

The Franklin Repository.

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Franklin Repository.

THE INVASION!

THE REBEL ORDERS!

REBEL IDEAS OF THE NORTH!

Destruction of Stevens' Works!

How Rebels Keep their Spirits Up!

MR. STRITE BRUTALLY MURDERED!

BOMBARDMENT OF CARLISLE!

As part of the history of the Rebel Invasion of the North, we have gathered up all the general orders issued by Gen. Lee and Ewell, relating to the treatment of citizens and property, while in the Cumberland Valley. Lee's first order on the subject was issued on the 21st of June, six days before he entered Chambersburg. It was evidently designed to define generally the plan of operations of his army in our country, and as will be seen aimed at a fair standard of humanity and decorum in his ranks. The following is the order.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, June 21, 1863.
General Orders No. 72.—While in the enemy's country, the following regulations for procuring supplies will be strictly observed, and any violation of them promptly and rigorously punished.

I. No private property shall be injured or destroyed by any person belonging to or connected with the army, or taken, except by the officers hereinafter designated.

II. The chiefs of the Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordnance and Medical departments of the army will make requisitions upon the local authorities or inhabitants for the necessary supplies for their respective departments, designating the places and times of delivery. All persons complying with such requisitions shall be paid the market price for the articles furnished, if they so desire, and the officer making such payment shall take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the name of the person paid, and to quantity, kind, and price of the property, one of which receipts shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which such officer is attached.

III. Should the authorities or inhabitants neglect or refuse to comply with such requisitions, the supplies required will be taken from the nearest inhabitants so refusing, by the order and under the directions of the respective chiefs of the departments named.

IV. When any command is detached from the main body, the chiefs of the several departments of such command will procure supplies for the same, and such other stores as they may be ordered to provide, in the manner and subject to the provisions herein prescribed, reporting their action to the heads of their respective departments, to which they will forward duplicates of all vouchers given or received.

V. All persons who shall decline to receive payment for property furnished on requisitions, and all from whom it shall be necessary to take stores or supplies, shall be furnished by the officers receiving or taking the same with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property received or taken, as the case may be, the name of the person from whom it was received or taken, the command for the use of which it is intended, and the market price. A duplicate of said receipt shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the officer by whom it is executed is attached.

VI. If any person shall remove or conceal property necessary for the use of the army, or attempt to do so, the officers hereinafter mentioned will cause such property and all other property belonging to such persons that may be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same will forthwith report to the chief of his department the kind, quantity and market price of the property so seized, and the name of the owner.

By command of Gen. R. E. LEE,
R. H. CHILTON, A. A. and L. G. Lieut.-Gen. R. S. EWELL,
Com'g 2d Army Corps.

On the day following the date of Lee's order, Gen. Ewell issued a general order on the same subject, as follows:

Headquarters 2d Corp., Army Northern Va., June 22, 1863.
General Orders, No. 49.—In moving in the enemy's country the utmost circumspection and vigilance is necessary for the safety of the army and the success of the great object it has to accomplish, depends upon the observance of the most rigid discipline. The Lieutenant General Commanding, therefore, most earnestly appeals to the gallant officers and men of his command, who have attested their bravery and devotion to the cause of their country on so many battle fields, to yield a ready acquiescence in the rules required by the exigencies of the case.

All straggling and marauding from the ranks, and all marauding and plundering by individuals are prohibited, upon pain of the severest penalties known to the service.

What is required for the use of the army will be taken under regulations to be established by the Commanding General, according to the usages of civilized warfare.

Citizens of the country through which the army may pass, who are not in the military service, are admonished to abstain from all acts of hostility, upon the penalty of being dealt with in a summary manner. A ready acquiescence to the demands of the military authorities will serve greatly to lessen the rigors of war.

By command of
Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
A. L. PENDLETON, A. A. Gen.

The foregoing was issued before Ewell entered Chambersburg. On the 23d a portion of his command reached this place, and on the 24th the General arrived, and immediately issued the following:

Headquarters 2d Corp., Army of Northern Virginia, June 22, 1863.
Chambersburg, June 22, 1863.
General Orders.—1. The sale of intoxicating

liquors to this command, without written permission from a Major-General, is strictly prohibited.

