

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of Lakes—the Union of Lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The Union of Hearts—the Union of Heads—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 11, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF SAISON COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF PITTSBURG.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The delegates chosen in the several districts of Adams county on Saturday last, will assemble in this place to-day, for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, appointing Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, and transacting such other business as may be deemed necessary. We do not doubt that the Convention will be in the highest degree harmonious, and that the ticket chosen will be composed of good men and true. With such action, and the re-assertion of Democratic principles—now, as ever, the principles of the Constitution, upon which the Union was formed—we can go before the people, openly, honestly and without a blot of shame upon our record, asking all conservative men to lend a helping hand in this perilous crisis—a crisis which demands the putting down of all sectionalism, South or North—that sectionalism which has brought war and bloodshed upon the land.

The Democratic party need not shield itself behind new names—its history is too brilliant to make necessary a dodge so humiliating. It need not resort to denunciations or the "necessities of war," to hide and cover up its past, nor hold back a single plank in its old creed in view of the future. Always national—always conservative—the triumph of the Democracy is the triumph of the Constitution. These are times when the people should think—calmly and without prejudice—the actions of men and parties heretofore—and then make up their verdict candidly between them. To such judgment the Democracy can look hopefully.

MR. HUGHES' ADDRESS.

We publish in to-day's paper the first address of the Democratic State Central Committee. It is from the pen of Hon. F. W. Hughes, the able and accomplished Chairman, and was unanimously adopted by the Committee at their meeting Tuesday week, in Philadelphia. It is a lucid exposition of the origin of our national troubles, as also of the principles which divide the two political parties, and will be read with intense interest by every well-wisher and friend of the Union and Constitution, whether belonging to the Democratic party or not. Mr. H. is one of the greatest intellects in the State, and his selection as chairman of the State Central Committee, by the late Democratic State Convention, was a judicious one in every respect.

It has been a little more than a month since the President, at the suggestion of the Governors of the loyal States, issued a proclamation calling for three hundred thousand men from the militia of the States, and in any State where the quota under the previous call for volunteers has not been filled up, orders that drafting be resorted to to obtain the required number. It will thus be seen that, instead of an increase of the army of three hundred thousand men, double that number are to be raised and enlisted in the service. This order is issued under the recent act of Congress, which authorizes the President, to call for a draft if necessary—the men so obtained to serve nine months, unless sooner discharged.

The militia of the loyal States and Territories number about 2,750,000. Of these 600,000 are already in service. There are now wanted 300,000 volunteers, 300,000 by draft, and 100,000 to fill up regiments—an aggregate of 700,000. To fill this requisition it will require about one man out of every 3.7, or of every 22 men of the entire militia will either have to enlist or be drafted—a trifle less than one-third of the entire fighting population now left. So says the Philadelphia News.

It is stated that the President, in an interview with a delegation who waited on him on Monday, for the purpose of urging the acceptance of negro regiments, replied that he could not accede to their wishes, but would accept as many negroes as offered as laborers.

Our neighbor, the *Seaside* hints his party tickets as "Union State Ticket" and "Union County Ticket." Not "ship shape," neighbor. Your State Convention was called as a "People's Convention," and your County Convention was made up of the most rabid Republicans. If you mean that your tickets are "union" for the spoils of office, say so, and no one can object; but if you mean this great "Union" of States, you lay yourself open to the charge of attempting to humbug the people. It won't do to put partisans who have for years looked with coldness upon the Constitution forward now as its particular friends. That game was about played out twelve months ago. We doubt whether Republican demagogues can further cheat the people, because we cannot believe that the people will allow themselves to be carried away by passion and prejudice, against the dictates of their better judgment.

The citizens of Pittsburg, Pa., have subscribed \$50,000 in aid of Volunteers.

A "NO-PARTY" SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE!

Demagogue Battles for the Spoils!

One of the most heated scrambles for office we recollect ever to have witnessed, came off here on Monday last. Notwithstanding the "no-party" pretensions of the Republicans, their Convention on that day was entirely a party affair, made up of the most bitter and vindictive partisans. Nearly every prominent Republican and Know Nothing in the county was here—all either anxious to secure offices for themselves or have a hand in the distribution. No more decided party body ever met in this place—and none more eager in "the wild hunt for office." The trickery which characterized that day's doings was enough to convince the dullest that the assumption of "no partyism" by the wire-pullers who controlled and "ran the machine," can be nothing but a bald and base attempt to deceive an honest people.

