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!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1862.

COL. WILLIAM HOPKINS.

We are rejoiced to know that this veteran Democrat and honest man has been returned to the Legislature by a largely increased majority. The people of Washington county have done themselves honor in thus honoring their distinguished fellow-citizen. No better or purer legislator can be found in the broad limits of the Commonwealth. At the commencement of the last session he was the unanimous nominee of the Democratic caucus for Speaker of the House, but failed a few votes of an election. We take it for granted that at the ensuing session, when the Democracy will have a clear majority, the post of honor will be assigned him without a dissenting voice. No man in the State is more deserving, and we are sure no one would fill the Speaker's Chair with more ability and impartiality.

JUDGE CURTIS ON THE PROCLAMATIONS.

Ex-Justice Curtis, late of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose *dissenting* opinion in the Dred Scott case was so much lauded by the Abolition press of the country, has just published a pamphlet in which he demonstrates, with irresistible force of logic, that both the Emancipation and the martial law proclamations, lately issued by President Lincoln, are in violation of the Constitution. The turn of Judge Curtis's mind is eminently judicial; when he went on the bench he renounced all participation in party politics, and has stood aloof from party relations since; he is therefore under no bias which would permit him to hazard his reputation as a constitutional lawyer by conscious sophistry. The opinions and reasoning of Judge Curtis's pamphlet approach as near to the ability and impartiality to be expected in the judgments of the Supreme bench, as any opinions and reasoning can do which are not given under the responsibilities of that high station, and it may be regarded as certain that, if either of the proclamations mentioned ever get into the Supreme Court, they will be set aside as unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. Judge Curtis's pamphlet is the heaviest gun yet fired at Mr. Lincoln's recent policy, always excepting the late expression of public sentiment at the ballot box.

REJOICINGS OF THE BORDER STATE UNION MEN.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal, for years the organ of Henry Clay, and always opposed to Secession, in an article announcing the Democratic victories in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, says:

"We do so with a lighter heart than we have carried in our bosom for many weeks."

The Louisville *Democrat*, the organ of the Douglas Democracy, says:

"The Union men of this State will hail the result with unalloyed satisfaction. It is just what they wanted."

The St. Louis (Missouri) Republican exclaims:

"HALLELUJAH!—The wisdom, the judgment, and the patriotism of the people—their ability to govern themselves—has again been asserted in the result of the recent elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and we have a right to shout HALLELUJAH! They have engaged in a revolution which is to work out their political salvation, and to bring back all the States to a glorious Union—first, in discarding, as they are doing now, the faithless servants who have brought these monstrous troubles upon the country, and putting in their places men who will seek assiduously to aid the President in the adoption of such measures as will ensure the restoration of Peace and the Union of the States."

MOB LAW—A GROSS OUTRAGE.

On Friday evening last, about 8 o'clock, a number of the Anderson Cavalry encamped at this place, entered the *Volunteer* printing office and *pied* and otherwise injured the materials in the office, effecting their escape before they could be recognized or arrested. Why this gross outrage was perpetrated we are unable to say, and trust that the guilty persons may be discovered and duly punished.

The rioters were evidently alarmed before they succeeded in accomplishing what they had intended, as we learn the damage done to the office will not exceed fifty dollars.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

☞The *Volunteer* appeared on Thursday, (as usual,) not in the least ruffled.

☞All the Democrats in the Arsenal at Philadelphia, who would not vote the Abolition ticket on Tuesday, the 14th, in obedience to the command of John Covode, received the following note of dismissal:

"You are hereby notified that your services will no longer be required at this department."

This is the way in which *white men* are treated by the leaders of the Abolition faction.

☞The revolution in Ohio is extraordinary. The Democratic majority in that State is 8,000—being a gain of 63,000. Among the defeated is Bingham; and the notorious Wade has not, it is hoped, any chance of re-election to the United States Senate—another just retribution over which the friends of law and order and of constitutional rights will rejoice everywhere throughout the land.

☞The Boston *Post* says that Mr. FRENCH has taught one hundred negro children at Ferandina, Fla., to sing "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," at an estimated expense to the Government of $200,000. That's where the people's money goes; and while it goes the soldiers are left unpaid for six or eight months.

