us; and so far as he was concerned he trusted that he eradicated from his breast all feelings of vengeance or of animosity towards these whom we have conquered."

The discussion was about to divide the Senate into two forces, one on the side of General Grant (including all the Democrats) and the other opposed to him—the radicals—when Senator Folger moved to refer the resolutions to a special committee "to make them a test of political faith, and an enunciation of a creed for the future."

So General Grant stands rebuked, and is suspended until the political Senators find what political capital they can make out of him.

In the House the same course was pursued. Mr. Gleason, of Suffolk, offered resolutions of congratulation, advising moderation in the hour of victory. "I object, I object," came from the radicals, and so General Grant lies over there.

These are signs of the times, and the people will note the significance thereof.

THE HOUR OF VICTORY.

The demonstrations of gladness with which Lee's surrender was received all over the North indicate more clearly than words how the masses of the people yearn for the end of this bloody and desolating struggle. God grant that peace and prosperity may soon follow the heroic achievements of Grant and Sherman and those whom they command.

It now remains for the powers at Washington to exercise statesmanship in finishing up the work required to restore the Union, and put the nation again on the high road to prosperity. Will they do it?

If ever there is a period, more than any other, requiring wisdom and all the virtues, it is the hour of victory. Let, therefore, all good men, while rejoicing in the glad tidings of Lee's surrender, pray that true statesmanship may govern in the executive councils.

The Income Tax—An Inquisition by the Assessor.—The internal revenue blanks for 1865 will be made out upon an amended form. The Assessors are required to ask the following questions:

Had your wife any income last year?

Did any minor child of yours receive any salary last year?

Have you included in this return the income of your wife, and salary received by minor children?

Have you any stocks and what are they?

Is your report made on the basis of gold?

Have you bought or sold stocks or other property?

Have you any United States securities?

Do you return the premium on gold paid you as interest on United States securities?

Have you kept any book account?

Is your income estimated, or taken from your book?

Have not the expenses, &c., claimed as deductions, already been taken out of the amount reported as profits?

Did you estimate any portion of your profits in making your returns for 1863?

Was any portion treated as worthless, and, if since paid, have you included it in this return?

☞It is well occasionally to republish such sentiments as the following, in order to show what people said when they were in their right minds:

"Coercion of States is the extinction of the vital principles of all republican government."—*Edward Everett.*

"The mutual gravitation of affinity will bring about the only Union that can be beneficent and lasting.—*John Q. Adams.*

☞A pleasure party of one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen in Brooklyn, N. Y., have chartered a steamer to make an excursion to Charleston, Fortress Monroe, &c.

☞Dr. Gwin expects to return to Sonora accompanied by Marshal Bazine and French troops, by the middle of May.

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

Town & County.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—The news of the death of President Lincoln, by assassination, was received here on Saturday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock. That it shocked, appalled all—such as no piece of intelligence ever before did—is but using a weak expression as to its effect. Every face gave evidence of the occurrence of some terrible general calamity.

The bells were at once tolled, and places of business closed. The flag in the diamond was raised at half-mast, and throughout the town the flags were draped in mourning. A meeting of citizens was called to take suitable action, the proceedings of which are given in another column. The churches yesterday were in mourning attire, and in all the pulpits the death of the President was alluded to.

☞The Rev. Mr. McBirney will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, in this place, next Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock.

☞Deputy Provost Marshal Rouzer has received orders from Capt. Eyster, to notify all drafted persons who paid commutation in prior drafts, and who have reported and been furloughed, that they need not report again until further notice. Any of this class, however, who have not yet reported, will be treated as deserters.

CAPTURE OF MAJOR BELL.—We observe in the Washington *Chronicle* of the 11th, an account of the operations of our Cavalry early week before last. A sharp fight occurred on the 5th over portions of Longstreet's and Hill's Corps trains, and Lee's headquarter wagons, in all about four miles long. A large portion of the train was captured, with guns and prisoners. Col. Janeway, of 1st New Jersey, and Col. Richards, of 24th New York, were killed, Major Thompson, of 1st Penna., wounded, and Col. Knowles and Major Bell, of 21st Penna., captured. We suppose it probable they have since been released.

☞In addition to the list of wounded which was published in our last, we may add the names of Henry Buehler, of Gettysburg, and Adam Fry and Wm. H. Martin, of Hamiltonban township, all slightly wounded.

