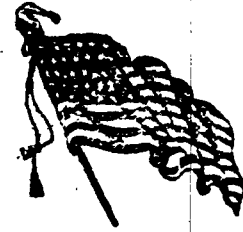


The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States—the union of hands—
The Union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SILNKER,
OF YORK COUNTY.

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

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Gen. A. H. COFFMAN, Somerset co.

Senator,
WILLIAM McSHARRY, Esq., Littlestown.

Assembly,
HENRY J. MYLERS, Esq., Tyrone tp.

District Attorney,
WM. A. DUNCAN, Esq., Gettysburg.

Commissioner,
JACOB EPPLEMAN, Esq., Gettysburg.

Director of the Poor,
JACOB M. BOLLINGER, Union tp.

Anditor,
JOSEPH H. SHIRMAN, Hamilton tp.

County Surveyor,
JOHN C. BRINKHOFF, Strasban tp.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION TO RE-ASSEMBLE.

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Adams county, held at the house of Charles Will, in Gettysburg, on Wednesday last, it was

Resolved, That the Delegates composing the County Convention of the 11th of August last, be requested to re-assemble, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, INST., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Prothonotary and a candidate for Coroner. Every Delegate is expected to be present. By order of the Committee,
J. BRINKHOFF, Chairman.
Wm. S. HILDEBRAND, Secretary.
Sept. 22, 1862.

THE CONSTITUTION!

GRAND MASS MEETING!

The True Friends of the Constitution and the Union Aroused!

On Wednesday last a very large number of the citizens of the county assembled in the Court-house, in this place, to celebrate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States—that Constitution under which our family of States lived so happily and so prosperously together for nearly three quarters of a century. We were absent at the time having gone to the scene of conflict beyond Boonsboro, but are told that the meeting was large beyond expectation, crowding the spacious Court-room to its utmost capacity, whilst the frequent manifestations of earnest attachment to the Constitution and the old Union were enthusiastic and heart-cheering. All agreed that it was a glorious demonstration, inasmuch as it unmistakably attested the deep hold which the charter of our liberties, stamped by the sires of the Revolution, has upon the hearts of the honest people of Adams.

A friend has furnished us the following interesting notice of the proceedings of the meeting:

In response to the call of the Democratic County Committee, the Democrats and friends of the Constitution and Union in Adams county, met in large numbers at the Court-house, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. All portions of the county were represented. Young, old, and all, among the most respectable and influential citizens of the county, assembled to unite in the celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Upon the ringing of the bell, the large Court Room was completely filled—every seat was occupied and many were obliged to stand throughout the proceedings in the aisles.

On motion of Jacob Brinkerhoff, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Joshua L. Shoen, Esq., a veteran Democrat, to the Chair, and the following persons as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries: Vice-Presidents, John Lynch, Francis Will, John Lilly, Henry Myers, Peter Neiderer, Henry Kuhn, John Hines, Joseph E. Hines, Henry Wolf, Amos Lefferer, William S. Wiltchorn, Charles Robert, Samuel Thomas, H. D. Watters, Geo. Mackley; Secretaries, John Dellone, John A. Wierman, Benjamin J. Reed, Anthony Shultz, John L. Smith, Henry Ling, Howard Dix, Wm. McClean, Samuel Jackson.

On motion of H. J. Myers, Esq., it was resolved that the Constitution of the United States be read. Whereupon, by invitation, J. Harvey White, Esq., proceeded, in a distinct voice, to read that important and precious instrument. It is well that the people should be made familiar with its provisions. Yes, to have it put into their minds and written upon their hearts, so that they may guard vigilantly and sternly against infractions of its spirit or letter. Never can it be in safer hands than with the Democratic party. It is their province, peculiarly now, to oppose the beginning of violations of it as well by the party in power as by the Rebels in arms, and to demand from all the officers of our Government a faithful and scrupulous adherence to it.

