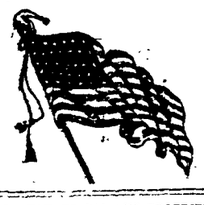
The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1865.

THE NEWS.

It is thought that civil government will be fully established in Virginia by August 1st.

Secretary Welles has issued an order reducing the navy to a peace establishment.

The aggregate expenses of President Lincoln's funeral in Washington were $25,000.

Brigadier Generals Richard B. Lee, Frank Huger and S. S. Lee; Major General Brown, of Tennessee, and A. K. Allison, ex-Governor of Florida, have made application for pardon.

General Terry, commanding in Virginia, has been ordered to muster out all troops in his department that are no longer needed. The number to be discharged is left to his discretion.

Rebel soldiers are said to be active in subduing guerrillas in the Southern States.

Silver and lead have been discovered in Venango county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Hiestand, a wholesale notion pedler of Philadelphia, suddenly died of apoplexy at the Franklin House, in Lancaster, on Thursday week.

The President is daily improving in health.

Garrotting is becoming an almost every day occurrence at Washington.

The Free Masons are to erect a great hall and asylum at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, New York.

Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, has written a letter to the President in favor of an extension of amnesty to the people of Virginia without distinction of any.

Application for the bodies of Mrs. Surratt, Atzerott and Harold was made on Friday week by friends of the deceased. Their request was not granted.

The Hazard powder mills, in Connecticut, blew up on the 5th instant. Two men were killed.

There is now railroad communication from Chattanooga to Columbus in Georgia.

The military governorship of Alexandria, Virginia, has been abolished.

General Pope has left Washington for his command in the Northwest.

All the prisoners confined at Newport News, Va., have been released.

The Harrisburg Passenger Railway was so far completed on the 4th, that cars were able to run from Broad street to Camp Curtin.

Col. L. C. Baker, commander of the well known "Baker's Thieves," has gotten himself into trouble in New York, and it is probable a strict investigation will be ordered. This is the same Baker who claims to have had Judge Chase removed from the Cabinet.

President Johnson has permitted the wife of John C. Breckenridge to visit her friends in Kentucky.

The government has decided to immediately muster out of service the remaining troops of the Army of the Potomac, which were recently consolidated into a provisional corps under command of General Wright.

There is much discontent among the recently discharged troops in North Carolina, who have not received the pay which has been due to them for a long time.

In Louisiana the party of General Banks are trying to secure the appointment of a Provisional Governor, to the displacement of Governor Wells.

General Smith, at Memphis, has revoked the order suspending the civil government at that place, thus restoring the city to the municipal authorities.

It is mysteriously announced that the mission of General Sickles to South America had reference to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

It is proposed to run a telegraph wire from San Francisco southward through Mexico and the Isthmus to all the principal South American cities.

Civil government has been fully established in Newbern, North Carolina.

Ninety thousand persons visited the Central Park at New York on July 4.

At Fortress Monroe on the 7th, the thermometer reached 103° in the shade.

David S. Yulee, ex-U. S. Senator from Florida, and acting Governor Allison of that State, have been committed to Fort Pulaski, near Savannah.

A delegation from Florida has arrived in Washington to ask for a Provisional Governor.

It is reported that General Butler will be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Washington *Constitutional Union*, of Tuesday afternoon, publishes an affidavit of John P. Brophy, impeaching the testimony of Welschman, one of the assassination witnesses, and affirming the innocence of Mrs. Surratt.—The affidavit was sworn to by Brophy on Friday week.

The Attorney General of Virginia has decided that all white citizens who have resided six months in a county of that State will be entitled to vote at the next election therein.

Trinity Church, New York, is the richest ecclesiastical corporation in the world. Its possessions in real estate are valued at over twenty millions of dollars.

On Monday, August 7, there will be an election in Kentucky for Congress, Legislature, State Treasurer, and Judge of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Bullitt.

During last week 591 rebel prisoners were released, making a total of 43,391 released since the accession of President Johnson.—None but sick prisoners remain.

The confessor who attended Mrs. Surratt in her last hours has declared his confidence in her entire innocence of any complicity in the assassination plot.

In one county of Virginia, a man has offered himself as a candidate for Sheriff, urging as a recommendation that he served fours years in the rebel army.

Affairs in Southern Virginia are very unsettled. The negroes are too lazy to work, and the planters are unwilling to give up their old authority.

Railroad trains are now running from Washington direct to Richmond, via Gordonsville.

The laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable will begin on or about the 18th of this month.

It is proposed to build a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

Within a few days past thirty persons in Cincinnati and in Newport, Kentucky, have been poisoned, some fatally, by eating cheese.

