

# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



M. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1865.

### THE NEWS.

The rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder, Price, Hindman and Bee have gone to Mexico. Kirby Smith had to borrow money to get away. The rebel Generals Allen, Moore and Marsh have also gone to Mexico.

During the month of June 6,681 acres of land were taken for settlement under the homestead law, in Minnesota, and 21,600 acres were filled under the pre-emption law.

The forts at Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, are to be dismantled, and the cannon and ammunition sent to St. Louis. All the forts in Missouri are to be abandoned.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, urges the people of that State to support the government and recommends those who cannot do so to emigrate.

Governor Pierpont estimates that ten thousand Virginians are entitled to pardon under Lincoln's amnesty proclamation.

In Augusta, Georgia, on the 4th, the negroes walked in procession, carrying banners inscribed "Freedom and Equality."

The legal limit of circulation by national banks has been almost reached, and but few more banks will be authorized.

Hon. Beverly Johnson has gone to Richmond to act as counsel for Virginians who have had their property confiscated.

Accounts from the South speak favorably of the acquiescence of the people of that section in the new order of things.

Hon. Joseph Thacker, of Ohio, is spoken of as the successor of Mr. Holloway as Commissioner of Patents.

Riots between the white and colored troops are of constant occurrence in Charleston, South Carolina.

Generals Grant and Lee are both engaged in writing histories of their respective campaigns.

Many Southerners who resided abroad during the war are taking the oath of allegiance. Large numbers of negroes are dying of want and disease at Macon, Georgia.

Charleston is to be garrisoned by the 6th U. S. Infantry.

Some particulars of the burning of the ship William Nelson have been received. The ship took fire while the decks were being fumigated. The captain and crew and most of the cabin passengers appear to have been saved, while the steering passengers, numbering over four hundred, were lost.

But four revolutionary pensioners are living: Lemuel Cook, born in Connecticut, September 10, 1759; Samuel Downing, born in New York, November 21, 1791; James Barham, birth-place unknown, May, 1864; William Hatchings, born in Maine, 1764.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. The Queen's speech rejoices at the termination of the civil war in America, and regrets that the confederation scheme in the Canadian provinces was not carried out.

General Hooker has issued an official order in New York, announcing that he has assumed command of the Department of the East, relieving General Dix.

There are but 118 prisoners above the rank of major remaining at Johnson's Island, and it is expected that they will soon be discharged, and the post abandoned.

The President has appointed Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin, Governor of Utah. He has appointed Wm. H. Wallace Governor of Idaho.

The inmates of Carroll prison, Washington, have been removed to the Old Capitol, which now contains one hundred and seventy prisoners.

A steamer arrived at Savannah on the 12th with materials for fencing and head boards for the prison-pen and graves at Andersonville.

Gen. Custar, at Alexandria, La., has issued an order forbidding negroes to leave the plantations to live in idleness in the towns.

During the past fourteen months 26,122 patients have been admitted to the hospitals at Fortress Monroe. Of these, 2,085 have died.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the carding of wool is not a manufacture and therefore not liable to duty.

The New York Herald maintained sixty-three war correspondents during the rebellion at a cost of over half a million dollars.

A number of rebel officers have recently been released from Fort Warren, including Generals Jackson, Narmadake and Pottle.

Rebel Congressmen Ord of Mississippi, and Boyson and Royson of Arkansas, have been pardoned by the President.

The Spanish Government has ordered the Captain General of Cuba to deliver the ram Stagswell up to the United States.

In Georgia, this year, corn has been planted to a great extent instead of cotton, and an immense crop is expected.

Agents from North Carolina are about to visit Northern cities to encourage emigration to that State.

If it is thought that not more than twenty-five thousand bales of cotton will be raised in Mississippi this year.

The plotters in the Southern States are generally disposed to give the free-labor system a fair trial.

The Imperial General Neija has given up to the United States the canon received from the rebels.

Ten thousand applications for appointments are on file in the Treasury Department.

The places of the railroad strikers in Buffalo have been filled by other workmen.

Pease's Liberal forces in Mexico have been totally defeated by the Imperials.

A municipal election will be held in Richmond, Virginia, on the 25th.

The greater portion of Forest City, California, has been destroyed by fire.

General Hancock has issued an address to the members of his corps.