The reading of the charter of our liberties was listened to with profound attention and respect by the entire audience, such as true patriots can give it. It is to be hoped that the few Republicans present profited by what they heard. Strange that not more of them are willing to be ranked among the true friends of the Constitution and the Union.

The reading of the Constitution was followed by the delivery of a written address by Wm. McSharry, Esq.

The author traced the history of the establishment of our Government and the adoption of the Constitution—referring to the minds of the audience back to the difficulties and trials

by which the founders of the Government were beset, and portraying in chaste and forcible language the inevitable fruits of their labors. The speaker gained the undivided attention of his auditors for his subject and his most interesting treatment of it. Will may the people be proud of such a man as a candidate for their representation in the State Senate. Their constitutional rights and liberties will be safely guarded in his place and by his voice. The speaker was enthusiastically applauded. The Address was such as to disarm the Republicans of their partisan hostility—no sentiment expressed is open to any censure from any patriotic citizen, Republican or Democrat. Fanaticism at the North and Rebellion in the South, were held up by the speaker for condemnation as co-operating in the guilty purpose of subverting the Constitution, the safeguard of our liberties, and overthrowing our Government.

The speaker retired, we are satisfied, with the regret of all, that his address had not been more extended.

Wm. McClean, Esq., adverted to the large assembly of Democrats as evincing their pure and unswerving fealty to the Constitution and the Union, and proposed three cheers for the Constitution, the Union, Gen. McClean and the Army, which were given, the entire audience rising, with a tremendous fervor. After which, on motion, the meeting adjourned. Thus have the Democrats of Adams arisen in their dignity and shown how incomparably superior they are to their bitter and ungenerous Republican opponents and how malicious their slanders and ill-tellers are.

Let Republicans hold such a meeting if they can. Democrats do not meet to denounce their neighbors, and to print about law higher than the Constitution. The Constitution as it is and the Union as they are good enough for them—and there they are determined to uphold against all enemies and at all hazards.

VISIT TO A BATTLE-FIELD.

On Tuesday morning we left home, with a view to visit the battle field of Sunday, between Middletown and Boonsboro. We reached it on Thursday morning, and found the rebel dead still unburied. The sight was horrible, and well calculated to impress the mind with the awful character of war. We saw some forty or fifty of these bodies, all bloated and mortifying, and several of them black as negroes. (This was on the right. The field on the left we had not time to visit, but understood that there were several hundred rebel dead there. The Federal dead were buried immediately after the fight. What the loss was on either side we could not find out with any degree of accuracy. It was all guess work—as we are now convinced most of the telegraphic dispatches in regard to battles are. The churches at Middletown were full of our wounded, and many were being conveyed to Frederick in ambulances. The rebel wounded were left by dozens. The correspondent of the New York Times estimates the loss in killed and wounded on each side at 2,000. This may be nearer correct than any other estimate we have seen, but we believe it still too high. The rebel dead, we are told, were buried on Thursday.

Upon reaching the top of the mountain, towards Boonsboro, our ears were greeted with the most terrific cannonading. A battle, the heat of the war, was in progress, in the neighborhood of Sharpsburg. We hurried forward, and soon, from an elevation, had a full view of the fight, although some five or six miles distant. In the afternoon our curiosity led us in the direction of the battle, and in the course of an hour or more we found ourselves, under the guidance of a gentleman connected with the ambulance corps, within a few hundred yards of our guns, and about the same distance from the battle-field of the morning, covered, we were told, by thousands of dead and wounded. Whilst in the act of starting for this scene, just over the brow of the hill, McClellan's guns immediately in front of us opened most vigorously, which soon brought a response from the other side, in the shape of a number of ugly shells, several of which cut their way through the trees within fifty yards of our position, when we concluded the place was not healthy, and left. From this time until night the fighting continued most desperately, and the cannonading did not altogether cease until an hour after dark. The chances we thought in favor of McClellan, but the oldest and best soldiers pronounced it the most stubborn fight they ever engaged in. A captain of artillery said to us, "we are driving them, but it is like driving a nail into a stone." No battle on the Peninsula compared with it in desperate fighting or destruction.