The Richmond delegation that visited President Johnson to obtain the removal of the twenty thousand dollar clause in the amnesty proclamation have returned to Richmond, having failed in their mission.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay twenty-five per cent. of all allowed claims on the government in currency, and the remainder in certificates of indebtedness.

The grand jury of the United States District Court in Baltimore has indicted thirteen persons for taking part in the rebellion, including Bradley T. Johnson and Harry Gilmor.

The Atlantic telegraph cable has been satisfactorily tested on board the Great Eastern, a message having been sent through the wire in a minute and a quarter.

Many of the planters in Virginia wish to get rid of the negroes and supply their places with white laborers.

The 2d regiment of Hancock's corps left Washington on Tuesday for Fredericksburg, Virginia. The 3d regiment has gone to Springfield, Illinois.

The old State banks of Virginia have gone into liquidation. It is thought that holders of their notes will not realize over twenty cents on the dollar.

Two white men were wounded by two negroes in Memphis on Sunday week. One of the negroes was killed; the other was arrested and imprisoned.

Twenty thousand persons have died of the cholera at Mecca, in Arabia, and one thousand at Alexandria, in Egypt. The disease is moving westward.

There is great destitution in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and it is proposed to send agents North to solicit relief for the inhabitants.

The expenses of keeping the Central Park in New York for the current year are estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A boat-race for the "championship of the American waters" will take place at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to-morrow.

It is rumored that Jefferson Davis will be tried by a military commission for complicity in the assassination plot.

At Washington, on Tuesday, warrants for eleven millions of dollars for payment of troops were issued.

The receipts of the Treasury at Washington from internal revenue fall below half a million daily.

The health of Davis is said to be better now than at any other time since his imprisonment.

During the past week nearly two hundred dogs have been killed daily in Washington.

The Fourth of July was variously celebrated in Charleston, South Carolina.

Thirty government vessels were sold at auction on Wednesday in New York.

Henry A. Wise is proposed in Virginia as a candidate for Governor.

Gen. Hooker will assume command in New York to-day.

Henry A. Wise has applied for the restoration of his Norfolk estates.

Another great lake has been discovered in Central Africa.

The Mississippi squadron has been reduced to fifteen vessels.

Gold closed in New York on Wednesday night at 141¾.

John C. Breckinridge has gone to Europe.

A fire broke out at noon on Thursday in Barnum's Museum, New York, and that building, with eleven others, was burned. The loss is estimated at one million dollars. Nothing was saved from the Museum but the fat woman, the seal and a box of coins.

Five thousand dollars a year is paid for the privilege of selling books and newspapers on the Hudson River railroad, in New York. For the same privilege on the Central railroad five thousand five hundred dollars per annum is paid.

The official order for the partition of the country into five grand military divisions, embracing eighteen subordinate departments, has been published. It will be found in another column.

On Wednesday, seventy North Carolinians were pardoned by the President, including Kenneth Raynor, ex-member of the United States House of Representatives.

The large paper mills of Given Brothers, near Carlisle, Pa., were burned on Wednesday morning. The loss is about thirty thousand dollars.

A petition to the President for the pardon of ex-Governor Magrath is being extensively signed by the South Carolinians.

Railroad communication between Charleston, S. C., and the Northern cities is expected by the middle of August.

The publication of the Richmond *Whig* has been suspended by order of General Terry.

It is reported that Judge Marvin has been appointed Provisional Governor of Florida.

A convention of the Plasterers of the United States assembled in Pittsburg on Thursday.

It is rumored that a meeting of the Canadian Parliament is to be called forthwith.

Extensive silver mines have been discovered near Denver in Colorado Territory.

One hundred and twenty-five pardons were granted on Thursday by the President.

The rebel General Gustavus W. Smith has made application for pardon.

The University of Virginia will shortly be reopened.

Gold closed in New York on Thursday night at 142¼.

An occasional correspondent of the N. Y. *World*, writing from Washington, states there will soon be a re-modeling of President Johnson's Cabinet. He states that the State, War, and Navy Departments will be filled by gentlemen of the President's own appointment—and the correspondent adds that Mr. Seward will probably be succeeded by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.

Bequest of Admiral Dupont.—Admiral Dupont, U. S. N., whose unexpected death is so deeply mourned by the Government and the country, bequeathed in his will the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to the asylum for the education and relief of the orphan children of the sailors and soldiers of the republic, soon to be organized at Washington by an act of Congress. This is the amount of Admiral Dupont's prize money during his brilliant services on the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He died possessed of a handsome fortune of his own.