☞Below par—Abolitionism since election.

THE VOLUNTEER VOTE.

It is very evident from the returns published in the Abolition papers that the camp elections held by Abolition politicians were exceedingly meagre, and held with the sole view of enlarging the chances of Abolition candidates. The whole thing, as it was managed, was a disgraceful farce.—None but Abolition printed tickets were circulated, the few Democrats who voted being obliged to write their tickets. No general notice was given that an election would be held. The Democratic soldiers, knowing the decision of the Supreme Court, had made no preparation for voting, and but few of them could, from recollection, write the names of the candidates of the party in their respective districts. Under these circumstances, but one result—an Abolition majority—was possible. We subjoin the returns, showing the small vote polled, and two extracts from letters, *written by volunteers*, which confirm us in the opinion hitherto expressed that a full and fair vote polled in every regiment of Pennsylvania troops would show a very large aggregate Democratic majority:

	Abolition.	Democratic.
Allegheny Co. vote	521	74
Perry "	113	20
Dauphin "	161	72
Adams "	167 maj.	...
Franklin "	143 maj.	...
Blair "	82	23
Huntingdon "	84	4
123d Regiment	202	29
	1466	222

Extract from a letter from the army published in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, one of the most undisguised and virulent Abolition papers in the State:

"Election day passed quietly by. Very few votes were polled in our regiment, owing, probably, to the fact that but one set of tickets (Republican) was furnished us. *We have all changed our politics since we left home, and do not vote that ticket now.*"

Extract from a letter written by a soldier in the Corn Exchange regiment to the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*:

"We are now under orders to get three days' rations ready to go—where, we know not. But, we suppose, to go in chase of the rebels, as we are to take sixty rounds of cartridges.

"Let me give you a hint as to General McClellan. Occasionally we have a hint here that an effort is making by the Abolitionists to displace him. *Prevent this*, if you can—not for McClellan's sake, but for the sake of the Union. I tell you that, if the Abolitionists succeed in degrading McClellan, they will have to get a *new army to fight for the Union*. I tell you this, being, as you know, the most intense Union man in the United States.

"With respect to politics, I will say this—that if a vote was taken to-day, nineteen out of twenty of the soldiers would, *viva voce*, vote for a change in the administration."

LOYALTY AND DISLOYALTY.

The *Journal of Commerce* says:—We have a remarkable state of affairs now exhibited in this country. That party spirit against which all the great and good men of old time warned the citizens of the American Republic, but which humanity, perhaps, must fall into, has led us to an opening of a campaign in politics in which one party without hesitation pronounces the other traitorous and rebellious. This is the highest fever of party spirit. It would lead at the next step to battle for personal safety, since the party thus denouncing its opponents must necessarily insist on the propriety of imprisoning and executing the traitors, while the latter, if they believe themselves loyal, must necessarily demand that their trial be held in due form of law, and justify resistance to all attempts at executing them without regular process, conviction and sentence.

There stands the fact in the history of America, that two great portions are engaged in civil war, and one of those portions being divided into two parties on the questions growing out of the war, one party pronounces the other a rebellious and traitorous party.

But the next fact is more startling still. It appears at the election that the party thus branded as traitors and rebels are in a large majority in the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and this leads to the belief that they will be in vastly larger majority in the Empire State:—What, then, becomes of the party which boasted its loyalty and abused its opponents? Can a majority of the people of the United States be treasonable in a mere matter of opinion as to the policy which should control the war? Never was a more tremendous rebuke given to the madness of Abolition radicalism than it has received in the result of these elections. Now, as heretofore, the Abolition leaders have endeavored to keep back all the real issues out of sight, and persuade the people that the question before them was a question of *loyalty* or *treason*. But with that issue offered by the radicals, *the people have chosen the side which the politicians called treason*, and the terrible truth stares these men in the face that they have been telling Europe and the South that a majority of the men of the Northern States were actually in sympathy with treason! Fortunately the world places no confidence in these Abolition slanderers. They have deceived the nation too often, and their character is known and read of all men.

