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 hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

M. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

HON. ISAAC SLENKER,

OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

COL. JAMES P. BARR,

OF PITTSBURG.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Senator.

WILLIAM McSHERRY, Esq., Littlestown.
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

Assembly,

HENRY J. MYERS, Esq., Tyrone tp.

District Attorney,

WM. A. DUNCAN, Esq., Gettysburg.

Commissioner,

JACOB EPPLEMAN, Butler tp.

Director of the Poor,

JACOB M. BOLLINGER, Union tp.

Auditor,

JOSEPH H. SHIREMAN, Hamilton tp.

County Surveyor,

JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF, Straban tp.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

During the past week, we obtained the most gratifying information in regard to the, manner in which the Democratic County Ticket is received. In all quarters it gives the liveliest satisfaction. The Democracy are a unit in its support, whilst many conservative men in the Opposition ranks speak of it in terms of praise and commendation, and express a preference for it over that made by the log-rolling of the Republican leaders on the 4th inst.

Democrats, to work! Stand up for your principles and your rights. Pay no attention to the threats of Abolition demagogues, whose only hope of success for their ticket is, that they may *intimidate* a sufficient number of Democrats, and thus keep them from the election. Rally—rally in your strength—and declare at the polls that you are for the preservation of the whole Union and the whole Constitution. by voting the Democratic ticket, which is pledged to both.

CAMPAIGN PAPER IN PHILAD'A.

A. D. Boilieu, 108½ South Third street, Philadelphia, has been engaged by the Democratic State Central Committee to publish, under their auspices, a Campaign Paper, to be called *The Democratic Leader*. The paper will be published semi-weekly, until the day of the election, at 25 cents. Address as above. Let the *Leader* have a wide circulation—in Adams as well as in every other county of the Commonwealth.

☞ Tuesday last, August 19th, concluded the *seventeenth* year of our proprietorship of the *Compiler*, never missing an issue, or being a day behind time. During all this period our list has steadily increased, and we have the gratification of saying that to-day we print more papers than at any former date. Our advertising business, for twelve or eighteen months past, has suffered some, in common with all others, on account of the times, but the large circulation of the paper has still brought in a clever share—and it is now handsomely improving. We owe thanks to all who have bestowed patronage upon us, and they are most warmly tendered. We shall in the future, as in the past, spare no effort to please in our business operations—and, "conscious of the rectitude of our intentions," we shall, with all the firmness and ability we may possess, persevere in the defence and building-up of the "good old cause"—the cause of COUNTRY and of RIGHT.

A Spirited Address.—Hon. F. W. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has issued a second address to the people. It is an able and spirited production, and will be found in another column. The suggestion for County Meetings, to be held all over the State on the 17th of September—the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution—is one which will, doubtless, meet with favor, and be cheerfully responded to by all the friends of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was.

☞ Strong efforts are being made by Governor Curtin to induce the President and Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the national tax collectors from among the men who have served the country in a military capacity. Men can be found in almost every county, town and township in the State, who have lost their health, or have been wounded in battle, but are perfectly competent to perform these duties. This is a move in the right direction, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will prove successful. It is due to the men, and would relieve the collection of the tax of much that is disagreeable.

☞ Democrats desire a decent campaign and a quiet election. They are for giving every voter, of every party, the exercise of that most sacred right, the elective franchise, without interference.

The same cannot be said of certain Republicans. They seem, in their desperation, to be determined to stop at nothing to carry their party tickets. We advise these men to reflect. Can they not see the inevitable tendency of their tyrannical course? If evil comes of it, upon their heads be the odium. Right-thinking and order-loving men of all parties, rebuke at the polls these political "disturbers of the peace."

☞ We understand that certain Republican leaders, (who are or expect to be exempt from the draft,) have for six or eight days, been discouraging the idea of securing more bounty for additional volunteers, declaring in favor of a draft in preference. Have they by this course been "discouraging enlistments" or not?

ATTEMPTED INTIMIDATION OF DEMOCRATS.

The sooner the weak and miserable policy of attempting to intimidate Democrats is abandoned the better it will be. No good can flow from such a course. The men composing the Democratic organization know their rights, under the Constitution and the laws of this State and Nation, and they will maintain them. They also know their duty to the Government in this trying emergency, and they are prepared to perform that duty to its fullest extent. They also understand the motives which prompt the leaders in this crusade against the Democratic party in this and other States. It is not patriotism, or love of country or devotion to the Union of these States.