The Treasury Department is paying out \$5,000,000 a day.

Senator Johnson is entirely recovered.

Three fugitives are robbers.

Attorney General Bowden, of Virginia, has given the opinion that persons who held office under the rebel National or State Government, are not eligible to office in that Commonwealth. Those who held county offices merely are not disqualified.

The Governor Maximilian and his wife are to return to the city of Mexico from their

### REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Republican party is dead. Organized on a narrow and illiberal basis, a mere sectional party from the beginning, it attained power through dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy, at an election which showed it to be in a minority of nearly a million of votes. Should an election for President take place this fall, it would be seen that it is relatively as far in the minority now as it was when Mr. Lincoln was first elected as a minority President. The restoration of the Union is political death and burial to the Republican party. By no possibility can it survive that event. This its leaders know as well as they can know any one thing.

The time is coming, and that very speedily, when the true, national, conservative party will be placed in power again by the vote of a very large majority of the American people. It cannot, in the nature of passing events, be long before the Democratic party, the only really compact and vital political organization in this country, will be re-instated in power, to commence a wise and judicious rule which will last for many years to come.

This, the *Lancaster Intelligencer* remarks, sagacious men of all parties are necessarily constrained to admit. Some, who would be on the strong side, and who do not like the idea of turning in at once with a political organization to which they have stood opposed, are just now talking very loudly about what they are pleased to call, a reconstruction of the Democratic party.—This is not needed, nor can it be accomplished. The party stands to-day compact, well-organized, and having such a hold upon the hearts of the masses as no other political organization has ever been able to obtain. It is stronger to-day than any party which can be arrayed against it.

John Van Buren wrote a very able letter to the *Tananyan Hall Democracy*, which was read at their annual celebration of the Fourth at the old Wigwam in New York. In that letter he takes occasion to speak as follows of the clamor among certain loose politicians in regard to the reconstruction of the Democratic party. He very significantly says:

"Much is now and has often before been said about the reconstruction of the Democratic party. Doubtless it comes from friendly and well-intentioned quarters, but I have generally found that demands of this kind not unfrequently proceed from those who, having taken shelter with our adversaries during the burden and heat of past contests, dissatisfied with their position, and perhaps with their share in the fruits of our defeat, are ready to go in front of the Democratic party in the march of power, which is so plainly open to them.—All the reconstruction which, in my judgment, the Democratic party needs is a strict adherence to its time-honored principles, and a careful selection of the men who shall represent them. Our opponents would the late Presidential canvass united for the avowed purpose of putting down the rebellion and abolishing slavery as its alleged cause. These two objects, having been accomplished by their exertions, or in spite of them, they are ready to admit that all, that their union is at an end, and that the original elements of their organization will return to their natural affinities. It should be our object to attract and not repel such portions as properly belong to us.

There is much sound sense in the above extract. All the Democratic party has to do to ensure its speedy return to power, is for it to adhere with firmness and fidelity to the great principles by which it ruled the country so wisely and judiciously during almost the entire period of its past existence.

While the Democratic party continues to adhere faithfully to the principles which guided its political conduct in the past, it is not, therefore, bound to advocate war on issues of these days as they arise, testing them by the inflexible touchstone of its great principles, and taking its stand wisely and with accompanied fearlessness of action. It will insist upon what it believes to be right and calculated to benefit the nation. Thus continuing to be what it always was in the past, a party wise to decide and bold and prompt to act, it cannot help but control rising events so as to benefit the people, and to ensure to it political power and a lengthened term of rule over the destinies of the Republic.

### SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

How is it that the Government claims the right to deduct from the soldier a portion of the promised bounty, because he is discharged before the expiration of the term for which he enlisted? We thought the soldier enlisted for a certain specified term, "or during the war." If the war is over and he is discharged before his term of years has expired, is he not equally entitled to the bounty?

The one condition of the enlistment entitles him as much to the bounty as the other. Whoever made the decision will find that it will not hold water, simply because it is unjust. We know of several cases where soldiers have been curtailed of their bounty in this way. Would it not be better for the Republican politicians to talk less about the soldier's vote, and try to get him his money? It would please him and his family quite as well.