☞The New York *Express* professes to have reliable information, from semi-official circles in Europe, that England and France have decided upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy if the joint offers of meditation, and an armistice for four or six months, to be proposed to Mr. Seward, are not accepted. They fear a slave insurrection, says the *Express*, after the 1st of January, and it is to afford their own citizens residing there ample protection under the eyes of their regularly appointed agents, that England and France will claim the necessity of recognizing the new Confederacy.

☞The Governor of Ohio has suspended the writ of habeas corpus in regard to drafted aliens in the Camps of that State. This looks like a high-handed measure on the part of a State Executive; and whence Governor Tod received his authority to abrogate this constitutional guardian of men's rights and liberties is somewhat difficult to ascertain. The writ of habeas corpus, which was once considered of such inestimable value, has become a plaything.

A Genuine 'Nine Days' Wonder.—It was just nine days after Lincoln gave the Chicago preachers conclusive reasons against the Emancipation of Negroes, that he issued the Edict of Emancipation. The wonder consists in his change of mind.

LETTER FROM THE 87TH.

BUCKHANNON, Upshur co., Va., October 23, 1862.

Dear Compiler:—We arrived at this pleasant and most beautiful town yesterday about 1 P. M., weary and tired, and willing to lay down and rest and disturb nobody, providing we were left in peace.

We much regretted the necessity of our departure from Clarksburg, where we had formed many warm personal acquaintances. Our intercourse with citizens and soldiers was very pleasant and agreeable and many were the regrets expressed by our friends as we marched down the street on our way to this place.

The road to this town lies along a beautiful valley, watered by a stream about the size of Rock Creek, and I found more evidences of good farming and hard, honest toil, than in any other part of Western Virginia. Almost every farmer was busy making syrup from sugar cane—men, women and children all seem to be engaged in the work—some cutting cane, others hauling it home on a sled, while others were working at the mill and boiling the syrup. It reminded me much of apple gathering and cider-making in Pennsylvania.

On Sunday evening previous to leaving Clarksburg, our Regiment was reviewed by Gen. Milroy, under whose command we are at this time. After the review was over the Regiment was massed in close column and addressed by the General. He said he had commanded troops from nearly all the States, but this was the first Regiment he had the honor to command from the noble old State of Pennsylvania, and he knew from the reputation of the Regiment he should never regret having us under his command; for, said he: Boys, you have a good name. The citizens here say it is the best behaved, best disciplined Regiment that has ever been here. You should be proud of your name and do all in your power to keep it. Let no one sully it, but preserve it above all else. But I have not the time to give more of his plain, matter of fact speech. It was to the point, warning us that we had some hard marching and hard fighting to do before we were through the campaign, which he said was going to be but of short duration.

Troops are constantly pouring into the town and are soon camped on some of the fields close by us. In a few days we will have a large army here, ready to move to its allotted work, consisting of Pennsylvanians, Ohioans and Virginians, and you may rest assured we of the old "Keystone State" will do nothing that will make our friends at home regret us being in this column. The 87th is the only Regiment from Pennsylvania that has ever been in Western Virginia.

In leaving Clarksburg the sick of the Regiment were sent to Grafton, Harrison county, Va. Among those sent are the following from your county, attached to Companies F and I, viz:

Co. F—W. H. Weigand, Charles Seichrist, William Ogden, Edward Little, Lewis Myers, Samuel Sheaffer, Basil Little, Wm. H. Gray.

Co. I—Serg't. Edward F. Coe, A. C. Ruhter, Jos. Fried, James C. Fisher, R. O. Donnel, Samuel V. Mantz, Albert Roberts.

The men are all doing well, under the care of the excellent Surgeons at the Hospital, and most of them will soon be able to join their companies.

Col. Hay is commandant of this post and seems already to have gained the good will of citizens and soldiers; indeed, every day we have more reason to be proud of our old Colonel, who has more than fulfilled the expectations of many of us, and I am sure that the croakers at home, who believe all men cowards but themselves, will hide their heads in shame when they hear the encomiums heaped upon the Colonel's head, by the boys of the whole Regiment.

The officers in the Regiment from your county are now all with us and in good health.

Zoo-Zoo.

COL. A. H. COFFROTH.