2. Persons having liquor in their possession are required to report the fact to the Provost-Marshal, or the nearest general officer, stating the amount and kind, that a good may be placed over it, and the men prevented from getting it.

3. Any violation of Part I. of these orders, or failure to comply with Part II. will be punished by the immediate confiscation of all liquors in the possession of the offending parties, beside rendering their other property liable to seizure.

4. Citizens of the country through which the army may pass, who are not in the military service, are admonished to abstain from all acts of hostility, upon the penalty of being dealt with in a summary manner. A ready acquiescence to the demands of the military authorities will serve to lessen the rigors of war.

By command of
Lieut. Gen. R. J. EWELL,
A. S. PENDLETON, A. A. General.

Notwithstanding the orders of both Lee and Ewell, there were numerous instances of wanton injury to property and outrages committed upon citizens. Gen. Lee reached this place on the 27th, and was doubtless informed that a portion of his army was disregarding his instructions, and he at once issued another order, as follows:

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, Chambersburg, Pa., June 27, 1863.
General Orders No. 73.—The Commanding General has observed with marked satisfaction the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they have manifested.

No troops could have displayed greater fortitude, or better performed the arduous marches of the past ten days.

Their conduct in other respects has, with few exceptions, been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitles them to approbation and praise.

There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness on the part of some, that they have in keeping the reputation of this army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own.

The Commanding General considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it, our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the unarmed and defenceless, and the wanton destruction of private property, that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country.

Such proceedings not only degrade the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army, and destructive of the ends of our present movement.

It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemies, and offending against Him to whom vengeance becometh, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain.

The Commanding General therefore earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property, and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against orders on this subject.

R. E. LEE, General.

The only other order issued in this valley relating to the conduct of the rebel army, was issued in the form of an address to the citizens of York, to impress the people of that ancient village of the sublimated magnanimity of the rebel commander. It was as follows:

TO THE CITIZENS OF YORK: I have abstained from burning the railroad buildings and our shops in your town, because, after examination, I am satisfied the safety of the town would be endangered; and, acting in the spirit of humanity, which has ever characterized my Government and its military authorities, I do not desire to involve the innocent in the same punishment with the guilty. Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences, I would have pursued a course that would have been vindicated as an act of just retaliation for the many authorized acts of barbarity perpetrated by your own army upon our soil. But we do not war upon women and children, and I trust the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the monstrous iniquity of the war waged by your Government upon the people of the Confederate States, and that you will make an effort to shake off the revolting tyranny under which it is apparent to all you are yourselves groaning.

J. A. EARLY, Maj.-Gen. C. S. A.

REBEL COURT MARTIAL.
The discipline of the rebel army was admirable. No private or subaltern dared to disregard an order in presence of his superior, or where his superior officer was likely to be advised of it. When the rebel columns filed through Chambersburg, they marched with the utmost order and decorum, and laughing, talking loudly or singing was not indulged in. That this was the result of the strictest discipline rather than an indication of the good breeding of the infantry rank and file, is evident from the fact that whenever a squad could get isolated from their officers or commanders, they would rob mercilessly, and commit all manner of outrages. When rebel officers behaved badly, they do not dismiss them; but reduce them to the ranks, as in the case of Lieut. J. B. Countiss, given below. The following order, issued by Gen. Ewell, exhibits the proceedings of several cases tried by Court Martial at Ewell's headquarters near the Brick Church north of Chambersburg:

Headquarters 2d Corps, Army Northern Va., June 25, 1863.
General Order, No. 51.—I. Before the Military Court, convened at the Headquarters of the Army Corps of Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell, and of which Court Col. R. H. Lee is presiding Judge, were arraigned and tried:

The specifications in the following cases being lengthy and minute, are omitted:

1st. Lieut. J. B. Countiss, Ga. Regiment, Charge I. Drunkenness on duty.