The "ball opened" here on Saturday evening previous. The election for delegates was called for 6 o'clock, in the second story of the Railroad Station House. We are told that the Fahnstock men were promptly on hand, and at once proceeded to the selection of delegates—of course favorable to him. Presently McConaghy and his friends appeared, but seeing the state of things—that the Fahnstock party had taken advantage of the time usually allowed for the people to get together on such occasions—they declined to have anything to do with the meeting, and after entering their protest in no very choice terms against this "grab game," retired. Fahnstock carried the delegates unanimously, as a consequence.

In a number of the country districts scenes of the same character transpired. In one of them the wrangle continued for hours, at one time threatening to break up the meeting in a row and nearly resulting in sending no delegates at all. In others there was juggling and trickery that would have done credit to a Philadelphia ward meeting.

On Monday morning the clans began to pour in from all sides; men who have had office, and hungered after more—men who have long hungered, but never gratified—men who joined the Know Nothings for office, but "put their feet in it," (not office, but the dark lantern trap.)—and a few who joined the Republican party, a year or two ago, all for the same patriotic purpose. It was, in some respects, a motley crowd; but in the main object, that object which serves as the motive power of the Republican party, they most harmoniously agreed. We mean the pursuit of "the loaves and fishes."

Upon the arrival of all the delegates, it began to be evident that McConaghy was strong for the Senate—unexpectedly so;—that by his untiring industry and expense of ink he had secured the pledges of twenty-four out of the forty-four delegates—enough to give him the nomination by two majority on the first ballot. This alarmed McConaghy. He saw breakers ahead in the Congressional channel. The nomination of McConaghy might spoil all his "nice laid plans." With McConaghy's possession of the Senatorial nomination here, and Busby in his leading strings, might not he, McConaghy, offer to McClure two votes for the United States Senate, whereas McConaghy could offer him but one—Duffield's? McConaghy knew McClure, as well as he knows McConaghy, and, realizing the threatening portent of McConaghy's success, at once threw himself into the breach, and then the struggle assumed a new shape—Fahnstock naturally drifting out of the current and McConaghy as naturally drifting in. The fight increased in warmth—became hotter and hotter. The two Maces put in their tickets, quicker and quicker, stronger and stronger. Each assumed every vulnerable point of the other—each advanced and fell back only when forced to do so. The battle for the "spoils" raged in fierceness! The Court-house bell rang. The bugles called a halt, but the combatants abated none of their eagerness. The blood of the Maces was aroused! Their swords (political) were drawn, to be sheathed only in victory. The patriotic "forty-four" assembled. The Maces were in the balance—the beam tremulously inclined towards the Senatorial champion, the twenty-four pledges giving him hope and courage. He insisted that the test of strength should be made immediately—that there should be no "replenishing of the inner man" until the contest decided.

But dinner demanded a truce, and it was yielded; and with it was sealed the fate of the Senatorial Mace, as the sequel will show. That he would have received twenty-four votes before the adjournment, and consequently the nomination, is earnestly contended for by him and his friends. The pledges to that number were "sure and certain"—no mistake! But the time afforded for log-rolling between the adjournment and the re-assembling of the Convention turned the scale—there were Judases about, and it is boldly said that the corrupting "silver" was on hand too. But if used, how, or by whom, we are not permitted to know.

When the balloting was gone into, McConaghy, Fahnstock and Wolford received respectively 22, 14, and 8 votes. After the fourth ballot, the latter was formally withdrawn. The next would surely result in a nomination, thought the look-oners. But, no. The gun hung fire. There were too many votes—forty-five! Another attempt. Still too many votes—forty-six!—"Worse and more of it." McConaghy's friends proposed to vote nine over. Fahnstock's friends vehemently objected. The list was then ordered to be called, to avoid mistakes—but before proceeding with the call, a proposition was made by Fahnstock & Wolford man, that should a tie occur between McConaghy and Fahnstock & Wolford, McConaghy should be declared the nominee! How original—how very "cute!" There was a tie, and Wolford, though not in the contest—though not receiving a solitary vote out of the forty-four—was positively declared the nominee! Oh, common sense, what outrages are not committed in his name!