There are frequent fights between the white and negro soldiers at Charleston, South Carolina. The negroes are insolent and overbearing, which the white soldiers won't stand, and violent collisions result.—Nine negroes were killed and a number wounded in one of these encounters recently. Of the origin of these troubles, a correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes:

"To get at the true cause of the bloodshed which has occurred, we must go back to the time when the United States forces first entered the city. Had the commanding officers then combined their dealings with the negro simply to the publication and enforcement of the emancipation acts and proclamations, all would have been well.—But with a fanatical zeal worthy of the preachers of Faneuil Hall itself, they at once set themselves to the task of stirring up ill-feeling between the freedmen and the whites; the doctrine of negro equality was proclaimed through the city as the corollary of negro freedom. The consequence was inevitable. The negroes grew insolent to a degree altogether unbearable. Invested with privileges from which the white citizen was debarred, they actually began to imagine that the ebony hue of their faces rendered them a superior order of beings; and many of them carried their excesses to an extent scarcely credible, insulting white gentlemen with absolute impunity, and often jostling white ladies from the sidewalk into the gutter."

Ford's theatre, at Washington, in which Lincoln was shot, was to have been reopened on Monday night week, but was closed by the Secretary of War, without the assignment or existence of any excuse therefor, and without authority of law.

Greely, tired again of martial power, pitches into Stanton through the *Tribune*, in a "reasonable" editorial, closing in these words:

"We urge these considerations with no idle conceit of influencing the course of Secretary Stanton. That functionary seems capable of comprehending that our country has, or should have, any other law than his own arbitrary will. But he cannot remain in office forever; and when he retires, we hope to have a restoration of the privilege of habeas corpus and supremacy of law; and then we shall hope for a legal scrutiny of some of his many 'fantastic tricks,' and an adjudication between them and the personal rights they have ruthlessly violated. Meantime, we only wish to stand on record that we hold his assumptions of power utterly unwarranted and without excuse."

Rather "popery" for a "loyal" editor!

The only female (?) present at the assembly of the occupiers at Washington was Mrs. Major Walker, surgeon.

### A WASHINGTON STORY.

Attempted Impachment of a Witness in the Conspiracy Case.—What Mr. Brophy says.

Washington, July 11.—An afternoon paper published an article of John P. Brophy, who says he could have proved if time were allowed, that Weichman is and always was a coward, according to his father; that since the trial closed he has admitted that he was a liar; that a short time before the assassination Weichman introduced Atzerot to him as a particular friend of his, and that the same day he and Atzerot were riding on Booth's horse.

Brophy says he can bring other and new witnesses to testify to his intimacy with Atzerot, when the trial closed Weichman told Brophy that Mr. Surratt wept bitterly at the thought of John going to Richmond, and implored him to stay at home and not bring trouble upon the family; that once, while some men were at the house, Mrs. Surratt called John, her son, and said to him, "John, I am afraid there is something going on; why do those men come here? John! I do not feel easy about them, and you must tell me what you are about." Brophy asked Weichman if John told her, and Weichman replied that John did not and would not tell her.

Since the close of the trial, Weichman offered to give Brophy a letter to President Johnson in Mrs. Surratt's favor, provided Brophy could keep it a profound secret.—Brophy asked Weichman to give him a similar letter to Judge Holt, and he replied, "No, I will not write to him because I have no confidence whatever in Holt."—Brophy further says that Weichman had him summoned to testify to his character, and afterwards remembering, as Brophy supposed, that his testimony would injure him, begged him (Brophy) for about an hour, to leave the Court, and brought some of the sub-officers of the place to urge him to go so that he (Brophy) would not be placed on the witness stand.

Brophy and other witnesses were sworn to by John P. Brophy on the 14th instant.

The Constitutional Union vouches for Brophy's life-long character as being without spot or blemish, and the notary public, John F. Callan, before whom the affidavit was made, certifies that "affiant is a respectable citizen and worthy of credit."

The Constitutional Union also has the following:

THE CONFESSION OF LEWIS T. PAYNE AND EXONERATION OF MRS. SURRATT.

On Thursday afternoon, July 6th, Rev. E. W. Wiget, Rev. J. D. Walker, Rev. P. B. D. Ansel, and E. Surratt received permission to visit Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, at her cell in the penitentiary. Mr. Brophy, remembering that Payne had declared Mrs. Surratt's innocence all through the trial, urged Father Wiget and Father Walker to visit Payne and ask him if he had any further to say in regard to the late Payne's permission, and he told them openly that she was an innocent woman.