Charge II. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

Findings—Of the Specification of the 1st Charge, Guilty.

Of the Specification of the 2d Charge, Guilty.

Of the 2d Charge, Guilty.

Sentence—And the Court do therefore sentence the said Lieut. J. B. Countiss, 21st Georgia Regiment, to be cashiered.

2d. Private Charles Smith, Co. C, 45th N. C. Regiment.

Charge—Desertion.

Findings—Of the Specification, Guilty.

Of the Charge, Not Guilty, but of absence without leave, Guilty.

Sentence—And the Court do therefore sentence the said Private Charles Smith, Co. C, 45th N. C. Regiment, to forfeit three months pay, and to be branded on the left hip with the letter 'S' two inches in length; in the presence of his Regiment.

3d. Private Louis M. Waynock, Co. B, 46th Regiment.

Charge—Desertion.

Findings—Of the Specification, Guilty.

Of the Charge, Not Guilty, but of absence without leave, Guilty.

Sentence—And the Court do therefore sentence the said Louis M. Waynock, Co. B, 45th N. C. Regt., to forfeit three months pay, and to be branded on the left hip with the letter 'S' two inches in length; in the presence of his Regiment.

4th. Private Patrick Herne, Co. C, 5th Ala. Regiment.

Charge—Violation of 9th Article of War.

Findings—Of the Specification, Guilty.

Of the Charge, Guilty.

Sentence—And the Court do therefore sentence the said Patrick Herne, Co. C, 5th Ala. Regt., to forfeit his pay for three months, to perform extra police and fatigue duty for two months, and to be bucked two hours each day, for seven days.

II. The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Lieut. J. B. Countiss, 21st Georgia Regiment, are approved, and the sentence will be carried into effect; and Lieut. J. B. Countiss, from this date, to be an officer of the Confederate States Army. He will be enrolled and conscripted by his Brigade commander, and will be allowed to join any company in his present Brigade that he may select.

The proceedings, findings and sentences in the cases of Privates Charles Smith, Co. C, 45th N. C. Regt., and Louis M. Waynock, Co. B, 46th N. C. Regt., are approved, and the sentences will be carried into effect, except so much of them as inflict the punishment of branding, which is hereby remitted.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Private Patrick Herne, Co. C, 5th Ala. Regt., are approved, and the sentence will be carried into effect.

By command of
Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL,
A. S. PENDLETON, A. A. General.

OUR LADIES AND THE REBELS.

Our ladies gave the rebels rather a jolly time while they were here. They did not imitate the wives and daughters of the chivalry by spitting in the faces of soldiers, poisoning their meat and drink, flaunting flags in their faces, and unsexing themselves generally; but they did dig them rather an unwelcome taste of their heroism and strategy. One lady took her chickens from the rebels after they had killed them, and dined sumptuously at home at least one day under rebel rule. Another arrested Dr. Todd in his insolence by informing him in rather an earnest manner that further searches in her house would result in the splitting of his head with her hatchet. The valiant Doctor subsided. Another amused herself by running rebel desecrators out of the lines dressed in hoops and calico; and generally our ladies resented the arrogance of the rebel hosts with such spirit and determination as to astound them. Communication between Chambersburg and Harrisburg was interrupted for ten days, and amongst the many other unreliable reports which reached here was the gratifying information that Gen. Couch, McClellan and Sigel west Harrisburg with from 80 to 100,000 men, and the intelligence was given to the rebels every step with all the defiant ardor peculiar to the sex. In many instances our ladies prevented the boldest thieving by resolutely resisting, and shaming the rebels out of their purpose. Those who shall be so fortunate as to return to Virginia will carry with them the liveliest appreciation of the heroism and intelligence of Pennsylvania ladies.

REBEL IDEAS OF THE NORTH.