Ford's Theatre.—The Board of Trustees for the purchase of Ford's Theatre as a memorial building, announce that, in consequence of the failure of the public to subscribe, they do not feel warranted in making the first payment. Mr. Ford announces in a card that he shall soon re-open the theatre, keeping the President's box closed.

Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, has given $500,000 and 157 acres of land for the foundation of a college near Bethlehem.

Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing has been renominated by the Democracy of Cambria county for the Legislature.

THE RADICALS AGAIN.

"Every day multiplies proof that the radicals—the motive power of the Republican party—are determined to continue the negro agitation and oppose all plans for reorganizing the States that are not based upon a full recognition of negro equality in the political body. This is the Chase programme, and it has been accepted by Senators Wilson, Sumner, Pomeroy, and all that clan in the Republican party. The recent tour of Chief Justice Chase was to map out this political campaign and his fuglemen are busy in all parts of the country in preparing their party to accept the *dictum* of the Chief Justice. Senators and members of Congress are to be gained over to the radical side upon the question of the admission of members from the reorganized States, and the details of the conspiracy against the peace and unity of the States are to be so perfected, by the opening of the next session of Congress, as to force, if possible, the President to surrender to the radicals and aid in their design to give the negro entire political equality in the reorganized States.

The radicals of New England of course are in the right wing of this column of attack upon the constitutional policy of the President. They have earned this position by long and bitter opposition to the Union of the States under the Constitution. On the 4th instant a mass meeting of the radicals of Massachusetts was held at Farmingham, at which black spirits and white united in opposition to the course of the President, and in denunciation of his reorganization policy. Wendell Phillips was there, as were his colaborers Charles W. Slack and C. W. Brown, the latter a colored man—the meeting was opened in an appropriate manner by reading a letter from G. W. Stacey, a frantic radical of New England, in which he expressed his "regret that in body he could not be present with them in the place where that 'Covenant with death and that league with hell,' the Constitution of the United States, had been so often burned." After the sentiments of the letter had been duly endorsed by hearty and long continued applause, C. W. Brown, a colored man, was called upon the stand.—Brown said:

Last Fourth we seemed to have slavery by the throat, and a prospect for a future Union—that rebellion would be put down, and we should triumph over the slave-holding dynasty. Slavery in name has been crushed; in fact, it is strong as ever. The men in rebellion a year ago are being installed in power wherever the President can put them. The rebellion has closed too soon, or the wrong man is in the Presidential chair to close it. The President is trying to get the start of Congress by placing rebels in office in the reclaimed States.

* * * * * *

One thing is certain, if there ever was a time for Abolitionists it is the present hour. Send evidence to Congress that the rebellion is not a failure. Through Congress only can the black man get his rights. Governor Pierpont has not backbone enough to stem the tide against the black man brought to bear by the former slaveholders. Two hundred thousand black men, inured to arms, will give the Southerners some trouble. [Applause.] If the government fails to protect the black man I hope we shall have St. Domingo over again. I will go down South and help them in the work.

Mr. Slack, after approving the sentiments of his colored brother, declared, with reference to the President and his policy, "let the people be convinced that Johnson has Tylerized, and the radicals will prove that abolition is the policy of this nation. The niche of fame that Lincoln holds to-day proceeds from the emancipation proclamation. Johnson may think his policy the best at first, but the people will convince him that by universal suffrage only can this become the most glorious nation of the earth."

Wendell Phillips then took the stand, and in his bold way dashed into the policy of President Johnson. He said:

There is a possibility that Johnson, like Abraham Lincoln, may be brought to the right view before the first of December next. He knows slavery and needs no reports from Carl Shurz or any one else to instruct him. While he stands where he does to-day we are his opponents. His present policy is worse than error, it is crime. The negro bears the palm in virtue, gallantry and patriotism in this war. In every section he has stood by our side and never quailed. It is him we ask protection for, and his protection is the white man's safety. I grow sick of any game where the counters are living men. One-third of our standing army is to be of the negro race. It is to the people we look. The war was fought by the people, the measures of the government were imposed by the people, Mr. Lincoln was subdued by the people. McClellan went up to Richmond and told them he had come to take it, then sat down ninety days to fortify and was defeated. So will the Republican party be if they wait for Johnson. Let us move immediately upon his works. We should let him know there is a dividing line—a new line. Will you organize States on a Northern line? If so we are with you, if not we are against you. He is making governors chosen from the Confederate army and members of Congress from the Confederate bench. Sends Polk and Pierce Democrats to reorganize custom houses. Make him shut the door of Congress against rebel representatives. When Grant stood before Vicksburg, the danger was less than it is to-day. We are in the maelstrom of politics. The opinion exists to overwhelm the President; shall it be spoken? If the Republican party allow this surrender to the South, then is the rebellion triumphant, and we shall be ground to the dust by rebel States.