McConaghy is defeated—McConaghy triumphs—and here ends the first chapter. A delegate proposed a recess of a few minutes—to "take a drink," whispered another. The recess was had, at least. On re-assembling the "show" was gone through with, but lacking the animation of the first act. Busby was considered quite radical enough in his Republicanism to be trusted for a re-nomination, and it was given

A SENSATION STORY SPOILED.

The Philadelphia North American, of the 4th instant, in the course of an article endeavoring to show that the loyal States are swarming with traitors, gives utterance to the following:

"No man in his senses can ignore the existence of disreputable elements in the free States, and nowhere in greater number than in Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania. It is asserted by high official authority that secret agencies have been set at work industriously all through the Commonwealth to persuade men to enlist. One thing is past denial. When the question was pending whether Gov. Curtin should call an extra session of the State Legislature to make appropriation for the expenses of raising the 4th regiment of Pennsylvania, the leading Democratic called privately a legislative caucus in Harrisburg. At this gathering it was determined that if the Governor proceeded to call the Legislature together, they would oppose the passage of the appropriation bill to sanction his action; and should he call an extra session to take the responsibility, then they would take body and appropriating bills, with their amendments and ingenious dodges obnoxious to the Republicans in order to prevent its passage.

Luckily the Governor was well informed of the disreputable contrivances to prevent the extra session, or should assume authority to make the appropriation without such action, the leading Democratic called privately a legislative caucus in Harrisburg. At this gathering it was determined that if the Governor proceeded to call the Legislature together, they would oppose the passage of the appropriation bill to sanction his action; and should he call an extra session to take the responsibility, then they would take body and appropriating bills, with their amendments and ingenious dodges obnoxious to the Republicans in order to prevent its passage.

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IMPORTANT ORDERS.

A very important order was issued on Friday from the War Department. It declares, first, that until further orders, no citizen, liable to be drafted into the militia, shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all marshals, deputy marshals, military officers and police authorities are directed to arrest every one who shall attempt to violate the order. Second—any person liable to draft, absenting himself from the country or State before such draft is made, will be arrested wherever found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty, for the term of the draft. Such party arrested will be compelled to pay out of his regular pay the expenses of his arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, in addition to five dollars as a reward to the officer making the arrest. Third—The writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.—Recruiting went on very briskly in this county last week.

We understand that the Company of Capt. R. Shipley, of Round Hill, (90 men, for 9 months), took the cars at New Oxford for Harrisburg on Saturday morning.

Capt. J. F. McCree had about 80 men on Saturday, and expects to leave with a full Company (for 3 years) on Wednesday. The other officers are expected to be, Jacob W. Cross 1st Lieut. and George A. Barnshaw 2d do.

Capt. James H. Wallace's Company, at Berderville, is filling up rapidly—already about 70 men, for 3 years; George S. Wilson 1st Lieut. and Geo. W. Mullis 2d do. The Company expects to leave on Wednesday.

Beside these Companies, Capt. Lashell has recruited these 12 or 15 days in this county for the "Anderson Troop," now in the vicinity of Huntsville, Alabama.

If it will be seen that Adams county is responding promptly to the President's call for more troops, and it is to be hoped that the entire requisition will be speedily filled by volunteers.

Franklin county has her quota for the first call, full, and nearly so for the second. York county ditto.

INTERESTING NEWS.—The following letters will be found highly interesting:

YORK NEWS, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.
Mr. Editor.—Sir.—I received the copy of a letter received on the 28th, from my brother Warren, also who received the 31st from brother David. These letters are the first we have received since they were taken prisoners, and we thought it would be gratifying to you and also to others who have friends in that part of the Army to which they belong to have them published.

Yours respectfully,
KATE B. STEWART.
U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, David's Island, 17 miles from New York City, July 12, 1862.