Some of the border State, and most of the more southern rebels, had rather peculiar conceptions of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Quite a number were astonished to find our people speaking English, as they supposed that the prevalent language was the German. At first when they attempted derisive remarks, they would imitate the broken English of the Germans; and judging from Ewell's demand for 25 bbls of sourknot at a season when it is unknown in any country, even the commanding officers must have considered our people as profoundly Dutch. It would require an intensely Dutch community to supply sourknot in July. Our farm buildings and especially our large and fine barns all through the valley, at once excited their astonishment and admiration. Quite a number of officers visited the barn of the Editor as a matter of curiosity, although there are many in the valley much larger and quite as well finished. The private soldiers generally concluded that it must be the church of some very big denomination in this community; and the out-buildings about it, such as chicken-houses, hog-pen, carriage-house, &c., were supposed to be servants' houses, and very neat ones!

REBEL PRETEXT FOR STEALING.

Clean as Gen. Lee kept his record by his humane orders, his army did the most gigantic and systematic stealing. They stole everything they could possibly use, or

hope to use; and when their little remnant of shame compelled them to offer some apology for it, they invariably answered that our troops had done so and much more in their country. Every rebel who wanted to steal a chicken or a hat, or a watch, insisted that he was a most generous and humane conqueror—that his home had been burned down over the heads of his family by the Yankees, while he generously spared our homes from the torch. Dirty, lousy, thieving wretches who had scarcely ever seen a house at home, much less owned one, and who are despised in the south even by the slaves as "poor white trash" declared with one accord that they had been burned out of house and home by the "d—d yankees." Armed with this excuse, they flung the lie into everybody's face until it became a standing joke of the boys, and was treated with scorn by our people generally. Even the security ward-ropes of the negro families were appropriated by the chivalry by way of demonstrating their elevated and humane views of war.

KEEPING REBEL SPIRITS UP.

Never was an army more confident and jubilant than were the rebels while in Chambersburg; and the officers evidently appreciated the necessity of keeping their hopes up to the highest point. The Richmond papers were received almost daily during their stay, and the men were inspired by the sensation lies published representing rebel success in almost every portion of the South; and the universal demand made by the rebel press for a general devastation of the North, induced the soldiers to believe that as soon as their lodgment was made safe, they would be at liberty to occupy or sack our homes at pleasure. One edition of the Richmond papers received here announced that Gen. Johnson had defeated Gen. Grant and raised the siege of Vicksburg. It was read to the army when paraded and they cheered themselves hoarse over their imaginary triumph. They were inspired by every conceivable falsehood. Not a rebel in the ranks doubted that Lee had from 125,000 to 150,000 men, while he had not over 80,000 all told; and they were all firmly convinced that they had eluded Gen. Meade's army, and that it was in search of them in the valley of Shenandoah, while nothing but the militia stood between them and Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington. Their rather sudden retreat from York and Carlisle threw a shadow of doubt over their high expectations, and their confidence was not strengthened any by the defeat and jubilation of our people who confronted them at every step with the assurance that they were marching to defeat and many to death.

BURNING OF STEVENS' FURNACE.

The only private property destroyed by the order of an officer in this valley was the extensive Iron Works of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in miles east of this place. They consisted of a large charcoal Furnace, Forge, Rolling-Mill, coal-house, shops &c. On Tuesday 10 23d a portion of Jenkin's cavalry came upon the works by an unfrequented mountain road from Hughes' works, and demanded his horses, and especially the two riding horses, which they described. They threatened that they would destroy the buildings if the horses were not given up. Mr. Sweeney, who has charge of the works, agreed to deliver up the riding horses if the property should be protected. This they agreed to do on going for the riding horses they met the teamsters and compelled them to produce all the horses and mules, nearly forty in all with gears, harness &c. They had evidently been minutely informed of the whereabouts of Mr. Stevens' horses, as they described them and knew exactly where to go after them. The day after, Gen. Early rode up the works accompanied by his staff and vowed his intention to destroy them. Mr. Sweeney reminded him that he would inflict a much more serious injury upon so many poor laborers who worked there than upon Mr. Stevens. Gen. Early replied that Mr. Stevens was "an enemy of the South, in favor of confiscating their property and arming their negroes, and the property not be destroyed." He then placed a guarantur on it and gave special instructions that it should not be destroyed until he gave the order. He seemed exceedingly fearful that he might miss the delightful spectacle of Mr. Stevens' works in flames. He then turned to Greenwood, where he had his headquarters, but returned the next day, and finally detailed Col. French, of Jenkin's gillies, with his command to illustrate stern chivalry and humanity by applying a torch to the private property of Mr. Stevens because he was guilty of the crime of defending the Republic of our fathers. The work of destruction was well done, and soon all the works were in ashes. The houses occupied by families were not fired. Some \$3,000 worth of charcoal was destroyed, 7,000 lbs. of bacon stolen, leaving the families of the laborers without food, in spite of the earnest representations made by Mr. Sweeney as to their necessities. Mr. Stevens' loss is not less than \$50,000. He is the only one in Pennsylvania who has been thus hounded by the vandals for his unflinching devotion to Freedom.