Friday morning, Father Walker sent Mr. Brophy with a letter to the President, containing Payne's statement, and asking that a little time be allowed Mrs. Surratt to prepare her defence.

Father Walker's letter was endorsed by General Hartranft, who has had the prisoners in charge, and whose orders were to carry out the execution. General Hartranft wrote in substance as follows to the President a short time before the execution:

"The prisoner Payne has just told me that Mrs. Surratt is entirely innocent of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of any knowledge thereof. He also states that she had no knowledge whatever of the abduction plot, that nothing was ever said to her by the conspirators, and that she is mentioned by the parties connected therewith."

At the close of the letter which General Hartranft said to the President, he (Gen. Hartranft) said: "I believe that Payne has told the truth about the matter."

He then signed his name, rank, &c., and very kindly and humanely furnished Mr. Brophy with two of his best horses, in order that he might arrive at the President's in time for a reprieve. At the White House Mr. Brophy met Mrs. Douglas, wife of Senator Douglas, who, and other distinguished persons, who had come to ask even a short respite for a woman who they believed to be innocent. All efforts proved fruitless, however. The President, Judge Holt, and Mr. Seward, were inexorable. The woman must die, and not a moment should she have beyond the time appointed.

MRS. SURRATT'S LAST MOMENTS.

So many contradictory and false accounts have been published concerning Mrs. Surratt's last moments, that we feel compelled to furnish the public with a true and correct account of the matter. The parting of mother and daughter was agonizing in the extreme. Mr. Holman next took leave, and after him, Mr. Brophy bid her adieu. On the scaffold she said to her spiritual attendants, "I shall say anything!" Father Walker asked, "What do you wish to say, Mrs. Surratt?" She replied, "I wish to say to the people that I am innocent." Father Walker told her it would be useless to do so now. She said, "I am innocent; but God's holy will be done."

In the course of his economic investigations about the revenue department, President Johnson might notice the fact that there are thousands of small assistant revenue assessors scattered throughout the country, who are getting four dollars a day while employed, and that each of such days is made up of no more than from two to three hours of actual employment. Two dollars an hour is rather "steep" pay—even if the Government is rich. Give them something more to do or turn them out.

One of the radical organs at the "hub of the universe" declares that the majority of the late rebels in arms are not sufficiently intelligent "to be trusted with any political agency in reconstructing the Union." But, nevertheless, the same paper goes for universal negro suffrage. We expect soon to be told that the "coming man" for the next Presidency is a Georgia nigger.

Cox, the radical candidate for Governor of Ohio, is declared by the N. Y. *Tribune* to be "an ardent advocate of negro suffrage." So are all the organs and leaders of his party in that State, but they were afraid to come before the people with a platform pledged to that issue, as their brethren in Massachusetts and Iowa have done.

The War Debt.—The editor of the "Financial and Commercial" department of the *New York Herald* says that, "instead of three thousand millions, the national debt now appears likely to aggregate from four to five thousand millions." This is probably the reason why the Treasury Department refused to publish the amount of the debt on the 1st of July.

Mrs. Douglas, the widow of the late Senator, made two personal attempts to obtain from the President a reprieve for Mrs. Surratt, but in each case was denied.

Jonathan Jessup has been appointed Post Master at York, in place of Alexander J. Frey.

J. W. Deal, Esq., has been re-appointed Post Master of Chambersburg.

### THE COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

There are two parties deeply interested in the establishment of literary and theological institutions, the denomination under whose auspices they are founded, and the community in whose midst they are located. Gettysburg has become the seat of Pennsylvania College, and of the Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church. Consequently, the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity, and the members of the Lutheran Church in the Middle States, bear peculiar relations to, derive special advantages from, and are placed under weighty obligations by, these institutions of learning. These advantages may be designated as pecuniary, educational, social, and moral.

The citizens of Adams county have enjoyed the direct educational advantages necessarily arising from the location of the College and the Seminary in their town.—All the money required for buildings, and grounds, has been disbursed among them. All the money needed to support students and professors, has been spent in their midst.