From these extracts the *animus* that governs the Chase-radical party can be fairly and truly ascertained. It is, no peace or Union unless negro suffrage and equality in the Southern States is expressly granted and guaranteed. If this be not done, Brown, the colored man, hoped that we would have the horrid scenes of St. Domingo over again, and his sentiment was applauded by his New England hearers.—The declaration or threat of Mr. Slack, that if the President dared to carry out his plan, and thwart the designs of the radicals, "they would prove that abolition is the policy of the nation," runs parallel with that of Brown, and looks to force if necessary to accomplish the purpose of these agitators. The fact that one-half of the army is to be composed of colored troops was alluded to as an element of radical strength, and the uses to which that portion of the national forces could be put was hinted at in a manner not to be mistaken.

It is evident that the radicals mean to make all other questions subordinate to that of negro suffrage. They openly declared, that rather than have the States restored on the established principle of the people of each Commonwealth being the judges of the depositories of their own political power, they will call upon the two hundred thousand black men in arms, and re-enact the bloody tragedy of San Domingo on the soil of this country. Such is the clearly defined programme of the radicals, and the nation must prepare for the contest. The opening of the coming session of Congress will begin the strife, and the Chase party will put their whole strength into the battle for negro suffrage and equality against Peace and the Union.—*Age.*

VIEWS OF GEN. SICKLES.

On the 4th of July, Major General Daniel E. Sickles, who served with distinction during the late civil war, made a speech, in which he remarked:

Those of us who were in the army, who have met our enemies in the field, can respect them, because we know them to be brave. [Applause and cheers. "That's so," and cries of "good."] False to their flag!—Yes. Disloyal to their country? Yes. Betrayed into those dark crimes by base politicians? Yes. But brave and generous foes we have ever found them. We have confronted them in the field. Then let us imitate this bright example and accord mercy to those who have been so lately our adversaries, following the example of the lamented Lincoln and the example still more recently of our General-in-Chief Grant—[Applause]—who, in his conquest of Virginia and in his defeat of Lee, added yet a brighter chaplet to his crown of honor, by proving himself to be a knight of the old days and of the best school in generosity, proffering to the conquered terms which could be promptly met by a gentleman and Christian.

If those who have served their country in the field can sincerely look with these sentiments upon those with whom they have been so lately engaged in battle, then, I think that the civilians throughout the land—especially the politicians, who have done so much to get us into the war—can do so. [Applause.] If they will lay aside something of their radicalism, something of their extravagant pretensions, and after four years and a half of discord and a nation's conflict, permit the return of our erring brethren once more upon terms of concord and affectionate amity, no more political differences need keep us asunder. The South accepts her fate. She accepts the abolition of slavery. She accepts future loyalty to the Union. She abandons the dogma of separate State sovereignty and the right of secession. She acknowledges and recognizes that this land and this Union is ours, through all time, is and must ever be united. In that faith let us receive the South. Let bygones be bygones; and while we pronounce the doom of an unforgiven traitor upon him who breaks the peace, let us pass over the errors and even the crimes of those who have paid dearly for the terrible wrongs and sufferings which they have brought upon their own section of country. [Applause.]

A CURIOUS STATEMENT.

General Sherman, a soldier who is said by those who know him, to be the very soul of honor, in a late conversation, complained that the Government never explained to him what exact policy it desired to have pursued. The revelation proceeds as follows:

"I asked Mr. Lincoln, explicitly, when I went up to City point to meet him, whether he wanted me to capture Jeff. Davis or let him escape, and in reply he told me a story.

"'That story' may now have a historical value, and I give it therefore as General Sherman said Mr. Lincoln told it—only premising that it was a favorite story with Mr. Lincoln, which he told many times, and in illustration of many points of public policy.

"'I'll tell you, General,' Mr. Lincoln was said to have begun, 'I'll tell you what I think about taking Jeff. Davis. Out in Sangamon county, there was an old temperance lecturer who was very strict in the doctrine and practice of total abstinence. One day, after a long ride in the hot sun, he stopped at the house of a friend who proposed making him a lemonade. As the mild beverage was being mixed, the friend insinuatingly asked if he would like just the least drop of something stronger, to brace up his nerves after the exhausting heat and exercise. 'No,' replied the lecturer, 'I couldn't think of it; I'm opposed to it on principle. But,' he added, with a longing glance at the black bottle that stood conveniently at hand, 'if you could manage to put in a drop *unbeknownst* to me I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!'

"Now, General," Mr. Lincoln is said to have concluded, "I'm bound to oppose the escape of Jeff. Davis; but if you could manage to let him slip out unbeknownst like, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!"