REBEL INQUIRIES VARY.

When the rebel horde first entered the State, filled with the hope of easy victories on the field, and boundless plunder in Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington they would yell insolently at every man or woman they met—"Well Yank, how far 's Harrisburg?" "How far to Baltimore?" "What's the charge at the Continental?" "How do you like our return to the Union?" "Which is the way to Washington?" "How do you like Lincoln's Devils?" These and similar inquiries were made with a degree of arrogance and confidence that clearly betokened their expectations to see, as conquerors, all the cities named during their stay. When, however, their shattered and bleeding columns commenced their retreat on Saturday after battle, there was but one inquiry made alike by officers and men—"How far to the Potomac?" "How far to the Potomac?" And thus their broken, decimated ranks straggled along the mountain passes, grasping for the last hope left them—the Potomac! Three days of deadly strife with the foe they effected to despise, turned their backs upon their homes already desolated by their wanton, wicked war!

REBEL IDEAS OF LINCOLN.

Even intelligent rebel officers insisted that Lincoln was a fugitive in Boston and dare not occupy his capital, and the rank and file were regaled with that and equally absurd falsehoods. Others declared that he was habitually intoxicated and unable to attend to his official duties because of his intemperance. Those men were evidently taught to regard President Lincoln as brutal and barbarous in an eminent degree, and they were amazed to find the loyal of all parties alike respecting him and the Government.

THEIR VANDALISM FALLS UPON THEMSELVES.

There was quite an assortment of Hospital goods here when the rebels came, most of which they wantonly destroyed—breaking up the bed frames and tearing the clothes. When they left for Gettysburg they left a number of their sick in the school-house in charge of a young rebel medical student with the charities of the people of our town to depend upon for subsistence, medicines, &c. Subsequently a number of their wounded were captured and brought here and the vandalism of their troops fell upon their own sick and wounded, as we were without the necessary supplies to make them comfortable. After robbing all our drug stores, our physicians had to furnish medicines for their sick and wounded.

PRYOR AND PIETY.

Rev. Mr. Pryor, father of the blustering Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who didn't fight Potter when in Congress, was with Lee as chaplain and seemed to have a general supervision of the piety of the army. He represented the progress of religion as eminently satisfactory, and seemed to regard the rebels as perfectly Cromwellian in morals. True they would steal negroes and from negroes, and anything else from a ten-penny nail to a six horse team; but they were nevertheless a model army, according to Pryor, in all the attributes of christian character. Our people generally thought that the scale of Zion must be very low down South.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIVE STOCK.

Mr. David Brandt, residing near town, was taken and held prisoner by the Rebels near Williamsport, on Sunday, the 6th inst. Being released on Thursday, he returned home and informed us that the Rebels attempted to drive 700 head of cattle and 1000 head of sheep across the Potomac on Monday, but owing to the great height of the river, all the stock was drowned except 1/2 of the cattle.

SOME ENTERPRISING DOINGS OF THE REBS.