We repeat, the sooner this attempted intimidation is abandoned, the better it will be. It will have no such effect as that desired. The fruit it will bear will not be palatable to those who are planting the seed. The Democratic party are as much in earnest in this matter of voting as they are in fighting. They will no more have their *right to select their rulers*, in the way pointed out by law, interfered with, than they will have their patriotism, or desire to aid the Government in all constitutional modes to end this strife, questioned or doubted.

The time has not yet come when all constitutional safeguards can be disregarded and trampled upon without remonstrance or appeal; and those who are urging this course are enemies alike to the county and its best interests at this eventful period of its history. The reign of terror has passed away, never to return. Those who infringe upon the laws can be punished *by the law*, as they should be. The Courts are open, and all the machinery of justice ready and convenient. If traitors are known, there lies the road to their eradication. But let not the self-constituted exponents of all the patriotism in the land attempt to awaken the passions of an unthinking mob, or mislead those entrusted with power at this time. The Democratic party, by its devotion to the Constitution and the Union, at this crisis, can justly claim exemption from imputations upon the loyalty of its members, the patriotism and sincerity of its purposes in the future, and standing on that elevation, it proclaims that no intimidation, come it from what quarter it may, will be effectual in preventing a free discussion of all matters rightful and proper for public information at this time, nor prevent men from exercising all the rights which, as American citizens, they are entitled to under the Constitution.—*Constitutional Union.*

☞ A correspondent of the Hanover *Citizen*, in speaking of the ticket nominated by the Democratic Convention of this county, says:

The candidates of the Democracy are *all* good men and worthy of their positions, but there is one of whom I may particularly speak as deserving more than ordinary and passing notice. I mean our candidate for Assembly, Henry J. Myers, Esq., than whom a more fitting and deserving was never presented in this county for the public suffrage. Though *elected* last year he lost his seat—the facts connected with which are certainly familiar to the people of Adams—and now another opportunity has been afforded by his re-nomination to do justice to one of the most useful and best men of the county.—It is hoped that the unfair influences which operated against him last year will not be employed or made available in this campaign, and that the result of the contest will demonstrate the will of the Democracy of Adams to be fairly represented in the councils of the State. There is no better man than Mr. Myers, none more worthy of public confidence and support, and to claim his triumphant election is asking no more than is due him in common justice.

☞ Certain of the Republican leaders, in order to blindfold conservative men in their own party, assert that they have no sympathy with Abolitionism. Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* is one of these. But, to say the least, is it not *cool*? If they are and have *been in earnest in this profession*, their acts should show it. Take one fact into consideration.

The Democratic State Convention condemned Secessionism *and* Abolitionism.—Our County Convention did the same, by unanimously ratifying and endorsing the State resolutions. Both the isms are placed in their proper light—both held to be enemies of the country, because the sectional agitations of both have precipitated our once prosperous and happy land into all the horrors of a devastating and bloody civil war.

But how stands the case with the Republican Conventions? That held at Harrisburg, for the State, denounced Secessionism, *but not Abolitionism!* No; it directly gave "aid and comfort" to the latter, by applauding the notorious Abolitionist Wilmot, and insulting the patriotic Cowan.—The County Convention was no better. It warmly denounced Secession, but had not a word in condemnation of Abolition.

If Republican leaders and editors have no "sympathy with Abolition fanatics," why do they approve of the course of their Conventions, which do most unmistakably manifest such "sympathy?" The reason is plain: their "nigger is in the woodpile," but in order to induce conservative men to vote their tickets, they must blind them for the time into not seeing him.

The Democratic party is unalterably opposed to both, Secession and Abolition.—Thinking men, is not this position right?

"In truth, Congress legislated very little on the negro question."—*Sentinel.*

☞ This *is* news!—particularly to that large class of readers who felt sufficiently interested in the doings of Congress to read the proceedings daily, and who, from what they read, took up the idea that fully nine-tenths of the time of that *patriotic* body was wasted on the ubiquitous negro. These readers must either "cave," and make up their minds that they were all wrong in their understanding of the proceedings—or come to the conclusion that the notorious Tom Pepper, who was kicked out of the lower regions for lying, may have a rival yet.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* seems to be sick of the word "Abolition." He'll be very apt to be sicker of it yet. The infernal ism was conceived in iniquity, and the responsibility for its fruits of evil must be borne by those who have given it "aid and comfort." "Secession and Abolition must both go down," is the voice of the people. Republican leaders and editors begin to appreciate this swelling voice, and hence tremble before it.

☞ Gen. C. P. Stone has been released from Fort Lafayette.

DRAFTING.

How it is Done.—The Governors of the States are ordered forthwith, to proceed to furnish their respective quotas of the 300,000 militia called for by the President, and to appoint commandants and designate rendezvous. They are also ordered to *cause an enrollment to be made forthwith*, by the Assessors of the several counties.