Two Brothers Murdered by a Woman.—A Mrs. Adeline Eidey, last Monday night entered a drinking-house on Third street, near Girard avenue, Philadelphia, and, without apparent provocation, drew a dagger and instantly stabbed one of the proprietors, named Joseph Sides, and his brother, Isaac Sides, who rushed to Joseph's assistance. Both the men died soon after. The woman fled and concealed herself, but was subsequently arrested and committed for trial. The murderess was also the keeper of a drinking-house, in St. John street, between Willow and Noble, and had a number of women boarders. She is married, but her husband had left her, and was living at the house kept by Joseph Sides, who also entertained female boarders. Rum and jealousy appear to have been the cause of this bloody tragedy. Adeline is 24 years of age, and has once been handsome, but bears upon her face the wrinkles that are the signs of ungoverned passions and habits of irregularity and dissipation.

Awful Tornado in Wisconsin.—The La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican*, of July 1st, contains the details of a terrible tornado at Viroqua and vicinity, in that State, which occurred about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, June 29th, and passed through the heart of the village, carrying death and destruction in its path. In a moment about fifty buildings were demolished and scattered to the winds. Seventeen persons were killed and about one hundred men, women and children injured. The Tornado continued in its course for several miles east of Viroqua. It destroyed everything in its course. The total destruction of property is estimated at $200,000. About a half mile east of the village *eight children were killed*, and all others, including the teachers and about twenty scholars, were more or less injured. Many other persons whose names have not been reported have received fatal injuries.

Samuel Launsberry, of Clearfield county, one of the victims of Abolition vengeance, was released unconditionally from Fort Mifflin, on Saturday week, by Presidential order—both imprisonment and fine being remitted. Thus are the implacable satraps and demagogues rebuked for their false swearing and improper use of their brief authority.

The black elephant is eating his own head off, and the Abolitionists want to sell him or give him away. Who wants the elephant? Don't all speak at once!

The Bridgeport *Standard* fears that the Democrats are "winding their coils around President Johnson."

CHARGES AGAINST DETECTIVE BAKER.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Express* of this evening states that some forty suits against Col. Baker, the government detective, are about being brought by ex-Recorder Smith. Several affidavits are printed showing that persons were released who had been summarily arrested by paying over various sums, varying from $500 to $3,000. One affidavit states that $120,000 was divided between Stanley, and others, who were employed by Baker.

[From the N. Y. Express of Saturday.]

A series of suits are now being instituted by ex-Recorder Smith for several parties against Col. L. C. Baker, for the damages for alleged false imprisonment and assault and battery. The affidavits reveal a most curious story, and the developments of the trial will place a prominent Republican lawyer in rather an unenviable position.—Copies of these affidavits have been sent on to the War Department, and an investigation demanded by the parties who claim to have been unjustly treated.

The first affidavit is that of James Lee, who states that in the early part of February, 1865, he was a recruiting broker, and was sent for by Col. Baker, at the Astor House. On his arrival all his valuables were taken from him by Col. Baker, and he was sent to the Old Capitol prison.—While in prison a well-known Republican lawyer waited on him and told him he could be got out for $5,000. After some demur he gave a check for $5,000, and after some delay was released, without knowing why he was arrested, or the charge against him.

John Devlin also swears to being arrested and paying $1,700 before he could be released; that he never knew the charges against him; all his money and valuables were seized by Colonel Baker, who, it is alleged, delivered them to the same lawyer.

Simon Burns testified to having been arrested and imprisoned without cause, and only to gratify the malice of Theodore Allen, a friend of Colonel Baker, and that no charges were ever preferred against him.

Michael Manahan testified to being arrested by order of Colonel Baker, taken before Marcus C. Stanley, who was in charge of the office, and after his money and valuables were taken from him, he was sent to the Old Capitol Prison; while in prison he was waited on by James Hughes of the firm of Peter Riley & Co., and advised to give certain information; on deponent saying he knew nothing, Marcus C. Stanley said, loud enough for him to hear, "Well, it will be his own fault if he goes up;" a few days after by the same process as in Lee's case, he was released on paying $500; in a consultation with Stanley, it is alleged the informed deponent that unless Lee paid up he would be sent to the Dry Tortugas.

Francis Devlin testified that he went on to Washington to see his brother John, who was under arrest; that Colonel Baker locked him up, and it cost him $500 to get released.