The Rebs performed some exploits while in our town and vicinity of an exceedingly chivalric character. As Ewell's corps was about entering town, a young man was compelled by certain parties to give up his watch. Rev. Dr. Schneck was met near town, while one of the Corps were on the march, by two persons wearing the brilliant uniform of Red soldiers, and threatened with instant death if he did not at once surrender his watch and his money. The amount taken was \$50, and the watch was of great value, a highly prized gift from some of the Doctor's friends when he visited Germany some years ago. Rev. Father Cullom was also robbed of his watch and a sum of money upon a peremptory demand. As the Rebs didn't seem to be entirely proficient in the command to "make time," they evinced good judgment in stealing watches to "make time" for them. Their hatred of "Abe Lin corn" was exhibited in the alacrity with which they stole "greenbacks," containing the said "Abe's" portrait and certain emblems of the Government over which he presides, and holding on to them with the tenacity of leeches.

A most brilliant performance was stealing a pipe out of the mouth of our venerable friend, Mr. John Noel, with the remark that he had smoked it long enough. The circumstance gave the old gentleman ample opportunity to express his opinion, emphatically on the Rebs and Rebelism, and with certain threats he succeeded in getting his pipe back.

A number of intelligent and enterprising Rebels declared that the status of Franklin was intended to represent "Old Pete Lincoln," and expressed their determination to destroy it. Their vandalism upon it, however, they failed to execute.

The skill of the Rebs in stealing hats from the heads of citizens was admirable, and would be sufficient to establish a high character for any thief in the land. Approaching a citizen, they would steal his hat while in the act of interrogating him, or as he was uttering a reply. It may be also stated that some of our people were compelled to sit

down while the Rebels stole boots and shoes from their feet.

These are only a few minor exhibitions of Rebel refinement, gentility and enterprise. For evidence of what they did on a large scale, our readers need but see our depleted stores, the ruins of the railroad buildings, and the miles of torn and burned railroad track. Nearly every farmer in the whole valley sustained losses in stock almost irreparable, and hardly a citizen but has suffered to a more or less extent.

MURDER OF MR. STRITE.

Mr. Strite, a peaceful and inoffensive citizen, was cruelly murdered by some of the Reb soldiers of Hill's corps, on his farm located near the Greencastle road, three miles from town. He was standing in his yard, when three of the villains approached him and demanded his money. He immediately surrendered it. Soon afterwards more men came to him making a similar demand. The murderers buried his body in a dung heap, and then fled. Mr. Strite leaves a large family. The shocking manner of his death occasioned the most profound indignation wherever it became known.

ANOTHER HEROIC ACT.

We learn that Mr. Fisher, residing on the Warm Spring Road, a few miles from town, was shamefully beaten and robbed, and is now in a critical condition.

PAROLEES.

Major Adams, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, paroled a large number of invalid Rebs here in the School House Hospital on Sunday, the 6th instant.

REBS IN OUR COUNTY PRISON.

A large number of Rebs, captured on the road leading from town, were quartered during the last week in our county prison, and removed in parties at times under strong guard to Harrisburg. The party sent off on Friday numbered 214. Many of them expressed an earnest desire to take the oath of allegiance, but the military authorities failed to gratify them. The opportunity will, no doubt, be afforded them to give this evidence of returning sense and loyalty at the proper time and place.

BOMBARDMENT OF CARLISLE.

The only engagement beyond the skirmishing of scouts in the Cumberland Valley was at Carlisle. Gen. Lee had recalled his troops from York, Carlisle and other points North to join him at Gettysburg. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with his division of Cavalry had crossed from Hanover Station to join Gen. Ewell at Carlisle; but when he reached that point he found Gen. Smith in the town with several thousand Union troops. Lee was evidently disconcerted, and in order to lead Gen. Smith to suppose that he had purposely advanced to engage him, and thus enable him to make his escape, ordered Smith's forces to be very large, he at once demanded an immediate surrender of the town. This Gen. Smith emphatically refused; and when a second demand for his surrender was sent him he notified Lee that he would receive no more such communications from him. Twenty minutes were generously allowed by the son of the rebel commander-in-chief for women and children to get out of the town. Of course but few got away as it was after night, and the chivalric Lee opened his guns upon the town. He threw nearly two hundred shells, most of which did not explode, and but little damage was done. Several houses were penetrated, but none of the citizens were injured. Lee then retreated to witness his father's Waterloo at Gettysburg.