When the enrollment is completed, it is to be filed in the offices of the Sheriffs of the several counties. The Governor is then to appoint a commissioner for each county to superintend the draft and decide upon exemptions. These cases are specified.—Exemptions for physical disability will not be allowed, unless it unfits the claimant for a period of more than thirty days, and it must be certified by a Surgeon to be appointed in each county for the purpose. Within *ten days* of the filing of the lists of enrollment the draft is to be made by the Sheriff of the county, who is to publicly place in a Jury-wheel a separately folded ballot for each name on the list, and when they are all in, a person to be appointed by the Commissioner, is to draw, blindfolded, a number of ballots, equal to the quota of the county.

Subsequent paragraphs of the regulations provide for the publication of the list, furnishing substitutes, &c., and the assembling of drafted men within five days after they are drawn.—*Spirit of Times.*

From the Adams Sentinel of Wednesday.

Volunteering is practically stopped, and drafting will soon begin. Full instructions have been given by the War Department as to the mode. This week, the U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Hon. Wm. Millward, will appoint one person in each township in this county to enroll the names of all able bodied residents of the township, between 18 and 45 years of age—marking the names of those now in the military service. He will, at as early a day as possible, return his list to the Commissioner of Enrollment for the county, to be appointed by the Governor, who will thereupon hear and decide claims for exemption. When these are disposed of, a *calculation will be made* of the proportion of each township to the whole quota of the county, under the call recently made, and those townships which have sent out their full proportion of volunteers will escape the draft, while from those which have not sent any, or have failed to furnish their full proportion, a draft will be made for their proportion. The drafted men will be notified, and in five days thereafter will assemble in Gettysburg, preparatory to being taken to camp. Substitutes will be received from those who furnish them.

A Provost Marshal General for the State is to be appointed, who will have a Deputy in each county, with sufficient military power to enforce the draft, should resistance be offered. It is supposed the drafted men will be in the field by Oct. 1.

HOW THE DRAFT IS TO BE MADE.

We take the following from a New York letter dated August 18:

Some days ago a number of gentlemen, interested in enlistments and acting in harmony with the Union Defence Committee, went to Washington with a view to consult with Secretary Stanton in regard to certain features of the conscription. These gentlemen have returned to the city, and report that not only is Mr. Stanton, but the President also, anxious that the draft should be executed in such manner as will occasion the least inconvenience to the people. The draft probably will not be an indiscriminate one. A distinction will be drawn between persons who have families dependent upon them and persons who have no such incumbrances; and, in regard to substitutes, the statement that the Napoleonic system will be adopted, is substantially correct: that is to say, "the price of the substitute will be fixed by government, and any man by paying $200 or $300, will be permitted to remain at home. The amount will be offered by the government as a bounty, which will fill the ranks of the Union armies immediately. In the course of a few days it is believed that an order will be issued from the War Department giving the weight of authority to these suggestions."

THE COMING DRAFT.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Times, writing under date of Wednesday, says:

Mr. Stanton stated to-day that the order for drafting to fill up the old regiments would be enforced without fail by the 1st of September. The old regiments which have not been recruited up to the full strength before that time will at once be filled by draft. This matter has only been delayed thus long from a desire to have the old regiments filled up with men whose term of service would last as long as the rest of the regiments. Men drafted into old regiments can only be held for nine months, while the rest of the regiment is, of course, held for the full term of enlistment.

Time when Drafting will Begin.—The time indicated as the day upon which the draft shall take place is Wednesday, the 3d of September, instead of Monday, the 1st, as stated in the order of the Secretary of War. This has been explained by a telegram from Washington, received since the publication of the order. So says the Boston Traveler.

☞ Ever since the war broke out, all who sympathise with Abolitionism have been appealing against further party feeling, and advocating the breaking up of political lines. Yet what do we see? Democrats every day thrust out of place and rabid Republicans put in their positions. The most exciting questions constantly agitated by Congress while it was in session, and the people called on to sustain them or be denounced as disloyal. A pure Democrat receives no more favor from the party in power than if he was a citizen of another clime. So bitter has been the extent of party feeling, and so anxious the Republicans to monopolize every office in the country, that even the pettiest Democratic post master has been removed.