For the last few days Col. A. H. Coffroth, the member of Congress elect from the district lately represented by McPherson, has been sojourning in our city. His majority in the district is 570. This the opposition endeavored to overcome by an army vote, but they failed to make it large enough by several hundred. The consequence is that they can not charge their defeat to an absence of their voters in the army, and the shifts resorted to in order to give anything like a plausible reason for the shelving of one of the blackest of Abolitionists are extremely ridiculous. One Republican declares that the rebels stole all the horses while in Franklin and Adams counties, so that the farmers could not attend the election, while another maintains that McClure giving up Chambersburg to the enemy after his furious war speeches, was enough to knock the spots off any party!

The fact is Col. Coffroth, although the Republican papers insisted that his nomination was merely a joke, has proved himself a very popular man, and is entitled to some credit for redeeming a district which has not been Democratic for many years. He will make a fearless and able Congressman.—*Patriot & Union.*

Sucking the Treasury.—Some of the Abolition papers are becoming weak from the loss of blood, through the Treasury Department. The expenses of the war are considered quite enough for them at present, without purchasing millions of slaves, and afterwards spending additional millions of dollars to carry out the President's idea of colonization. In a fit of agony, the New York *Times* exclaims:

"In behalf of a suffering national treasury, we protest against the further consideration of schemes for sending the newly enfranchised blacks to foreign colonies.—Every day we see the engineering appliances of these gigantic jobs peering through the Washington dispatches. They have been exposed and exploded, and it is time they were abandoned."

For the Compiler.

MR. EDITOR:—The undersigned asks information through the columns of your paper concerning the raising and managing of (Bees) B's. The present year seems to have been extremely hard upon them.—Whether it be that the particular articles upon which they feed and gather honey have been less abundant than usual, or whether the worm has got among them, I am unable to discover, but sure it is mine are dying one by one. Will some one of your many subscribers give me some light upon the subject and accept my thanks.—Will sugar or any other article answer to keep them alive, or can anything be done in case the worms have got among them?

ADAMS COUNTY.

WAR NEWS.

We cull the following war intelligence from our city exchanges of Tuesday:

Yesterday General McClellan removed his headquarters to the Virginia side of the Potomac. This may be taken as indicative of important movements to transpire shortly in that quarter. It seems that there is no positive information of the retiring of the Confederates from their advanced position, the statements to that effect being entirely based on rumors.

Since the above was put in type a dispatch was received stating that Gen. Pleasanton's advance arrived yesterday at Purcellville, a few hours' march from Gen. Longstreet's command, which is believed to be at Upperville, near Ashby's Gap. Purcellville is in Loudoun county, fifteen miles south of Harper's Ferry and twelve miles west of Leesburg. The dispatch also says that the position of the main body of the Confederate army is the same. The recent rains have had but little effect on the Potomac, the rise in the river being only two inches.

Two reconnoitering parties sent out on Thursday last met with reverses. The force that approached Manassas Junction was attacked by a superior force of the Confederates and driven back, with a loss of two officers and fifteen men. The other party, when near Bristow Station, was attacked and also forced to retire because of heavy opposing forces. The Federal commander was taken prisoner. Twelve of the Confederates were killed and two captured. The Confederates sent reconnoitering parties to Manassas and Bristow on Saturday, but there was no further fighting.

Dispatches from Cairo report that the Confederates are very active in the vicinity of Helena, Vicksburg and Holly Springs, evidently contemplating some important movement, but in what direction is not known. Seventy thousand men are said to be gathered at Holly Springs. It is reported that General Price is on the Hatchie river with fifty thousand men, marching toward Bolivar. A force of Confederate cavalry, one thousand strong, is said to be stationed nine miles from Memphis, on the Charleston railroad, supposed to be the advance of a large force on the city.

On Thursday last a Federal force stationed at Waverly, Tennessee, consisting of two hundred men, with one piece of artillery, was attacked by the Confederates eight hundred strong, but repulsed them with a loss of twenty-four killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. The Federal loss was only two killed and two wounded.

A Chicago paper has a dispatch from Memphis stating that a Texas journal of the 4th instant confirms the report of the evacuation of Galveston by the Confederates. The Federal gunboats gave notice to the authorities to remove the women and children from the city, but instead the troops evacuated the town and it was occupied by the Federal forces.