William C. Landan, late bookkeeper of the firm of Peter Riley & Co., recruiting agents, testified that at the request of Theodore Allen, one of the firm, he went to see the Mayor of Jersey City in March last, to see about getting the firm to raise the quota of Jersey City; the Mayor agreed to pay for 150 men, Colonel Baker saying that what he did with Riley & Co., would be all right; he paid the firm $126,000 for the men; on the 10th of March, 168 men were enlisted in Hoboken to the credit of Jersey City, but soon after were arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette by order of Col. Baker. Not one of these men were paid any bounty. A few days after, the affidavit charges, the sum of $120,000 was divided in Marcus Cicero Stanley's office in four equal parcels, one to Peter Riley, one to James Hughes, one to Theodore Allen, and one to Mr. Stanley. Mr. Landan says "Stanley was a confidential man between Baker and Allen obtaining and imparting information one from the other." He further says $54,000 of the money paid by Major Cleveland was reserved by Colonel Inglis to pay to legitimate recruits. Allen & Co., offered him $10,000 to pay it over to them, which he declined to do unless ordered by the War Department. Allen and Stanley then wrote to General Fry and in response a telegram was received directing the money to be paid to them. Upon advice, Colonel Inglis paid over the money to Allen & Co., who as deponent believes gave part to Stanley.

To his affidavit Mr. Landan annexes a schedule, which he claims shows that the amount of $242,053 80 had been received in a few months by Riley & Co., by recruiting frauds.

Then follows the affidavit of John Eagen and some forty others who testified that they went to Hoboken, to enlist, in good faith, having never been in the army before they were arrested, all valuables taken from them and sent to Fort Lafayette by Colonel Baker. In a few weeks they were released, though they never knew the charges against them.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Barnum's Museum and Eleven Other Buildings Burned—Loss One Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, July 13, 3 o'clock P. M.—A fire broke out at noon to-day in Barnum's Museum, extending rapidly to the adjacent buildings on Broadway, Ann and Fulton streets.

The Museum was totally destroyed. The stores Nos. 12, 16 and 18, on Ann street, occupied for various business purposes, including Jones' shoe store, Groot's restaurant, French & Wheat and Dick & Fitzgerald, printers, and others, were burned. The store No. 216 Broadway, occupied by White, hatter, and Van Name, restaurant keeper, were destroyed.

The store No. 214 Broadway, occupied by Rogers and Raymond, clothiers, and Reeves, billiard saloon keeper, and No. 212 Broadway, occupied by Knox, hatter, and others, were also destroyed.

The firemen were in force and the flames were here stayed.

No person was injured.

The loss is said to have amounted to a million of dollars, on which there was an insurance for one-half.

The fire originated over the boiler in the Museum.

NEW YORK, July 13, 5 o'clock P. M.—The flames were stopped at the buildings No. 18 Ann street and 147 Fulton street. The property intervening on Broadway and Fulton streets was destroyed.

Six buildings were burned on Broadway, eight on Ann street and five on Fulton street. The heat was so intense that the front of St. Paul's Church, opposite the Museum, took fire; but the firemen fortunately saved it from the flames. Among the sufferers by the fire were Thomas H. Brainsted, Metzinger, W. Richardson, Bassford, Brosnan & Duane, I. Wright, J. D. Phillips, Henry & Ford, Slater & Riley, S. Bradford, James B. Thompson, P. Hamilton, Sterns & Beale, and Mr. Swift.

Philadelphia is still troubled with negroes who will ride in the street cars or smash something. On Wednesday a black female citizen entered a car, and refused to budge out; the conductor attempted to turn the car off the track, when a lot of negroes gathered and acted most outrageously. Another car came along, and the negro woman entered that. The excitement became still greater; the negroes attacked the cars with paving stones, but were finally driven off. These are some of the delicious fruits of Sumner's and Judge Kelley's advice to the "colored people."

The New York *Tribune* says, in its characteristic way, that the whole argument against negro suffrage is contained in the popular ejaculation, "What, niggers vote!—not by a d—d sight!"

THE ARMY.

The Present Military Partition of the Country—Five Grand Divisions and Eighteen Departments—Their Limitations and Commanders.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1865.

The President directs that the United States be divided into military divisions and subdivided into military departments, as follows:

DIVISIONS.

First—The Military Divisions of the Atlantic, Major General Geo. G. Meade—To embrace the Department of the East, the Middle Department, the Department of Virginia, the Department of North Carolina, and the Department of South Carolina, headquarters at Philadelphia.

Second—The Military Division of the Mississippi, Major General W. T. Sherman to command—To embrace the Department of the Ohio, the Department of Missouri and the Department of Arkansas, headquarters at St. Louis.

Third—The Military Division of the Gulf, Major General P. H. Sheridan to command—To embrace the Department of the Mississippi, the Department of Louisiana and Texas, and the Department of Florida, headquarters at New Orleans.