We charge it upon the Republican leaders and presses that they have done more to keep up party spirit in the country and to divide the people of the North than all other causes. Instead of retaining good men in their positions, and directing their whole attention to the crushing out of the rebellion, they have done everything to irritate Democrats, and drive them from their friendship. Let us hear nothing more from them about doing away with parties until they give some evidence of their sincerity.—*Erie Observer.*

☞ The two Democratic papers at Chambersburg have been consolidated, and we have now in their stead the "*Valley Spirit and Times*"—an eight-page sheet, ably edited and beautifully printed. The new arrangement will prove a good one in many respects, both to the party and the proprietors. We wish the establishment the largest degree of prosperity.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

This notorious Abolition disunionist is still running at large and spitting treason in the very face of the government in open day, and disseminating his treasonable doctrines all over New England with perfect impunity, whilst Democrats are being arrested daily upon mere suspicion and imprisoned in Forts, without even the semblance of a justifiable charge upon which to base their arrest. The following extracts are taken from a speech recently delivered by Wendell Phillips, at Abington, Massachusetts. Has anything half so treasonable ever been uttered by a Democrat in the State of Pennsylvania?

"The Government fights to preserve slavery, *and therefore it fights in vain. Mr. Lincoln is waging a political war.* It is politics that stand out in every act of Mr. Lincoln and his Generals. The slaves who sought refuge in General Butler's lines, in New Orleans, were given up to satisfy the demands that this be made a political war. The President is more afraid of Kentucky this day than he is of the whole Northern portion of the nation. * * * If Mr. Lincoln believed in the North and liberty he would let the army act upon the principle of, and fight for liberty, *but he evidently believes in the South.* * * * The speaker did not say that McClellan was a traitor; *but, he did say that, so far, he could not have done more to help traitors than he had done.*—The people need not fear for Richmond.—McClellan will not take it. He (Mr. Phillips) looked upon the present war, conducted without a reasonable object, *as a total loss of blood and treasure. Better the South should go to-day than lose another life to prolong the war upon the present detestable policy.*"

* * * "*As long as you keep the present turtle at the head of the Government, you make a fit with one hand and rip it with the other.*"

Again in the same speech we have the following:

"The speaker knew Mr. Lincoln. He had, while in Washington, taken his measure. *He is a first-rate second-rate man; that is all. A mere conveniency.* And he is honestly waiting, like any other broomstick, for the people to take hold of him and sweep Slavery out of the nation. Democracy is lifting up its fangs, and another Congress will not have the same amount of Republican and honest sentiment in it that the last had. Nothing less than a baptism of blood to cry in anguish for a corporate idea at the head of the army can save us. Lincoln is as good as the people of the North want him. In years gone by, in yonder grove, the Whigs fired cannon to smother the voices from the stand then occupied by the speaker, and what is the result? The sons of those Whigs now fill graves in Chickahominy swamps. LET THIS UNION BE DISSOLVED, IN GOD'S NAME, AND THE CORNER-STONE OF A NEW ONE BE LAID, ON WHICH SHALL BE ENGRAVED FOREVER: 'EQUALITY IN A POLITICAL SENSE FOR EVERY MAN WHO IS BORN IN THE WORLD.'"

We would like to know what peculiar license or privilege this man Phillips can have to authorize him thus to spout out his treason. Is it because he is an abolitionist? A couple of printer boys connected with a Democratic newspaper office, issue a handbill for colored recruits, when the proprietors are immediately arrested and sent to Washington under a military escort.—*Where is Secretary Stanton?*—*Spirit of Times.*

☞ LET IT NEVER BE FORGOTTEN, that the Republican members of the Senate at Harrisburg, in March last, voted the use of the Senate Hall to the notorious Abolition disunionist, WENDELL PHILLIPS, for the purpose of delivering one of his characteristic harangues, denunciatory of the Constitution and the good and wise men who established this beneficent Government. To the eternal credit of the Democratic members, (the minority,) be it said, that they voted unanimously against the resolution.

An application for the Hall of the House for Phillips had been previously made, but it was voted down—29 yeas to 37 nays—BUSHEY NOT VOTING! "Stick a pin there!"

SENATOR COWAN.

Senator Cowan, who was insulted by the recent Abolition Convention at Harrisburg, was elected as a Republican, but refused to be the tool of New England Abolitionism.—He is a conservative man, and for this reason was passed over in silence, while the old disunionist and abolitionist Wilmot, received a hearty endorsement. On the recent proposition to split up States for emancipation, Mr. Cowan said:

"The only way the Union could be restored was that every part should enjoy its rights.—In any other we could not succeed. He looked upon *the scheme to thrust emancipation* down the throats of the South in the same light as the attempt of the South to thrust slavery on the North. He wanted to make friends with the South, and not to make weapons against us. The country was not to be saved by initiating legislation and schemes in favor of the negro, but by war against the rebellion and kindness to loyal people. He believed the system of legislation pursued here brought us to the condition we are now in and massed the enemy against us. Where is now the great army? And shall we go on fighting as if we were the Abolition party fighting against the pro-slavery party?"