We left the neighborhood about the time the fire ceased, and, with the echo of deafening artillery and musketry still ringing in our ears, we could not repress the thought that an awful responsibility rests upon the shoulders of those sectional bigots and demagogues who, when the difficulty might have been settled without bloodshed, shouted, "no compromise!" "no compromise!"

The particulars of the battle will be found in another column.

That Gen. McClellan enjoys the fullest confidence of the army, need no longer be questioned. His presence is everywhere greeted by the soldiers with cheers upon cheers, the warmth of which attests how heartily he is admired. The hostility manifested towards him by stay-at-home "patriots" is very well understood to be political—a fact which was clearly brought home to the comprehension of a number of bigoted Republicans on Sunday week, when several regiments of cavalry visited this place. Every "foetus" that was thrown out against McClellan was so promptly rebuked by the war-worn soldiers as to cause the partizan fault-finders to retire with very large "heas in their ears."

We verily believe that there are plenty of "no-party" demagogues who desire Gen. McClellan's defeat, supposing that such a result would forever put him out of the way of political advancement. With them the Union is really nothing—political power is everything—and they only steal the name of "Union" with the view of humbugging honest and unsuspecting people into aiding them in their efforts to retain power.

We have been told several times, that Mr. McPherson has denied, privately, that he voted for an Abolition measure in Congress. Did he not vote for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia for one? When his organs here answer this question, we shall have more of the same sort to ask.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNION POSTPONED.—The Communion previously announced for yesterday in the German Reformed Church, has been postponed for two weeks—that is, to Sunday, Oct. 5th. Preparatory exercises on Saturday previous. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. Bucher, is now absent, leading his services to our wounded soldiers at Keedysville—as which point, he writes, there are some six or seven thousand.

A report reached this on Saturday that the 87th Reg. P. V., had been captured beyond Beverly, Va., having been surrounded by a largely superior force. We hope the rumor will prove only a rumor. Capt. Adair's Company, of this place, is attached to this Regiment.

P. S.—On Saturday evening we received a letter from a member of that Regiment, dated Sept. 16th, at Webster, Taylor co., Va., from which we infer that the rumored capture is untrue. On Friday night they burned their tents, &c., at Fort Elkwater, and after a three days' march, reached Webster.

Hon. D. Ziegler, of this place, on visiting the battle-field of Sunday, on the South Mountain, picked up close by a dead rebel officer, a Gun Blunderbuss, marked in types as follows: "H. M. Herrick, Co. C, 13 Reg. N. Y. V." It is marked thus in four places. The Judge requests us to make this note, with the hope that it will reach the attention of the owner, and if not that of some relative. It might prove a relic highly prized.

The Union Relief Association of Mrs. Eyster's Female Institute, aided by a generous box, have forwarded to the Battle-field, one box containing several packages of lint and compresses, and 300 yards of bandage; one to Hagerstown, containing 200 yards of bandage, 300 compresses and several packages of lint; also one box of delicacies, containing 3 papers of corn-starch, 3 do. farina, 1 do. gelatine, 1 do. sugar, 1 do. nutmeg, 1 box of figs, 2 lbs. prunes, 4 do. farina crackers, 3 do. tea, 10 do. white sugar, 2 bottles of blackberry cordial, 1 do. blackberry vinegar, 1 do. Malted wine, 1 do. currant wine, 2 do. cod-liver oil, 3 sheets of peach butter, 6 sheets of dried apples, 4 do. peaches, 6 do. cherries, 2 do. blackberries, 1 do. raspberries, 1 do. lemons, 5 cans of peaches, 1 do. peach butter, 1 do. peach marmalade, 3 do. apple butter, 1 do. jelly, 3 do. tomatoes, 10 tin-buckets of jelly, 14 do. lemons, 2 cakes chocolate, 3 do. tarts, 1 do. d. shirts, 6 circular cushions, 1 cake of mutton tallow, 7 pieces coarse soap, 7 do. fine soap, 5 doz. rusk, 4 do. Maryland biscuit.