Fourth—The Military Division of the Tennessee, Major General G. H. Thomas to command—To embrace the Department of Tennessee, the Department of Kentucky, the Department of Georgia, and the Department of Alabama, headquarters at Nashville.

Fifth—The Military Division of the Pacific, Major General H. W. Halleck to command—To embrace the Department of Columbia and the Department of California, headquarters at San Francisco.

DEPARTMENTS.

First—The Department of the East, Major General Joseph Hooker to command—To embrace the New England States, New York and New Jersey, headquarters, New York city.

Second—The Middle Department, Major General W. S. Hancock to command—To embrace the States of West Virginia, Maryland, except the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's; the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, headquarters at Baltimore.

Third—The Department of Washington, Major General C. C. Augur to command—To embrace the District of Columbia, the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's in Maryland, and Fairfax county, in Virginia, headquarters at Washington.

Fourth—The Department of the Ohio, Major General E. O. C. Ord to command—To embrace the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, headquarters at Detroit.

Fifth—The Department of Tennessee, Major General George Stoneman to command—To embrace the State of Tennessee, headquarters at Knoxville.

Sixth—The Department of Kentucky, Major General John M. Palmer to command—To embrace the State of Kentucky, headquarters at Louisville.

Seventh—The Department of the Missouri, Major General John Pope to command—To embrace the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas and the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah and Motana, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

Eighth—The Department of Virginia, Major General A. H. Terry to command—To embrace the State of Virginia, excepting Fairfax county and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, headquarters at Richmond.

Ninth—The Department of North Carolina, Major General J. M. Schofield to command—To embrace the State of North Carolina, headquarters at Raleigh.

Tenth—The Department of South Carolina, Major General Gilmore to command—To embrace the State of South Carolina, headquarters at Hilton Head.

Eleventh—The Department of Georgia, Major General James B. Steadman to command—To embrace the State of Georgia, headquarters at Augusta.

Twelfth—The Department of Florida, Major General John G. Foster to command—To embrace the State of Florida, headquarters at Tallahassee.

Thirteenth—The Department of Mississippi, Major General Slocum to command—To embrace the State of Mississippi, headquarters at Vicksburg.

Fourteenth—The Department of Alabama, Major General C. R. Wood to command—To embrace the State of Alabama, headquarters at Mobile.

Fifteenth—The Department of Louisiana, Major General E. R. Canby to command—To embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas, headquarters at New Orleans.

Sixteenth—The Department of Arkansas, Major General F. T. Reynolds to command—To embrace the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, headquarters at Little Rock.

Seventeenth—The Department of Columbia, Brigadier General G. Wright to command—To embrace the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho, headquarters at Vancuver.

Eighteenth—Department of California, Major General Irvin McDowell to command—To embrace the States of California and Nevada and Territories of Utah, New Mexico and Montana, headquarters at San Francisco.

All officers hereby assigned will proceed, on receipt of this order, to take charge of their respective departments or military divisions.

All officers relieved by this order will, on being relieved by the proper officer, report by letter to the Adjutant General for orders.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Benjamin F. Perry has been appointed Provisional Governor of South Carolina. This appointment, it is understood, gives satisfaction to the South Carolina Delegation now in Washington. Although Judge Perry held office under the Confederate Government, he took no active part in the rebellion, and the President's personal knowledge of his ability and integrity, coupled with Gov. Perry's desire to restore civil rule in that State, overweighed the objections which were being urged against him.

Meetings in South Carolina.—Charleston papers of July 3d show that there has been some difficulty in getting up Union meetings in consequence of the colored people insisting on taking part in the proceedings. The white people, it seems, quit the room and let the colored people have it all to themselves. Guess the colored folks are instigated by a few *very white* people.

Elopement.—It is stated that Major M'Connell, a sprightly young officer, who at one time officiated as Provost Marshal in this city, has eloped with and married a daughter of Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania. The Major, while here, was decidedly a ladies' man, and just the boy to carry off a boarding school girl with a rich old governor.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Large Sales of Horses and Mules.—The agents of the Quartermaster's Department during the last week, have disposed of over ten thousand mules and horses and twenty-five hundred ambulances and army wagons, besides a vast amount of harness, &c. Most of the horses brought a reasonable figure. Some of the ambulances were sold as high as seventy-five dollars.

At Newbern, North Carolina, factories are to be established for improved processes for producing tar, turpentine, oil and pyroligneous acid from light wood.

Town & County.

FEE BILLS for Constables and Justices of the Peace—as fixed by the last Legislature—for sale at the COMPILER office.

Three dollars is the charge for announcing candidates, as heretofore.