VALUABLE CEMENT.—Robert D. Armor, residing in East Middle street, Gettysburg, has presented us with a bottle of his Adamantine Cement, for which he has our thanks. The article is a most valuable one, the best to be had in these parts. We are not sure that it will mend up an old Government horse, but anything in the line of broken glass-ware, china, &c., it is sure to put together as firmly as before it was injured. Housekeepers should try it. The price is only 25 cents.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT AT YORK.—The York *Democratic Press* of Friday says:

During the past week but one thing occurred to mar the universal gratification and good feeling occasioned by the fall of Richmond and the capitulation of the principal rebel army. We refer to the outrages perpetrated by a disorderly mob. On Friday evening, upon the receipt of a despatch announcing the surrender of Lee's army—somewhat premature—a crowd of soldiers from the Hospital, accompanied by an officer, (instigated, we regret to believe, by some of our citizens who have hitherto occupied a good standing in the community, and approved or at least connived at by more,) proceeded to the residences of a number of our prominent Democratic citizens. They went to the residence of Judge Fisher. The Judge having been unwell was lying down, when he was aroused by the commotion on the street, in front of his house.—Upon going out he found a crowd gathered around, when they demanded of him in a threatening manner, to display his flag—whereupon he told them that he professed to be as good a Union man as any, and that he rejoiced in our victories as much as any one, but that he had no flag, that he was making arrangements to get one on the following day, as well as to illuminate his house on the following night, but that even if he had a flag at that time, he, as the chief judicial officer of this district, would not so far forget himself as to obey the dictates of an unauthorized mob. Upon this one of the number threw a stone and broke one of the window panes.—During their stay violence was several times threatened to his person and property, but the Judge fearlessly insisted that his official position would not permit him to do anything like countenancing a mob.

The mob also proceeded to Judge M'Intire's and one of the soldiers forcibly entered his house through the window and went up stairs and put out a flag. They went to Mr. Henry Welsh's, and to several such of our Democratic citizens for the purpose of compelling them to put up flags; and with the indiscrimination characteristic of a mob, they visited several houses tenanted by unprotected women and children only. The motives which prompted all this affair were of the basest kind—political feeling and personal hatred—with no particle of true patriotism to redeem it.

What makes this conduct all the more unpardonable is the fact that many of the persons upon whom these outrages were committed, have heretofore manifested a great deal of interest for the welfare of the sick at the hospital and contributed liberally and frequently to their necessities. And in one instance, before there were any hospital accommodations here, Judge Fisher had a sick soldier, who was an entire stranger, taken to his house and carefully nursed for six weeks.

BAD BOYS.—Precocious rowdyism is caused by striplings being permitted to absent themselves from the parental roof at night. Though our town is not worse off, perhaps, in this particular than most communities, yet there is enough room for improvement among our boys of all conditions. Not an evening passes but they may be seen lounging at street corners, smoking, chewing, and in too many instances blaspheming. The habits incurred at such times are most pernicious; for youths of tender age acquire the vices of those of more advanced years, and they soon become impatient of parental authority, learn to equivocate, drink, visit places where they should be taught to shun, and finally become pests, when they might be the ornaments of society. Parents should vigilantly watch the movements of their children, and see that the company they keep is unexceptionable. If, instead of dissipating their valuable time, while the mind is so capable of receiving lasting impressions, our sons were only to apply themselves to study, how different would be their standing in the social scale forever after?

We never see a crowd of boys at street corners during the evening, that we do not feel the culpability of those to whom Heaven sent them, and how little they realize the awful responsibility resting upon them. If parents will do nothing to check this widespread tendency to evil, society owes it to itself to interfere.—Thus those who are to succeed us may be made wiser and better, and thus reformation be radically effected.—*Shippensburg Sentinel.*

STAMP DUTIES.—The following decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have been received at the Prothonotary's office: An assignment of a judgment requires a five cent stamp as an agreement. The assignment of negotiable instruments is exempt from stamp duty; but the assignment of any other instrument is subject to stamp duty as an assignment, except assignments of mortgages, leases and policies of insurances, which are subject to the same stamp duty as the originals. An amicable *scire facias* to revive a judgment requires a stamp duty of fifty cents, if the judgment is for one hundred dollars or over.

☞The April Court commences to-day.

☞Our readers will, we know, excuse the late appearance of the *Compiler* this morning, when we tell them that it is caused by our desire to give them the particulars of the assassination of President Lincoln in this issue.