If the money saved by educating sons at home instead of abroad, has been saved by them. All the gain resulting from the preparation of sons for active life, several years sooner, in consequence of the presence of a College, has accrued to them. The money given every department of business, the capital attracted to the town, and the rise of the value of property in and around it, have all been felt and reaped by them.

The people of Adams county have also enjoyed the direct educational advantages of these institutions. Everything connected with a college, has a tendency to exhibit the value of education, and to cause it to be appreciated and sought. The instructions, addresses, and writings of their professors—the examinations, anniversaries, exhibitions, and commencements, connected with their ongoing—are all calculated to produce an intellectual atmosphere in and around such towns, under the influence of which, many a son may be induced to desire and many a father constrained to grant him the facilities of the highest education. And every such youth, who acts worthy of his Alma Mater, will become an intellectual treasure to the community in which he resides. Truly, then, could Professor Haddock say, that a single strong-minded, rightly cultivated citizen, is worth more to a town of forty years, than all which its citizens have to pay to sustain its institutions.

The people of Adams county have also enjoyed the direct social advantages conferred by these institutions. The value of society is graduated by its tone. The most valued and the most desired, therefore, the most valuable, to confer upon it such value, it becomes indispensable to interpenetrate it with intelligence and piety; and as a college and theological seminary radiate both throughout the community of which they constitute the centres, they confer the benefits of the highest style of society. After preaching in Dr. Brown's church on the College-green in New Haven, we were told that almost every pew-holder was an alumnus of Yale, and on unguiling with its society, we everywhere felt its intellectual and purifying impress.

The people of Gettysburg have also enjoyed important moral and religious advantages from the presence of these institutions. The professors are all either clergymen or professors of religion, many of the students in the college, and all of those in the theological seminary, are members of the church, and by their conversation and example, their discourses and writings, they exert a most powerful religious influence upon all classes in the community. If it be true, as it has often been affirmed, that Gettysburg is one of the most moral places in the State, it is owing in no small degree, to the moralizing power exerted by its inhabitants by the college and seminary.

An effort is now in progress to raise \$150,000 additional endowment for these institutions. At the Conventions held at Harrisburg and Baltimore, a committee of gentlemen from Gettysburg pledged the town and county to raise \$100,000 for the college, and \$50,000 more for the seminary endowment. These we regard as very small sums, compared with the value of the benefits already received, as well as their prospective continuance and increase in the future.

We have always taken it for granted that the town and county in which such institutions are located, ought at least to furnish the site, and put up all the buildings required; and that the Church should then raise the endowment funds and man them. And that we are not extravagant in this estimate, is evident from the fact, that many towns are ready to contribute to a partnership with any orthodox denomination desiring to locate a literary and theological institution. Allentown proposes such a partnership with the Lutheran Church, and offers a site, building, &c., for the removal of Pennsylvania College from Gettysburg. And citizens of another town in Pennsylvania told us, that they could raise \$60,000 to purchase grounds and put up buildings, if we would remove our college and seminary there. Gettysburg has now the opportunity of making itself the first town in the educational history of the State. To what it already has, there may be added a Boy's School, and a Soldiers' Orphan Asylum, thus trebling the number of students, and pecuniary advantages arising from its institutions. And if a consummation so devoutly wished, by a host of the friends of Gettysburg, be effected, the necessity of increasing its educational institutions, it should lose one or both of those which it already has, no one will deserve to be blamed for it more than the people of Gettysburg and Adams county themselves.—*Lutheran Observer.*

On Thursday afternoon week, about 4 o'clock, a heavy storm of rain, accompanied with hail and very high wind, passed over the city of Gettysburg and Washington counties, Md. The rain fell in torrents, the lightning and thunder were startling, and the hail was very destructive to the grass and the growing crops—while the wind blew a perfect hurricane, levelling in its course trees, fences, walls, shocks, corn, out buildings, &c., causing a great alarm to those beholding its irresistible visitation. It is said to have been the heaviest visitation of the Storm King remembered.

A very sudden death occurred at Middleburg, Frederick county, on the evening of the 11th inst. An aged and most excellent lady, Mrs. Hannah Keller, widow of the late David Keller, of Middleburg, went out with her daughter, to the German Reformed Cemetery, to visit the tomb of her deceased husband, and whilst engaged in tracing flowers laid upon her husband's grave, was stricken down with a palsy, and expired in a few moments. On the next afternoon her remains were buried upon the very spot on which she fell and died, beside those of her husband.