The Convention at Harrisburg could endorse an abolitionist and disunionist, but not a conservative Union man.—*York Press.*

☞ Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* was a member of that Convention, and voted for the resolution endorsing the Abolitionist Wilmot and slighting the Conservative Cowan. Was not this an expression of "fellow-feeling for the fanatical Abolitionists?" Let our neighbor clear up this vote of his, or acknowledge the Abolition "corn."

☞ Whilst loud mouthed Republican demagogues pretend to deprecate "party," they manifest the most decided *partizan* spirit in all their doings. So fiendish are some of them, that they invoke prisons for and mob violence upon citizens and neighbors who are guilty of no other "crime" than that of adhering to Democratic principles—principles at *all* times in unison with the Constitution and the Union formed by the fathers of the Revolution. But whilst they act thus outrageously towards Democrats, how is it with their own party? One fact will be a sufficient comment. *Every man who has received an appointment in connection with the Draft for this county is a Republican!*

Without complaining in regard to the men selected, we do say, and every reasonable man will say with us, that a party which acts thus exclusively in its own behalf, should, for very shame's sake, cease upbraiding Democrats for standing by their party.

☞ The Post Office Department is overrun with applications for confirmations as Assistant Postmasters, to avoid drafting.—How many of these applicants are Democrats? What have our Republican brawlers to say about this?—nothing.—*Hanover Citizen.*

Release of Prisoners.—Colonel Michael Corcoran, Lieutenant Colonel Wilcox, Colonel Bowman and Major Vogdes have at length been released by the rebels, and are now in Washington. This will be good news to the many friends of these noble patriots.

☞ CIRCUS! CIRCUS!—Gardner & Hemming's Circus will re-visit Gettysburg on Tuesday, Sept. 9th. A rare treat in that line may be expected. Come one—come all! Adv. next week.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE DRAFT FOR ADAMS COUNTY.—The Marshal of the Eastern District of this State has appointed JOHN PICKING, Esq., of East Berlin, Deputy Marshal for the county of Adams, to superintend the enrollment of persons subject to militia duty. Mr. Picking has appointed the following subordinates to make the assessments, who are to enter upon their duties to-day and complete their work in four days:

Gettysburg, Jacob Aughinbaugh.
Cumberland, Charles B. Polley, Wm. G. Black.
Hamiltonban, Chas. F. Hinkle, Chas. Sefton.
Liberty, Peter Krady.
Freedom, Daniel Plank, John Cunningham.
Germany, Rufus Duttera.
Union, Samuel P. Young.
Mountjoy, William Young.
Mountpleasant, A. W. Staub, J. E. Tawney.
Conowago, Francis Krichten.
Berwick tp., John Lightner.
Berwick bor., Henry Kobler.
Oxford, Jer. Diehl.
Hamilton,
Reading, Moses M. Neely.
Straban, George Boyer, Eden Norris.
Tyrone, Isaac Kuns.
Huntington, Cyrus G. Beals.
Latimore, Anthony K. Myers.
Menallen, John Burkholder, Wm. B. Wilson.
Butler, Nash G. Camp.
Franklin, Hiram Mickley, Jacob Fulweiler.

We are told that Col. R. C. SWOPE, of Fairfield, is to be appointed Commissioner to superintend the Draft, and Dr. CHARLES HORNER, of this place, Examining Surgeon.

It is said, too, that the number of men required of this county by the Draft will be about 1,200, provided the call for 32,000 from the State to fill up the old Regiments be immediately made. Should it not be made, the number required of the county would be between 800 and 900.

COURT was in session but three days. The following cases were disposed of:

COMMON PLEAS.

Abel T. Wright, Administrator of Samuel Harlan, deceased, vs. John Harlan. Summons in ejectment. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff for possession of premises, to be released on payment of $722 by Defendant. Motion for new trial.

Reigel, Baird & Co. vs. David Schwartz.—This case involved the validity of a judgment given by Fritchey & Crouse to David Schwartz. After argument, the Court awarded about $1200 to Defendant, leaving a balance of $200 for future disposition.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs. S. E. Welcher. Indictment for Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to one year in Eastern penitentiary.

Com. vs. Jacob Yost. Indictment for Larceny. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to three month's imprisonment in County Jail.

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.—Private John Wilson, of Captain Chrisman's Company, died in the Clinburn Hospital, Washington. He was wounded in the Battle of Fair Oaks, and was conveyed to Washington, where he died on the 24th of July. He was recovering from his wounds, but took diptheria, from which he died. His age was about 26 years.