Capt. Bailey's Company was in the battle of South Mountain, between Middletown and Boonsboro, on yesterday week; and we have the painful intelligence to communicate that Lieut. Sadler, who was in command, was killed, and also Jeremiah Naylor and Peter W. Miller. Lieut. Minigh was wounded in the arm, Sergeant Henry in the leg. Samuel Eyster, tracture of the leg (amputated), Henry Porter, ball in the shoulder, and James J. Gougal, reported wounded.

Lieut. Sadler was shot through the body, and breathed his last about two hours after. His remains were brought home for interment on Tuesday, in charge of Lieut. Minigh.

Lieut. S. was a son of the late Wm. S. Sadler, and resided near Petersburg, (V. S.) He was a gallant officer, and his death is deeply mourned as well by a large circle of friends as by the brave band who were fighting under him.

The *Standard* says that at the taking of Harper's Ferry by the Rebels, on Monday, there were eleven members of Capt. Hunter's cavalry there, who were paroled. Titles names are—

1st Lieut. W. A. Horner, Begler Max. J. Coble, Jas. A. Scott, Oliver O. Walsh, Hiram J. King, George Mosheim S. Ploeman, Samuel A. Bostick, Jas. McCulloch, Jacob B. Myers, E. Wallace McHugh, Reuben A. Fisher.

D. Willard Longwell, Wm. J. MacFarland, Robert E. Cook, A. N. Piltcher, and Joseph P. Test, were captured on picket on Friday before and not paroled. To these five surrendered, after a short fight, 15 Rebels, after two of them were wounded.

The remainder of the Company is now at Chambersburg, having cut their way through the Rebel lines.

Wish and under-privates of the Home Brigade, after the surrender, rescued a flag from them. We derive our information from Mr. Welch.

It seems that Col. Miles, in command at Harper's Ferry, finding on Sunday morning that there was danger of being surrounded and cut off, told the cavalry forces that were under him—some 500 in number—that they might start and cut their way through to the Pennsylvania line. Capt. Hunter's company was with them. They left the Ferry at 8 o'clock in the evening, travelled through the enemy's lines the whole way, without losing a man, though fired at by the rebels all along their route. Between Hagerstown and Williamsport they captured 14 prisoners and the ammunition and supply train, (about 80 wagons) of the rebel Gen. Longstreet. They marched the prisoners into Chambersburg.

Col. Sumner's Regiment is on duty on the Washington Road of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the Rocky House. Lieut. Cross is now Adjutant. Lieut. Earnshaw has consequently become First Lieutenant of Capt. McCree's Company, and Orders Sergeant McKnight Second Lieutenant.

Capt. Hill McCree, of the Adams Dragoons, has received orders from Harrisburg, to report himself to the commanding officer of the militia in this county, and await orders.

WAR NEWS.

THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

Rebel Loss Fifteen Thousand—Federal Loss Three Thousand—Movements of the Federal Army.

Boonsboro, Monday, Sept. 16.—The battle of South Mountain, which was fought yesterday, resulted in a complete victory to the army of the Potomac. The battle-field was located in a gorge of the mountain on the left and right sides of the enemy's flank. At three o'clock these troops got into action, and the rattle of musketry for about half an hour was terrible. The enemy now gave way, leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge.

The loss on both sides in this action was considerable, but we had not a general officer injured at this point, excepting Major General Reno, who was killed by a Minnie ball passing through his body.

General Hooker commanding McDowell's corps and the Pennsylvania Reserves, ascended the mountain on the right, for the purpose of making an attack on the left of the rebels' position. He got his troops into position and moved upon the enemy about two hours before sundown. Here, as in the case on the other ridge of the mountain, our troops were successful, driving the enemy before them with great slaughter. The rebels suffered here more than at any other point of the battle.