Love and Suicide.—A R. Slaymaker, formerly of Lancaster, Pa., committed suicide at St. Louis, on the 9th. He was 32 years of age, and committed the deed because of disappointment in love.

The city physician of Boston has been awarded to him \$6,700 damages for injuries sustained by falling on ice, which had formed from allowing water to run over the footpath.

Masked.—The Gloucester Advertiser says the prospect is that the present season will be a most prosperous one for those engaged in the masked ball party.

Upton F. Moore, who was shot several weeks since near Millstone Point, Md., by his brother-in-law, Noah Myers, for whose arrest a reward of one hundred dollars was offered, has since died of the wounds he received. Myers has since been arrested, and is now in the jail of Washington county, in Hagerstown.

### John & Coffey.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The following decision is announced:—"The Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, June 5, 1865. Sir: In reply to your letter of June 1, in relation to the duty upon dress making, I have to say that upon this point the law is explicit, that if the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another the party so manufacturing is liable to the duty upon the full value of the furnished article. [See section 93 of the Act of June 20, 1864, and amended March 2, 1865.] "This law may be oppressive to some, but the relief is in adding the tax to the price of manufacture, and by this means the person for whom the goods are manufactured indirectly pays the duty. [See last clause of section 93 of said act.] "Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner."

By the above it will be perceived that tailors who make up customers' clothes, must charge the party ordering the job, in addition to the labor, six per cent. on the whole value of the garments when made, just as though they had furnished the materials themselves. It is plain from the above, also, that the law does not allow a mechanic or manufacturer, in such cases, to return his own labor merely, thereby permitting a purchaser to evade the Federal tax on what he procures to be manufactured in this way.—*Exchange.*

PROFICIOUS.—Chalk James Webster, aged seventy-four years, who resides on Stevens creek, Grant county, Kentucky, is the father of 45 children. His grand-children number eighty, and his great-grand-children twenty-seven. He is now living with his fourth wife, who is a sister of the wife of one of his own sons. Father and son thus stand in the relation of brothers-in-law. Who would be an old bachelor?

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE WAR.—By an official report of the Secretary of War, it appears that between October 1863 and 1864, 675,442 men were enlisted in the army and navy. On November 1, 1864, there are 101,950 colored soldiers in the army. In the sixteen months preceding March 18, 1865, 895 persons were tried by court martial. In the draft of 1863, 194,925 men were drafted, of whom all were exempted but 9,848. In the draft of May 1, 1864, 85,861 were drafted, all being exempted but 3,431. In the draft of September 19, 1864, 72,430 were drafted, 13,821 being held to service.

The following is a correct list of the Money-Order Post Offices in Pennsylvania:—Allentown, Altoona, Bedford, Bellefonte, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Chester, Danville, Easton, Erie, Franklin, Greenburg, Harrisburg, Honesdale, Johnstown, Kittingham, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lewisburg, Lewistown, Lock Haven, Meadville, New Castle, Norristown, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Pottsville, Reading, Scranton, Susquehanna Depot, Towanda, Warren, Washington, Wellersburg, West Chester, Williamsport and York.

For that charming serenade, on Saturday night we are, gentlemen, yours, gratefully. We don't mean to flatter, but truth compels us to say that your music is hard to beat. Why not get up a concert? Our citizens would be delighted with it.

The 7th and 91st Pa. Regiments are to be mustered out at an early day, reports say. If it will be good news to many in this county.

BIG FISH.—A Snucker was caught, week before last, in Marsh creek, near the mountain, which measured twelve inches in length. If a anybody ever caught a bigger one in the parts?

Upwards of 200 Government mules are for sale at Harrisburg. Proposals will be received up to the 1st of August.

Persons who may wish the Compiler for the coming campaign, can have it at the rate of one dollar in proportion as the year—each 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 us your orders without delay.

FEE BILLS for Constables and Justices of the Peace—As fixed by the last Legislature—for sale at the Compiler's office.

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

The Republican State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on the 17th of August next. The Democratic State Convention will meet at the same place on the 24th of August.