☞ We learn that Capt. Bailey has at last been reported as killed, from the fact of his having never been heard from since the battle of Monday before Richmond.

A number of non-commissioned officers have been sent out to recruit to fill up companies before Richmond. Among them are Samuel Young, of Capt Bailey's company and Howard Longwell, New York Zouaves. Mr. Young says they need about 20 to fill up their quota; and his errand is to recruit for that purpose. Adjutant Stewart has been elected Captain of the Company; Lieut. Sadler, First Lieutenant; and Sergeant H. N. Minnigh, Second Lieutenant. The members of the Company who were prisoners at Richmond, have been exchanged, and have returned to camp.—*Sentinel.*

☞ Sergeant James Lashell left this place on Thursday evening with 25 recruits for the Anderson Troop. They went to Carlisle.

☞ Capt. Shipley's Company left Harrisburg for Washington yesterday week. The Company was, we believe, filled up to the requisite number with men recruited in Philadelphia, and to whom the two Lieutenants were given.

☞ In the list of members of the Harrisburg Bona Guards, who have just gone into service, we notice the names of Thaddeus Hildebrand, of Adams county, and Louis Heilecker, of Gettysburg.

☞ Mr. Daniel D. Bailey, of York, (formerly of Pennsylvania College,) died at Baltimore, a few days ago, from a wound received in one of the battles before Richmond.

☞ W. W. Hammersly, of Allentown, formerly of this place, has been appointed Lieut. Col. of the 128th Regiment, composed of companies from Berks and Lehigh counties.

☞ It was stated in Court, the other day, that a petition had been sent to the Governor, praying the appointment of a Prothonotary for this county, in place of Capt. J. F. Bailey, who, it is generally conceded, was killed in one of the seven days' battles before Richmond.

☞ Our friend Samuel March, of old Democratic Reading, made us a present, some days since, of a basket of apples, better than which we had not seen during the season. Of the "early ripe" variety, they were not only large, but most delicious. He has our earnest thanks.

And so has another kind friend, H. B. Cromer, of Cumberland, for a similar favor—a basket of very fine apples, "hard to beat."

☞ The Abolitionists may howl, their Black Republican supporters may shriek, and both may unite in anathematizing the Democratic party, but no power they can wield can change its position, which is immovable; or defeat it, because, built upon truth, it is invincible.

☞ The rear of General McClellan's army crossed the Chickahominy shortly after noon on Monday. General Porter's division arrived at Newport News the same day and encamped near that point. The dispatches state that the whole movement of the army was conducted in perfect order, and without incident or accident of importance.

NO USE FOR THEM.—A letter from Port Royal, South Carolina, in the Baltimore American, says: "About 75,000 stand of arms have been sent to this department from the North since last fall—what they were intended for it is hard to say, but an order has come for 50,000 and they will be sent North in a few days."—It is evident that somebody has made calculations wide of the mark. Another fact of interest is stated in a private letter received from New Haven, which says, "about a hundred and fifty of Hunter's Negro brigade had deserted, carrying off the fine rifled muskets with which they had been armed, uniforms, equipments, &c."

Ex-President Buchanan.—Ex-President Buchanan, it is now stated, has resolved not to leave "Wheatland" to reside upon the new farm, near Downington, lately purchased by himself and Col. Baker.

LATEST ARMY NEWS.

A portion of the Philadelphia and New York press teems with details of certain movements of the army of Virginia, and at the same time it is asserted that United States Marshal Murray had received peremptory orders from the War Department to suppress all journals and to arrest every editor guilty of publishing "contraband army news." Up to the latest date no engagement had taken place, and no disaster was reported; while the movements in progress were regarded as conservative, and tending to a concentration of the available forces in Virginia.

It is reported that Stonewall Jackson, with a large force, has been threatening Pope's army, and that the latter has fallen back across the Rappahannock. There has been some fighting, but not on a large scale. Col. Coulter, of the Pa. 11th Regiment, is among the killed. The New York *Commercial* has information that a junction of the forces of McClellan, Pope and Burnside has been effected, at Aquia Creek. A heavy battle was expected yesterday.

Clarksville, Tenn., with its garrison of two hundred men, has been surrendered to the Confederates without a battle. The Federal officers and men were paroled.

Fort Donelson has been abandoned by the Federal forces. The telegram states that a large Confederate force was approaching the fort, which is now considered as of little use, as there is but thirty inches of water in the river.

A dispatch from Williamsburg indicates that a portion of Gen. McClellan's army is yet on the peninsula.

A number of correspondents have arrived in Washington from Gen. Pope's army, having been ordered to leave the lines.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The War Department has issued the following important general orders:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Aug. 15.