An arrival at New York from Pensacola reports that Com. Farragut was there with his fleet, awaiting orders for an attack on Mobile.

From Wednesday's papers:

A dispatch from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, states that Gen. Pleasanton late on Monday afternoon encountered the Confederates with cavalry and artillery at Snicker's Gap. Yesterday the Federal scouts were pushed out in the direction of Aldie and Middleburg. The Confederate General Hill's command is at Upperville. Snicker's Gap is sixteen miles south of Harper's Ferry, and Upperville is eight miles south of the Gap, in Fauquier county. A long train of wagons was seen yesterday between Bunker Hill and Winchester, indicating that the Confederates still remain there.

Intelligence will probably soon be received of the resumption of active hostilities in Western Virginia. The reports received from Southern papers that a large army under Gen. Floyd, had been sent to that section of the State, are confirmed. A cavalry force appeared at Charleston on the 21st instant, and the infantry is believed to be near the Gauley. The Federal forces, at last accounts, were about twenty-eight miles from Charleston, pushing forward for that point.

A skirmish occurred near Thomasville, Oregon county, Missouri, on the 25th inst., in which the Confederates were defeated with a loss of eight killed and eighteen taken prisoners. After the fight the Confederate forces retired into Arkansas.

The latest advices from Mississippi report that the Confederate army under General Price was four miles from Bolivar, and that Generals Cheatham and Holmes are near Helena, threatening an attack on that place. Bolivar is in the county of that name, on the Mississippi river, a few miles below the mouth of the Arkansas river. Helena is in Phillips county, Arkansas, about forty-five miles below Memphis. Another dispatch says that a reconnoissance was made a few days since back of Memphis, and broke up a camp of guerillas, who retreated across Wolf river.

From Thursday's papers:

There was no intelligence of special importance received from General Pleasanton's advance yesterday. It is understood that the Confederate forces under Generals Hill, Jackson and Hampton are encamped between Bunker Hill and Martinsburg, the largest number near the last named place.

From the Federal accounts of the movements on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, on Wednesday of last week, it appears that the expedition was one of considerable magnitude, consisting of the commands of Generals Brannan and Terry. The main body of the troops were landed, under cover of gunboats, at Mackley's Point, distant about fifteen miles from the railroad, and marched seven miles inland, where the Confederates were met in force. A sharp fight of an hour took place, when the Confederates fell back to a point two miles beyond, but again retired, making a third stand at the village of Pocatiligo. While this fighting was going on between the main bodies a force of three hundred and fifty Federal troops penetrated to the railroad at Coosawatchie and tore up a few rails and cut the telegraph wire, but finally retired, the point being defended by a battery of three guns. After fighting five hours the Federal commanders, perceiving that further progress was impossible, ordered a retreat to the gunboats. The Confederate cavalry followed for a short distance, but were driven back by the artillery. The Federal loss in the engagements was forty-six killed, two hundred and eighty-four wounded and three missing.

Later Confederate accounts of the affairs claim a complete victory—stating their loss at fifteen killed and forty wounded.

Dispatches from Missouri report the dispersal of several guerilla bands, with considerable loss in killed and wounded and prisoners.

From Friday's papers:

There were no dispatches received from General McClellan's headquarters last night. It is stated in a Washington journal of last evening that Gen. Bayard's cavalry has communicated with Gen. Burnside's advance on the Aldie and Snickersville road, three or four miles from Aldie. A cavalry force belonging to Gen. Burnside's corps occupy Leesburg. Gen. Bayard's cavalry is of Gen. Sigel's army, and the fact of the outposts of the two armies communicating indicates that a junction of the forces will soon be made, if it has not already taken place. The Confederate forces have been withdrawn from Upperville, in Fauquier county.

On Tuesday a fight occurred near Fayetteville, Arkansas, between a Federal force of one thousand men under Gen. Herron and a body of Confederates three thousand strong, in which, after a short engagement of an hour, the latter were defeated, leaving eight men dead on the field. The Federal loss was five wounded.

Information has been received at Fortress Monroe that the Confederate iron-clad vessel Merrimac No. 2 is nearly ready for use. It is stated that the report recently given out that she was a failure was for the purpose of deceiving, as also the statement that the obstacles in the James river, below Fort Darling, had been removed.