The Republican papers of the State, so far as we have observed, haven't a word to say on Mr. Johnson's declaration that to the States belongs the right to "prescribe the qualifications of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office." His decision not to meddle with that reserved right of the States, puts an almost insurmountable barrier in the way of forcing negro suffrage upon the South. Speak up, gentlemen, and let us know how you like Andrew Johnson's State Rights doctrines?

The Louisville Journal says "Horace Greeley proves conclusively, in an able and elaborate article, that the negroes are as fit for suffrage as he is!"

Barnum's Museum.—Mr. Barnum, whose museum in New York was destroyed by fire, announces his intention of immediately erecting a new museum. He says that he can nearly supply the places of the revolutionary and other relics which have been destroyed, and he shall send an agent to Europe to collect equipments.

Ex-President Buchanan's history of his Administration is now in the hands of the printers, and will soon be published by Appleton & Co., of New York.

William S. Stenger, Esq., of Chambersburg, is to deliver the oration before the literary societies of Franklin and Marshall colleges, at the commencement to-morrow.

General Lee is said to be writing a history of the campaigns in Virginia, from the time when he took command of the rebel army after the battle of Seven Pines in May last.

An imported Dutch cow, "Tazelar," owned by Mr. Choney, Rosbury, Mass., gave in six days, from May 27 to June 1, 441 pounds 7 ozs. of milk—an average of 70 lbs. per day. She gave in one day 70 pounds 5 ounces, or over 35 quarts.

In an Abolition Fourth of July procession at Salem, Massachusetts, were a white girl and a negro man, seated side by side in a carriage, labelled "The Past, Present and Future." Hope that "future" will stay in Massachusetts awhile yet.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times says that two sons of Senator Douglas, who are growing up to be young men, are both students at Georgetown College, near that city.

### GETTYSBURG FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Annual Commencement of the Gettysburg Female Institute took place on Friday last. This school, by those who have known its merits, has long been ranked among the very best of institutions for female education, and the exercises of Friday were calculated to convince all present that the distinction accorded it is well deserved. The examinations were thorough, and entirely satisfactory. The essays of the young ladies evinced much thought and cultivation, and would have done credit to older ladies of the sterner sex. The music was much admired, and the only regret was that there was not more of it.

The following was Friday's programme:

ORATORICAL EXERCISES.

FORKS.—Prayer.

Examinations—Geometry, Grammar, Watts on the Mind, Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, Butler's Anatomy, Logic.

ARIZONIAN.—Singing of a Hymn, by the School, with Piano accompaniment.

Recitations of Poetry, by the Junior members of the School.

Original Dialogue, by Irene Danner, Maggie Swope and Minnie Brown—subject, "Which is better, Fine Clothing or a Well Furnished Mind?"

ESSAYS BY SOPHOMORE CLASS.

War and Peace—Louis Vanderloot.

The Importance of an Early Observance of Religious Duties—Lillian Brooks.

Female Heroism—Kate D. Buehler.

A Mother's Love—Mary D. Bridges.

The Light of Home—Sallie A. Brown.

Order—Sallie Stunsifer.

Sir John Franklin—Mary Winebrenner.

The Ruins of Time—Sallie Frey.

Singing—"Toll the Bell"—with Piano accompaniment.

ESSAYS BY JUNIOR CLASS.

The Golden Shore—Emma M. Huber.

The Lost Day—Mary L. Stahlé.

The Bubble Burst—Margie Keadichart.

The Fourth of July—Sallie Paxton.

They are the most miserable who are the most idle—Katie Leight.

Alone—Laura R. Muzelman.

There is Much in this Beautiful World to Live For—Thillie J. Pierce.

Prayer—Sallie and Darkness—Sallie P. Knauth.

The Conqueror's Last Sleep—Annie E. Hollinger.

Singing—"A Farewell to the Graduating Class."

ESSAYS BY THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Our Daily Path, our Daily Duties—Salutary—Mary J. Crawford.

Mrs. Sigourney—Amelia L. Minnigh.

In Memoriam, President Lincoln—Sallie J. Wertz.

Earth's Jewels—Valerictory—Alice E. Bessner.

Giving Diplomas.

With the singing of a Duet, with Piano accompaniment, the exercises closed.

The School will re-open on the first Monday of September, (the 4th.)