General Ord rs. No. 107.—First.—Officers of the regular army, will, as a general rule, receive leaves of *absence to accept the rank* of colonel in volunteer regiments, but not lower grades. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be discharged on receiving commissions in volunteer regiments.

Second.—The oath of allegience will not be administered to any person against his own will. It must in all cases be a voluntary act on his part. Nor will any compulsory parole of honor be received, but oaths taken and paroles given to avoid arrest, detention, imprisonment or expulsion, are voluntary or free acts, and cannot be regarded as compulsory. All persons guilty of violating *such oaths or paroles* will be punished according to the laws and usages of war.

Third.—The laws of the United States and the general laws of war authorize, in certain cases, the seizure and conversion of private property for the subsistence, transportation and other uses of the army; but this must be distinguished from pillage, and the taking of property for public purposes is very different from its conversion to private uses.

All property lawfully taken from the enemy or from the inhabitants of any enemy's country, *instantly becomes public property*, and must be used and accounted for as such. The 52d Article of War authorizes the penalty of death for pillage or plundering, and other articles authorize severe punishments for any officer or soldier who shall sell, embezzle, misapply, or waste military stores, or who shall permit the waste or misapplication of any such public property. The penalty is the same, whether the offense be committed in our own or in an enemy's territory.

Fourth.—All property, public or private, taken from alleged enemies, must be *inventoried and duly accounted for.* If the property taken claimed as private, receipts must be given to such claimants or their agents.

Officers will be held strictly accountable for all property taken by them or by their authority, and it must be returned for, the same as any other public property.

Fifth.—When foraging parties are sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer of such party will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and will make a true report of all property taken.

Sixth.—No officer or soldier will, without authority, leave his colors and ranks to take private property, or to enter a private house for that purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and an officer who permits them is equally guilty as the actual pillager.

Seventh.—Commanding officers of armies and corps will be held responsible for the execution of these orders in their respective commands.

By command of Major General Halleck, General in Chief of the Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

☞ Indianapolis correspondents of the Cincinnati press state that the Confederates are entering the State of Kentucky at several different points, and have already captured Somerset, which they hold. They were also moving on Glasgow, and threatened Bowling Green. The Confederate General Kirby Smith, at the head of a large force, is moving towards Cumberland Gap. The Confederate plan is to cut the Federal line of supplies, and thus compel the evacuation of the Gap. General G. W. Morgan has retired with part of his force to Barbourville to hold that place, and demands reinforcements.

Harrisburg, August 21st.—By orders received from the War Department, Surgeon General Smith is directed to instruct the surgeons to examine persons subject to draft, with reference to their ability to fight and do other duty, and that only. Under this order those claiming exemption on account of various disorders will stand but a poor chance. Surgeons will be at once selected for the various counties, and sworn to perform their duty without fear or favor. No certificates of physicians or affidavits of disease by the person afflicted will be regarded by the examining surgeon.

WAR FEELING IN ILLINOIS.—The Adjutant General having received a dispatch asking permission to recruit a company, sent back the following reply:

"Hold on—we are overrun with applications—the whole State is going into camp." Thirty thousand volunteers are now ready on the first call, and twenty thousand are already offered on the second call; he has permission to accept them all for three years and no drafting will be necessary in the State.

☞ The Democrats in every county in this State, and indeed all over the North, are going ahead in a quiet and straightforward manner, making their nominations for the fall elections. The hue and cry of "rebel sympathizer," "Breckinridger," &c., does not seem to disturb them in the least.

The Stamp Currency.—The first delivery of postage currency was made in Washington on Monday in exchange for coin. A dispatch says that parties offering coin in exchange will have the preference at the Treasury Department.

☞ On the 10th instant the barn of Henry Franck, in Carroll county, Md., was destroyed by fire, with its contents.

DEMOCRATS, DON'T KNUCKLE.

Not a Republican paper that we have read since the commencement of this war, but has been constantly hurling the charge of treason at the Democratic party, and even on our streets the contemptible cravens who were too cowardly to enlist, stand up and charge honest Democrats with being "traitors" and "secessionists." It is high time that this libelous talk was stopped, and these Abolition disunionists should not be permitted to shield their heads from the just retribution of an outraged people, and justify their own damnable treason, by charging Democrats with disloyalty. No: if they have sunken so low in the depths of human degradation, that their past history does not rebuke them, the *determined front of the Democracy should.* This is no time for men of honest principle to knuckle and give under.—It is not the time for men of noble purpose to cower.