BRIEF WAR ITEMS.

General Dix has succeeded in cutting off all railroad communication between Richmond and Gen. Lee's army. He has thus compelled Davis to keep a large number of men that would otherwise have gone to reinforce Gen. Lee.

The discontent with Jeff. Davis' rule in North Carolina is becoming formidable indeed. The Hon. Wm. A. Graham prints in *The Raleigh Standard*, a strong article, denying the right of secession from the Federal Union, affirming the right of coercion by the Federal Government, disclaiming the propriety and just cause of the pending assaults against the Union, and strongly asserting the right of any State to withdraw at will from the Confederate compact.

The Surgeon General has just commenced the work of making out a complete official list of all soldiers who have died during the present war. The list is intended to embrace every death in the regular and volunteer forces, and to give the name, rank, regiment, company, cause of death, date of death and place of death. This work will be of great value to the Pension and Land offices in future adjudications in regard to deceased soldiers, and will save the Government much expense and time in complicated cases which would otherwise arise.

Gen. Meagher, the Irish Patriot, who until recently commanded the Irish Brigade, recently made a speech in New York, in which he said: "I trust that from this hour, there shall be no supplications for peace since these supplications have hung open the gates, and invited the enemy to cross the Potomac. This is not a moment to mince words, certainly not for one who has been accustomed to utter nothing but words of command, and to see those words promptly, punctually and literally obeyed. I, for one, cannot but regard any one who utters 'peace,' from this moment on, as a confirmed and branded traitor."

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A large number of Rebs, captured on the road leading from town, were quartered during the last week in our county prison, and removed in parties at times under strong guard to Harrisburg. The party sent off on Friday numbered 214. Many of them expressed an earnest desire to take the oath of allegiance, but the military authorities failed to gratify them. The opportunity will, no doubt, be afforded them to give this evidence of returning sense and loyalty at the proper time and place.

BOMBARDMENT OF CARLISLE.

The only engagement beyond the skirmishing of scouts in the Cumberland Valley was at Carlisle. Gen. Lee had recalled his troops from York, Carlisle and other points North to join him at Gettysburg. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with his division of Cavalry had crossed from Hanover Station to join Gen. Ewell at Carlisle; but when he reached that point he found Gen. Smith in the town with several thousand Union troops. Lee was evidently disconcerted, and in order to lead Gen. Smith to suppose that he had purposely advanced to engage him, and thus enable him to make his escape, ordered Smith's forces to be very large, he at once demanded an immediate surrender of the town. This Gen. Smith emphatically refused; and when a second demand for his surrender was sent him he notified Lee that he would receive no more such communications from him. Twenty minutes were generously allowed by the son of the rebel commander-in-chief for women and children to get out of the town. Of course but few got away as it was after night, and the chivalric Lee opened his guns upon the town. He threw nearly two hundred shells, most of which did not explode, and but little damage was done. Several houses were penetrated, but none of the citizens were injured. Lee then retreated to witness his father's Waterloo at Gettysburg.

BRIEF WAR ITEMS.

General Dix has succeeded in cutting off all railroad communication between Richmond and Gen. Lee's army. He has thus compelled Davis to keep a large number of men that would otherwise have gone to reinforce Gen. Lee.

The discontent with Jeff. Davis' rule in North Carolina is becoming formidable indeed. The Hon. Wm. A. Graham prints in *The Raleigh Standard*, a strong article, denying the right of secession from the Federal Union, affirming the right of coercion by the Federal Government, disclaiming the propriety and just cause of the pending assaults against the Union, and strongly asserting the right of any State to withdraw at will from the Confederate compact.

The Surgeon General has just commenced the work of making out a complete official list of all soldiers who have died during the present war. The list is intended to embrace every death in the regular and volunteer forces, and to give the name, rank, regiment, company, cause of death, date of death