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—The Commencement Exercises of Pennsylvania College will take place during the second week in August. The Baccalaureate Discourse will be delivered, August 6th, by Rev. Dr. Raugher. The Junior Exhibition will come off on the morning of the 9th. The Biennial Address before the Philanthropic Society will be delivered on the same morning by Prof. R. W. Hitchcock. The Biennial Address before the Pre-Association Society, on the afternoon of the same day, by Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., and the Annual Address before the Alumni of the College in the evening, by Rev. M. Valentine. On the morning of the 10th the Commencement exercises will take place.

From a copy of the Catalogue for 1864-65, just placed on our table, we observe that the Classes number—Seniors 12, Juniors 15, Sophomores 18, Freshmen 15, Preparatory 51—total 112.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—Mr. Harper gives notice that the Assessment List of 1865 for the income of 1864, in Adams county, have been completed, and will be open for inspection for fifteen days. Appeals will be received in writing, as the law requires, at any time before the 2nd of August. The appeals should state clearly the error in the assessment, and reasons for appeal.

THE 21ST PA. CAVALRY.—This regiment has been mustered out of the service, and was paid off at Harrisburg, a few days ago. Capt. Mickey's company returned on Tuesday.—This company went out originally under Capt. Bell, who upon the re-organization of the regiment became Major, and Lieut. Mickey was made Captain. The regiment has seen much hard service, and each member returns to his home covered with honors.

CHOICER.—A case of genuine claret has occurred at Ohio. There has also been many cases of malignant cholera, most of which in the market attributes to the withered fruit sold in town and at the fruit stands.—This Tint is doubtless correct. Lives are lost every where—in city, town and country—by the use of curried and withered fruit. A large proportion of the children who die of cholera morbus, diarrhoea and dysentery, and other diseases, arising from derangement of the stomach and bowels, owe their death to fruit and vegetables they eat. Parents should take special pains to prevent their children from eating imperfectly ripened fruit. The first place that all are never fit for use. They fall because they are diseased, not because they are ripe. The hot sun of July may burn the appearance of ripeness on the skin of the "wormy" peach, but in spite of its inviting appearance to the eyes of children, it is not fit to eat, and no child should be permitted to eat it.

Hon. Wm. McSherry, member of the State Senate, has placed under renewed obligations for a copy of the addresses and other proceedings, in the Senate and House of Representatives, on the death of Dr. R. R. Reed, a member of the House from Washington county. Mr. McSherry has also with us a number of Reports, &c., to be distributed to such as may call.

Samuel Herbst has purchased from Hon. J. B. Danner, Executor of Z. Herbert's estate, the old "Temperance House" on Chambersburg street, for \$2,500 cash; and Henry Culp (of P.) and Capt. Geo. Earnshaw, have purchased from Samuel Herbst his Warehouse on Railroad street, with his cars, &c., for \$6,500.

Among the Federal prisoners who died at Andersonville, we are pained to have to record the names of Jacob Stouffer and David G. Myers, of this place. The deaths of B. K. Culp and Hiram Gilbert were mentioned in our last. Mr. Myers was a member of Co. F, 97th regiment, and died Sept. 21st, 1864. Mr. Stouffer belonged to Co. K, First Pa. Reserve Corps, but we are unable to give the date of his death and number of his grave.

Isaac Nonemacher, of Codorus township, York county, committed suicide one day last week, by shooting himself with a pistol.—Domestic difficulties are said to have been the cause of the rash act.

We are adding new subscribers every day. Let the good work go on. There is much hope for the country in the increasing circulation of Democratic newspapers.

Soldiers are returning with almost every train. Welcome home, boys!

### NUMBERS, NOT INTELLIGENCE!

The following is an extract from the late speech of H. Winter Davis, delivered at a Republican meeting in Chicago:

"We need the votes of the colored people; it is numbers, not intelligence, that counts at the ballot-box—It is the right intention, and not philippic judgment, that casts the vote."

So goes the party of "grand moral ideas"—numbers, not intelligence, is to be their rule of action. In ignorant, passive, placid numbers the Abolition leaders see power and plunder for themselves in the future, but in intelligence they see only discomfiture and defeat. Hence the watchword of the Republican party—the "party of grand moral ideas in the interest of God and humanity"—is now: "Numbers, not intelligence!"

The Democratic party is now, as it has always been, the *White Man's party*.

Senator Wallace and Representative Boyer, of Clearfield, have been unanimously re-nominated.