DEAR FATHER:—I was wounded on the 30th of June, at the battle of White Oak Swamp. I was wounded in the thigh (a flesh wound). After I was wounded I was taken to a hospital, but we were all taken prisoners. Shortly after I was made prisoner, the Rebel General brought in some more of our men, and David was among them. We were taken to Richmond, and remained there until the 14th inst., when we were paroled (all who were wounded). I tried every possible means to get David along with me, but could not. It is now nearly a year since we have seen each other. I have heard since I came into our line that there will be a general exchange of prisoners, so he may be liberated soon.

We came from the North to Gily Point, there to Fort Mifflin, and then we were ordered to New York. We arrived here last evening. Came down on the steamer C. Vanderbilt, my health is getting along very well. I have little pain. The doctors say that when ever we get a little better, we will be sent home. Lieut. Col. McGuire is here—has his left leg amputated below the knee. Charles Cannon is also here, with his leg amputated below the knee. Both the friends are prisoners in Richmond. John is slightly wounded in the arm. Will Mumper is also there and was slightly wounded. I cannot give a full account of our march with the Regiment. The men who are settling Adjutant in my place using the horse. When we came down James McHorse and I were very anxious to get home. We have a good hospital here. My wound is doing very well. I can walk around with the assistance of crutches. Think they will me go home before long. Write to me when you receive this, for I am very anxious to hear from you. Direct our letter to U. S. General Hospital, David's Island, New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York.

Your affectionate son,
W. W. STEWART.
To Dr. Wm. R. Stewart.
N. B.—Tell the people of Petersburg the boys fought well. I was wounded in the third toe.

BALTIMORE, July 30th, 1862.
DEAR FATHER:—As it has been some time since I have had an opportunity of writing to you, I thought I would let you know where I have been. I was taken prisoner on the 1st of this month, and sent back on the 23rd to the boat, and arrived here (Baltimore) on the 27th. I have been detailed as nurse in the National Hospital on Camp street. Let me hear where William is. I am well. No more, but believe me your affectionate son,
DAVID B. STEWART.
To Dr. Wm. R. Stewart.

In addition to the information furnished in these letters, it gives us much pleasure to state that Sergeant Throck, who was reported mortally wounded on a supposed death, is still alive and arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday week, in the steamer Commodore from City Point, Va., with a large number of sick and wounded. He is represented as being wounded in the side and arm. His father, Mr. Jesse Houck, on Tuesday went on to see him, much rejoiced to know that he had been returned as dead. It was reported to his friends.

Corporal Foster, Corporal Kitzmiller, Sergeant Dewey, and Andrew Blecher, were taken prisoners to Richmond, all uninjured. Joseph Brandon was exchanged, and is now at Philadelphia, laboring under typhus fever. Adj. Stewart informed Mr. Jacob A. Gardner, who visited him, that all of the Company were safe, except Capt. Bailey, and David Sheffer, of Petersburg; of whom there has not been the least intelligence since the battle.

ANOTHER BOX.

The Ladies of East Berlin and vicinity, have forwarded to the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of York, Pa., a Box containing the following articles for the sick and wounded soldiers in the Military Hospital at that place, viz: 44 shirts, 26 pair drawers, 11 dressing gowns, 12 pair carpet shoes, 58 towels, 2 sheets, 30 pair cotton stockings, 16 pocket handkerchiefs, 3 pillow cases, 7 bundles of linen and muslin, 43 rolls of bandages, 11 do. of lint, 7 band bags, 4 sand bags, 5 fans and 2 pieces of soap.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
York, July 29, 1862.
Ladies of East Berlin.—We desire to express our grateful acknowledgments for your aid in providing for our suffering soldiers here. Your box was a valuable one, every article being useful and acceptable. That your efforts will be highly appreciated by those who are for the tender care of home and friends, I need not assure you, and we are encouraged in our own by your kind and generous response to our appeal. The Ladies of our Association express their warm thanks for your contributions. We are sure that you will be glad to learn that they are gradually improving. Your box reached us on Monday, and its contents were distributed in such a manner as, I am sure, will meet your approval. With many thanks,
I am very respectfully,
L. DURAN.