CHAMBERSBURG, April 16, 1865.

JAMES M. ROUZER, Esq., Deputy Pro. Mar., Gettysburg:—You will endeavor to arrest the assassin of Secretary Seward. Height six (6) feet one (1) inch; hair black, full and straight; eyes large, color not known; face not large, but rather round; no beard; complexion healthy; small hands, not accustomed to labor; age about twenty-three (23.)

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. & Pro. Mar. 16th Dist.

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* writes to that paper from "The Trenches," on the last of March, some strictures on the account given by the rebel historian, Pollard, of the battle of Gettysburg. The communication is signed "C. I., Company B, 18th Virginia." The point made is, that Pollard has omitted to mention one of the brigades of Pickett's division, and the following interesting statement is made:

"Pickett's division, as represented at Gettysburg, consisted of three brigades—the two mentioned by Mr. Pollard, and Garnett's (now Hunton's). This brigade went into the charge with 1,287 muskets (I write from official records,) and its casualties amounted to 941—being more than two-thirds. It charged in advance of Armstead's, which was supporting Kemper's and this brigade. Its Brigadier, the lamented Garnett, was killed while on horseback, cheering on the men. Of the five regiments composing it, viz: the 56th, 28th, 8th, 19th, and 18th, Colonel Steward, of the 56th, was mortally wounded, and subsequently died; Colonel Allen, of the 28th, was killed; Colonel Grant, of the 19th, severely wounded in the face; Lieutenant Colonel Carrington, commanding the 18th, slightly wounded and taken prisoner at the enemy's works. Col. Eppa Hunton, of the 8th, (now Brigadier General) also painfully wounded. A brigade which had had killed its Brigadier and two Colonels out of five, two others severely wounded and one taken prisoner at the enemy's works, might, at least, have been passingly noticed in the history of an 'incident' to which the historian justly gives prominence. It is astonishing how a brigade which had lost more than two-thirds of its rank and file, and also lost its commanding general and every commanding regimental officer, should have so wonderfully been overlooked by the diligent historian."

INCOME TAX.—Under the new revenue law as amended by the late Congress, the tax on incomes is five per cent. on sums over six hundred and under five thousand dollars, seven and a half per cent. on incomes between five and ten thousand dollars, and ten per cent. on incomes of over ten thousand dollars a year. The returns must be made to the assessor by the first of May next under a penalty.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN TOLEDO, OHIO.—We learn from the Toledo *Record*, that the Democratic candidates for mayor and marshal of that city were elected on Monday last by large majorities. Mayor Doir had 1,117 majority over the regularly nominated Republican candidate, and Col. Bond had 640 majority over E. S. Hank, independent Republican candidate. This is an average gain of about 1,000 since the November election. The news from Richmond was received in the forenoon, Democratic flags were unfurled and the party workers labored with a zeal that nothing but such tidings could have inspired, and the result shows how effectually they labored.

☞The New York *Tribune* has abated its former bitterness, and even Henry Ward Beecher begins to talk like a Christian. It is not often that this distinguished Abolitionist says anything that we can commend, but the spirit of his remarks last Sunday week respecting his proposed participation in the Fort Sumter *fete*, seems to us to be just and generous. The New York *Times* reports him as saying:

At other times, when the prospect of lifting the flag to its former place seemed almost visionary, he had spoken of such event with jubilation. But now, as the time in reality drew near, his soul trembled within him at its solemn meaning. Many would go there imbued with this feeling of solemn jubilation, in this wonderful event in the history of this people. He should feel sorry if any went there with any other feeling than that of Christian patriotism.—*If others went with feelings of exultation over a fallen foe, for his part he went as a brother to appeal to misled brethren from the day of their misapprehension to the day of knowledge. It would be to say to them that, after four years of blood and darkness, we had brought back to them the same hearts of love they had smitten in these long four years.*

If the dominant party manifest any such temper toward the South as here expressed, the task of reconstruction will not be very difficult. Mr. Beecher did his share in stimulating the passions which brought on this dreadful war, but it will be forgiven if he prove as efficient in allaying sectional passions as he has heretofore been in exciting them.

☞Some time ago Slidell, the rebel representative at Paris, gave a mortgage to a French banker for sixty thousand dollars upon his property in New Orleans. The banker now claims the property under the laws of Louisiana