Commanding a division under General Hooker, was wounded in the leg. Gen. Gibbons' brigade, composed of the 2d, 6th and 17th Wisconsin and the 19th Indiana regiments, were ordered to move up the ridge of the mountain, and they did so. They fought until nearly nine o'clock. This brigade lost about 120 killed and wounded. Among the dead is Capt. Caldwell, of the 2d Wisconsin.

The rebels were driven back for about a mile, when Gen. Gibbons' brigade was relieved by a portion of Gen. Sumner's corps, who held the position during the night.

The rebel troops engaged were Longstreet's D. I. and A. P. Hill's corps. Had our army won the battle on the longer day, the greater portion of the rebel army engaged would have been taken prisoners, as they were surrounded on three sides, the only mode of escape being through narrow defiles in the mountain, which our army would have been unable to pass.

Among the rebel officers known to be killed was General Garland, of Leesburg, and Col. Strong, of the Nineteenth Virginia regiment. The body of the latter was obtained to-day by a flag of truce sent by the rebels.

At daylight this morning what we most apprehended was realized. The rebels under the cover of the night had left on their way to the Potomac. They went to this place (Boonsboro) and from there longer day, and they took the road towards Sharpsburg.

They left their dead on the field, and those of their wounded who were not able to walk were found in the churches in Boonsboro, and in the houses of the town. General McClellan's army (the 11th) during the whole day and night, conducting all movements in person.

Between twelve and fifteen hundred prisoners were taken during the day, most of them by the 11th and 12th Regts. P. V. Yesterday General Franklin's corps advanced to a mountain pass six miles north of Harper's Ferry, where he engaged the enemy, who held their position for about three hours. The battle ended in a complete victory to our arms, and the rebels were driven back to Boonsboro, where they were surrounded on three sides, and many were killed and wounded.

The rebel loss during the day and night was fully 15,000 killed, wounded and missing.

General Lee acknowledged to the officers of Boonsboro that they have been defeated with terrible loss.

Our loss in killed and wounded will probably reach 2,500. We lost but few prisoners. Nothing at daylight Gen. Pleasonton, with the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and Capt. Twichell's battery, start after the rebels. At Boonsboro he came up with the 9th Virginia Cavalry, with a battery, acting as a guard.

The Illinois cavalry charged after the rebels through the town and two miles out on the Hagerstown turnpike, capturing two of their guns and killing and wounding a number of them. We also took about thirty of the rebel arms, and the remainder of the engagement was a rout. Gen. Richardson's division, being in the advance, took the road from this place towards Sharpsburg.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

THE BATTLES OF TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

General Mansfield Killed—Gen. Sedgwick, Hartstuf and Duryea Wounded.

General McClellan's *Glories and Holds the Position for which he Fought—Loss on Both Sides Heavy—1,000 Rebel Prisoners Captured—Jackson Trying to Get into McClellan's Rear.*

The agents of the Associated Press, who were in the vicinity of the battle-field on Tuesday and Wednesday near Sharpsburg, Md. The movements of the Confederates on Tuesday morning indicated that they intended to fight in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, Gen. Jackson's corps having taken the position of the Federal troops most of the day was spent in getting into position for the great battle impending.

Considerable artillery firing took place during the day, but no serious fighting was done until about midnight, when Gen. Hooker crossed Antietam creek and an action commenced, which lasted two hours, the Confederates falling back about a half mile, having suffered considerable loss in killed and wounded. A portion of the Federal troops engaged were Gen. Sedgwick's, Gen. Hartstuf and Gen. Duryea.