FREDERICK HOSPITAL.—The Ladies' Union Relief Society of Gettysburg, forwarded last week to the Frederick Hospital, two valuable boxes, containing the following articles:

22 sheets, 50 pillow cases, 41 shirts, 2 quilts, 38 dressing-gowns, 19 pairs drawers, 5 pair pants, 41 towels, 34 pocket handkerchiefs, 10 pairs boots, 10 pairs shoes, 14 shirts, 4 pair hair shirts, 4 pair stockings, 25 pair caps, 4 arm-slings, 24 bandages, 4 doz. palm-leaf fans, 3 cravats, gaiters for plasters, compresses, 4 packages of lint, 6 doz. oil linen, 4 doz. lint brushes, 49 comb, 4 boxes mustard, 5 cans of peaches, 2 bottles of wine, 11 jars of jelly, 8 packages of gelatine, 11 doz. corn starch, 4 doz. farina, 1 bottle of cologne, 1 lot of paper, envelopes, linens, &c., &c.

The Ladies of the Society return their thanks to the Students of Pennsylvania College for their very generous contribution of \$30 towards the boxes, and also to the Ladies of Hantsworth and vicinity for \$10 given for such purpose.

PROFESSOR GILBERT.—We mentioned last week, that Professor Gilbert, of Philadelphia, formerly of this place, had taken the place of Dr. Currier at Fort Mifflin. This is an error. Dr. Gilbert, who succeeds Dr. Currier, has been a prominent Surgeon in the Army for a number of years, and is from New York. Prof. Gilbert was at the seat of war twice, once as one of the ablest Surgeons General Smith before Yorktown, and again in charge of the Medical Corps on board the steamer Spaulding, at White House. This led to the error. The extensive practice of Prof. Gilbert has prevented his acceptance of any permanent position abroad; although he is voluntarily one of the Consulting Surgeons to a Military Hospital at Philadelphia, which does not interfere with his regular professional duties.—Sentinel.

COMMENCEMENT.—The Commencement exercises of Pennsylvania College will take place this week. Phila. Society on Monday evening; Junior Class on Wednesday; and Commencement on Thursday. The justly celebrated Blue Band, of Baltimore, will perform during the week, and will give a Grand Instrumental Concert, in Christ Church, on Thursday evening. A rare treat may be had. Tickets for the Concert to be had at Snellher's, Fahnstock's, and of the Committee.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.—We have received from Mr. George Little, of Company 1, 1st Reg. P. B. V. C., a lengthy letter, containing a description of the severe battle, the particulars of which have been already published in our columns. Speaking of Capt. Bailey's Company, he says they fought bravely and did honor to old Adams. It may well feel proud of them. He is very warm in his admiration of Gen. McClellan, and severely denounces the Abolitionists who are trying to lose the advantage of the Union without benefiting the North. These views were spread and extended by his satellites until they induced many of its readers to believe them to be true, whilst it induced others to believe that they ought to believe they were not wanted in the Union, and thus in no small degree it fomented and hastened this unjust rebellion.

It might be well enough now to see the effects of that view upon the monetary affairs of our country, inasmuch as the gold and silver, and the advance on foreign goods, including the price of cotton goods.

For it is plain that the exchange on England (it is now from 25 to 30 per cent.) is high, nor the premium on gold and silver so great. If the demand for our grain should increase, we may soon expect a reduction in these commodities.

The friends of a high protective tariff can also see how it works, to make our neighbors to buy what they do not need, without receiving in exchange what they can spare. These quarrelsome friends of Mr. Greeley, who a short time ago thought every person ought to take the Tribune, and who in his house "can now see that the North cannot get along without the South, and that as well might a man be called an abolitionist man after the loss of his right arm, as to say the North is better off without the South," are now ready to admit that all the States are necessary to the harmony of our commerce and financial affairs, as well as for the peace and prosperity of our whole Union. Have the adherents of this Tribune party with its dire received favor or condemnation? May well be enquired.

Some years since, when Secretary R. J. Walker showed to Congress that our exports in a few years, under a wide and judicious tariff, based upon the wants of the revenue, with a just discrimination to the interests of the whole country, would amount to 400,000,000 of dollars, his opponents called him a fool.