From Mason's and Dixon's line to the Northern boundary of Maine, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is not the least record of any Democrat being in favor of "letting the Union slide," and we defy any of these Abolition editors or street haranguers to show us a line or a single sentence, wherein a Northern Democrat has been or is now, in favor of a dissolution of the Union, while the written record of the Abolition disunionists of the North stands as a living monument to testify to the guilt of the party, and the impartial historian will hand down to future generations, as an object of scorn and contempt, their infamous heresies that have done so much to dismember the American Government.—*Watchman.*

☞ In excitable times like these, mobs are a dangerous resort for the redress of wrongs—and they are always criminal. If one political party resorts to them, for the redress of grievances, another will also. The result will be a general destruction of property, loss of life, insecurity, and universal lawlessness—a state of anarchy, bloodshed and destruction. Every proper man is a law-abiding man, and whoever purposely violates the law is an enemy to community and the welfare of the public. Mobs cannot advance any cause, but necessarily retard its progress, and in every case benefit alone the interests of those against whom they are directed. They are conducive only of wrong, and give encouragement to out-lawry of every description. They induce and develope all evil passions, and are destructive of all rights of property and the personal safety of men, woman and children. Every lover of his country and his race is directly interested in preventing and punishing them. He who does not obey the law is scarcely entitled to its protection, though he may receive it, and they who encourage its violation must not be surprised if those they injure or cause to be injured will wreak vengeance in the same lawless form.—*Canton Democrat.*

☞ The vast majority of the American people are determined to stand by the Constitution and defend it, with blood and treasure, against Northern and Southern foes. They are determined that the victory in this war shall be the victory of the Constitution and the laws, and to that end they are determined that the Constitution shall be respected, as Washington taught, and as all the long line of patriots down to the present day have taught. The Constitution is the Union. The triumph of one is the triumph of the other. Let every man then diligently study each proposal of radicalism, and if he finds in it an attack on the Constitution, he may regard it as an attack on the Union. To strike one is to strike both. To defend one is to defend both, and the only loyal defenders of the Union to-day are those who defend the Constitution against that "irregular opposition" which Washington pointed out, and also against those "specious pretexts" which he foretold, classed with the plans of open traitors.

Enrollment of Negroes in Massachusetts.—Boston, August 18.—The Attorney General of this State, in a letter on the subject of the enrollment of the colored citizens, says in conclusion:—"The authorities of Massachusetts have no more right to diminish its quota of troops by refusing to enroll black men than they would have to reduce the age at which the obligation of military service terminates from forty-five to forty years. The only possible question now open is whether colored men are citizens of Massachusetts, which no one, I presume, will have the hardihood to deny, inasmuch as they are tax-payers, voters, jurors, eligible to office; and there is no inequality founded upon distinction of race known to our laws."

Courage.—Mere physical insensibility to danger does not constitute courage. Nearly all brave men are finely organized, and therefore of nervous temperament. Cæsar was nervous, so was Bonaparte, and so was Nelson. The Duke of Wellington saw a man turn pale as he marched up to a battery. "That," said he, "is a brave man; he knows his danger, but faces it."

☞ Greeley says that the fighting men of this party, who have never smelt battle, number 900,000. More shame for them, but the draft will operate on *some of these* windy patriots. Instead of staying at home and making mischief by denouncing loyal Democrats as "secessionists," they will have to face and fight the real secessionists—an earnest work, and of a very different sort from that they have been engaged in for the last year or more.—*Reading Gazette.*

☞ The Conneautville *Courier* says that it heard of a man, who to avoid being drafted, went to the Post Office and was sworn in as deputy P. M. We'll bet that that man is a rampant Abolitionist, and calls every man a "sympathizer with traitors," who does not worship the nigger as much as he does.

☞ Mr. Buchanan recently stated that the Union soldiers would soon "die off like rotton sheep." That is the meaning of the title "O. R. S." now applied to him.—*Republican paper.*

The above is a lie from the whole cloth—Mr. BUCHANAN never having used any such language in his life. On the contrary, he has contributed more to the comfort and support of our Union soldiers than all his abolition slanderers comuined.

At Home.—Senator Cowan returned home on Friday last, looking hale and hearty.—Mr. Cowan don't speak in too flattering language of the radicals in Congress. He thinks the course pursued by the Abolitionists and their co-adjutors is a poor way to redeem our ravished and almost ruined country.—*Republican.*

☞ The provost marshal of Leavenworth has ordered the citizens en masse to arm themselves for military duty, in consequence of the appearance of a large body of Confederates in Jackson county, Mo.

☞ The Democrats of Franklin county will nominate their ticket on the 2d of Oct.

☞ The editors of the *Patriot & Union* have been released.