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PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

The following high, but well-earned compliment, is paid by a correspondent of the N. Y. Times, who was an eye-witness of the battle of South Mountain, to the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves, formerly under the command of Gen. McClellan:

"The valor displayed on this occasion by the Pennsylvania Reserves, and the corps formerly under the command of McClellan, is deserving of the highest praise. Not a straggler could be seen on the field. Every man was at his post in line. They all seemed determined to force back the enemy, and take possession of the mountains in any position which might be placed in their way. The line did not give way for an instant, but kept moving forward and upward, pouring volley after volley of musketry into the enemy's ranks, until at last the rebels broke and ran precipitately to the top of the mountain, and down on the other side."

Thus has it always been, with the noble division of McClellan. The banners which float above their thinned ranks will be covered all over with letters of gold.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

The *Syracuse Journal*, stung to the quick by the recent great victory of McClellan, charges him with "aiming at a military dictatorship," and that his object is not to suppress the rebellion but to overthrow the Government. The *Albany Argus*, commenting upon this, says:

"We can conceive of no ingratitude more base, of no treason more dangerous than this. Failed in the attempt to displace and supersede McClellan; defeated in their intrigues to sacrifice his entire army on the Peninsula, and to engage him to the rebels, and a rebel dagger to the malignant, the like blood-hounds on his track, now have the effrontery to brand him as a Traitor—To them, it is nothing that he has stepped forward in the hour of the Nation's peril, and stood between the Government and destruction—nothing that he has gathered up our shattered and dispirited army, infused into it new life, new vigor, new courage, and marched with it to victory. In the very moment of the triumph of our arms, when the traitors had fled from the heart of the Nation, and through every loyal State rings the voice of rejoicing, they follow him with their poisoned slanders, and accuse him of the foulest treason that any imagination can conceive. They are the rebels, and saving a tattering Administration, they charge him with plotting the overthrow of the Government. Would he be hearing back the hitherto successful enemy from his selling his country to the rebels, and acting away every opportunity to attack and overwhelm them."

This unenvied hatred of the commander of the Union army has a deep and terrible significance. It betrays the secret reason that lurks in the hearts of the rebels and traitors. It shows that a large party in the North, claiming to be the friends of the Administration, so detest the Union, that the soldier who triumphs over the rebel in the field gains the enmity of the country. As the Nation mourns, they rejoice, and our triumphs they rave and despair. They hope their prayer is for the final destruction of the Union and the blotting out of the Constitution—and for him who would restore the Union, they are the rebels, and they have nothing but hatred, slanders and curses.

The depth of the partisan hate which rankles in the hearts of Republican "no party" leaders and editors is hardly to be fathomed. Let us look at an instance. A large number of the most respectable citizens of the county assemble peacefully together, on the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, for the purpose of re-asserting their devoted attachment to that sacred instrument. The proceedings are dignified and in the highest sense patriotic. And yet for thus assembling, with an object so holy, they are denounced, with devilish spirit, as traitors to their country and their ardent invoked. Could party malignity go farther?

The Abolitionists at Washington are now howling after Gen. Burnside for not bringing away several thousand of contrabands from Frederickburg. The brave General thought more of the safety and comfort of his soldiers than the negroes—that is his crime.

The Democrats of Chester county have nominated Gen. G. A. McClellan for Congress. The General was in command of the Pennsylvania Reserves up to the time of his capture by the Rebels before Richmond. Will the Republicans or so-called "Union" men of Chester vote for him? We doubt it.

The Republicans seem to think that Democrats are all traitors and enemies of their country. Now we would like to ask these gentry one question; how is it that they are willing to have those traitors and enemies to volunteer in the Union army, and have arms placed in their hands? It is not usual to arm your enemies, and send them out to fight your battles.

The number of Federal troops captured by the Confederates at Harper's Ferry was eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-three, of whom thirteen hundred were Maryland volunteers. Forty-seven pieces of artillery were also captured.

It is stated that the Confederates before Cincinnati have again fallen back, and on Wednesday were between Damersville and Fairmount.

A reconnaissance in force on Tuesday discovered that there are no Confederate troops between Washington and Bull Run, nor anywhere in front of Washington within twenty-two miles