How was it just before the rebellion? The subject matter may throw some light upon the subject referred to. A BUREAU of exports of domestic goods of 1850, \$126,946,912 which included wheat, flour 12,000,000 and corn, amounting to 71,984,616 Cotton, \$373,189,274 Wheat, flour and corn, 25,000,547 Cotton, 191,806,547 Showing an increase in the export of cotton of over \$23,000,000 in favor of the latter year.

Now let the Greeley school explain the gain to the country of the loss of the \$191,000,000 of the exports of cotton, and how much of the loss to Europe it would pay with its effect upon the commerce and currency of the country—and sum up the good that they have done towards this terrible rebellion. Common Sense.

WAR NEWS.

Gen. Burdette's force left the Peninsula a week ago, but its destination was not known. The General, it is believed, has reached the Confederates' operations, and may soon, by some act of his own, attract his exact locality.

The Associated Press dispatch from the Army of the Potomac furnishes important news. Gen. McClellan's army, it appears, has again made an offensive movement.—On Tuesday a reconnaissance was made by Gen. Hooker to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp and in the direction of New Market and Richmond, and it is said to have been a complete success. At Malvern Hill they encountered regular Confederate troops and a battery posted behind earthworks. An engagement between the batteries immediately ensued, lasting about three hours, after which the Confederates retreated towards Richmond, pursued by the Federal troops, who succeeded in taking about one hundred prisoners. The Federal loss was three killed and eleven wounded. At White Oak Swamp, Col. Averill, with 500 cavalry, charged and routed the Confederate Cavalry, capturing twenty-eight prisoners. Gen. Ely, with a force of cavalry, continued the pursuit to within a short distance of New Market, when, meeting two brigades of Confederates, he fell back, bringing over thirty prisoners taken on the way, and New Market is within 10 miles of Richmond.

Advices from Newbern, N. C., report a skirmish at the head of White Oak river, between a Federal force under Col. Hickman, of the Central of Virginia Regiment, and a party of Confederates under the command of the latter. Col. H. Surgeon Nordhill and three privates were slightly wounded.

Richmond papers as late as the 21st inst. contain no account of Federal operations. They claim that the Confederates under Gen. Armstrong, defeated the Union forces at Courtland, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on the 28th ult., and took one hundred and thirty-three prisoners, including eight commissioned officers, besides capturing a large number of arms, a quantity of supplies, and the camp and garrison equipments of four companies. The killed and wounded on each side was slight. The non-commissioned officers and men who were taken prisoners were subsequently released on parole. On the 30th day, Gen. Armstrong is said to have defeated a Union force at Turn Creek, taking four hundred prisoners.

Confederate forces are reported to have recaptured Brownsville, Tenn., and burned three thousand bales of cotton purchased by Northern men. The Union troops who occupied Madisonville, Ky., on the 10th inst., are reported to have been ordered to leave the place. Gen. Curtis was still at Helena, Arkansas, at last accounts. Gen. C. is stated, had freed the slaves of Gen. Pillow and Hindman, of the Confederate army. Nearly 3,000 slaves have come into camp, and are there employed. Major-General Sherman is reported to have with government teams and escorts and claiming the cotton on the plantations in this way; and where their masters were compelled to return to the States, he has been able to have it brought in and sold for their own benefit. Several thousand dollars have been realized for them in this way, and it is proposed to raise money enough from these sales to assist them to get to some free State, and commence life on their own account.

A guerrilla attack was made upon the Federal force at Newark, Md., consisting of seventy-five State troops, who were overpowered by a force of about 100 men. All their guerrilla attack was successful in the capture of Alexandria, the party retiring with plunder.

IMPORTANT WAR ORDER.

A Draft for 300,000 Militia for Nine Months Ordered.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following order has just been issued: War Department, Washington, D. C., Aug. 4, 1862. Order calling for militia from the several States:

Ordered.—That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

2d. That if any State shall not, by the 15th of August next, make provision for the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made by special draft from the militia. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers, for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment of inferior officers, or the retention or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

3d. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers, for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination or appointment of inferior officers, or the retention or unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By order of the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Riot in New York.—New York, August 4.—A riot took place this afternoon