Persons who may wish the *Compiler* for the coming campaign, can have it at the same rate in proportion as by the year—cash in advance in all cases. The election will be one of the most important that ever took place in the old Keystone, and every Democrat or Conservative in the county should have the *Compiler*. Send in your orders without delay.

Several squads of Adams county soldiers, mostly drafted men, arrived here last week, having recently been mustered out of service.

On Monday last, Mr. Benjamin Lauchman, of Berwick township, while making some alterations to a reaper, had three of his fingers cut off.

The members of the National Union Musical Association of Baltimore, whilst attending the ceremonies here on the Fourth, presented Mr. J. L. Schick with a handsome gilt spread eagle and flag, as an earnest of their appreciation of the hospitality extended to them by Mr. S.

Charles Pease, a member of company M, 1st Conn Vol. Cavalry, died in camp, whilst his company were here attending the ceremonies of the Fourth. He was a resident of the State of Connecticut, and was only 15 years of age. He was a special favorite in his company, and his death was greatly lamented by his comrades, who had him interred in Ever Green Cemetery, and left orders for the erection of a fine tombstone over his grave, which is now being executed by Mr. Cannon, of this place.

In looking over the list of Pennsylvanians, who fell in the campaigns before Richmond, and also of those who were taken prisoners and have since died in the rebel prisons, we discover the names of two of our Adams county soldiers—Messrs. Hiram Gilbert and B. J. Culp, both of company B, 138th Pa. Regiment. They were captured in the battle of the Wilderness, and died at Andersonville, Ga. Mr. Gilbert died on the 28th of September, 1864, and Mr. Culp on the 17th of December of the same year. The number of Mr. Gilbert's grave is 9,966, and that of Mr. Culp 12,301.

SUMMER DRINK.—*Raspberry Vinegar.*—Put two quarts of ripe, fresh raspberries into a stone or glazed vessel (whose glazing will not be affected by acids) and pour on them a quart of good vinegar. Let it stand 24 hours, and then strain out the juice and vinegar. To each pint of this, add a pound of pulverized white sugar, and put it into a porcelain kettle to boil smartly for about half an hour, removing all the skum as it rises. When cold, bottle and seal. Half a gill of this, stirred in a tumbler full of cold water, makes a delicious drink.

Strawberries, dewberries of blackberries, can be used in the same manner—only using just as much vinegar as will cover the fruit. *Add no Alcohol*, whether as wine, brandy or whisky—it is unnecessary, it only impairs the fine flavor of the fruit, and in many cases may be injurious to the patient. Large quantities of fruit may be used, only observing the proportions given above.

Communicated.

CAYUGAS TRIBE, No. 31, I. O. OF R. MEN,
Gettysburg, Buck Moon, 7th Sleep,
G. S. 5625.

The following Chiefs were regularly elected, and installed in their respective offices, by District Deputy Wm. B. Meals:

W. Sachem, Chas. Boyer; S. Sagamore, John L. Holtzworth; J. Sagamore, J. L. Hill; K. of W., Samuel Weaver; C. of R., John H. Culp.

Tribe meets at their Wigwam, (McConaughy's Hall,) every Friday night, at 8 o'clock. Open for visitors at 7 o'clock, same evenings.

L. R. S.

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Auditor General is calling the attention of County Treasurers to the following extract from the seventh section of the act of April 30th, 1864:

"That so much of the forty-second section of the act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, as provides for the abatement of five per centum on the amount of State taxes, paid fifteen days prior to the first of September, in any year, be and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter, it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to add five per centum penalty to each county, on all State taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of each year thereafter, which shall be charged in the duplicate against each delinquent tax-payer in arrears, on and after said day."

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

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	7 00 to 7 50
Rye Flour	5 00
White Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Red Wheat	1 00 to 1 50
Corn	90
Rye	1 00
Oats	50
Buckwheat	1 00
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 50
Flax Seed	1 50 to 1 50
Plaster of Paris	17 00
Plaster ground, per bag	2 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 50 to 8 00
Wheat	1 65 to 2 10
Rye	80 to 85
Corn	90 to 95
Oats	62 to 72
Beef Cattle, per hund	12 00 to 15 00
Hogs, per hund	13 00 to 14 00
Hay	25 00 to 28 00
Whiskey	2 12 to 2 15

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. J. A. Boll, Mr. CHARLES STARNER, of Buchanan Valley, to Miss MARY A. NOEL, of Mountpleasant twp.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. Father Croskay, Mr. WILLIAM W. SHOCK, of York, to Miss SARAH F. SPALDING, of Baltimore.

DIED.

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

On Wednesday morning last, at the residence of Mr. Peter Thorn, in this place, FRITZ RAHMAN, lately returned from the army, aged about