On Friday last an expedition left Suffolk, Virginia, and proceeded to the Blackwater river, which was crossed after quite a sharp engagement. The Federal troops then penetrated twenty miles into the country, but soon returned to the river, where they now are. The Confederate loss in the fight at the river was thirty in killed and wounded. The Federal loss is not known, but it is not supposed to be heavy.

MR. HUGHES "AT HOME."

The Democratic citizens of Pottsville have resolved to testify their appreciation of their eminent fellow-townsman, the Hon. Francis W. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, by presenting him with a handsome silver service. A large meeting was held on the subject, on the evening of the 18th ult., at the Democratic headquarters, in Pottsville, and the necessary preliminary arrangements were made. In order to give all an opportunity to contribute, the subscriptions were limited to one dollar each.

The vote of Schuylkill county is something for Mr. Hughes and his friends to be proud of, especially when the energetic attempts to injure him, and through him, his party, are considered. The Democratic majority in Schuylkill is 1614. This is a gain of 1857 over Foster's vote!

WHAT the LATE ELECTIONS TEACH.

The result of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana teach Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party which he represents, an important lesson. It shows dissatisfaction on the part of a majority of the people of those States with the manner in which the present Administration has conducted the war, and it is an emphatic disapproval of President Lincoln's Emancipation scheme and his Proclamation to declare the freedom of the slaves in those States which may be in rebellion on the first of next January. No President of the United States has ever been able to carry out his schemes or views against which a majority of the people recorded their judgment, and it now remains to be seen whether President Lincoln will attempt it. The popular vote and a large majority of the Congressmen in each of the States named above, seem to be for the Democratic party. This result may only be the fore-runner of what is to follow.—Much as we abominate the introduction of party politics at the present time, when we should all be of one mind and one heart in our determination to crush the rebellion and restore the Union, we must be permitted to remark, that the friends of the Republican party made the Administration and its policy the issue with the Democratic party, and upon that issue they were defeated in the most signal manner. The Republican policy has been tried and found wanting, and it is highly probable that the result of the late elections is only an indication of the determination on the part of the people to return again to Democratic rule, under which they lived so happily and prosperously for nearly three-fourths of the time since the foundation of the Government.—*Frederick Union.*

☞Returns from companies and parts of regiments have been published to show that the sentiment of the army is largely Republican. In the first place, it is well known that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided the army vote unconstitutional. Yet, in spite of this, (evidenced by their ejection of a Democratic Sheriff in Philadelphia, elected by the soldiers' vote last fall,) emissaries were sent down to the camps with Republican tickets and circulars, as we know—were sent to the officers in the army, requesting them to get out the vote of the men, *if it was Republican.*—On the contrary, the Democracy, always submissive to the laws, preferred losing the chances of electing their ticket by the army vote, to violating the Constitution, and persistently refused, though frequent applications were made, to send tickets to the army. We are in receipt of several letters asking why Democratic tickets were not sent, and stating that although a few written tickets were cast for our candidates a much larger vote could have been polled had any effort been made. It is, therefore, not surprising, that the returns from the army should exhibit Republican majorities, when we discouraged voting in the army and they did their utmost to get every vote possible. There is so much transparent humbug about these independent claims of the opposition that they will not go down with intelligent people, but as they may mislead some who do not understand the shifts which these tricksters are compelled to make we have thought best to expose them.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Who Pioneered the Rebels into Pennsylvania?—In conversation with a gentleman yesterday morning, (who had just arrived from Adams county, and who is a respectable physician in Gettysburg,) he informed us and a large crowd at the railroad depot, that the Rebels were conducted into Franklin county by *three Breckinridge Democrats*, named Wilson, Logan and Simes. He asserted that these traitors knew every byroad, cow-path and private lane in Franklin county, and it was by them that the Rebels were indebted for their success in reaching Chambersburg. Comment on this horrible development is useless.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

We know nothing about Logan and Simes, but Wilson we do know. He is a native of this county, and was an active advocate of the election of Lincoln, and a prominent Wide Awake. He never voted a Democratic ticket in his life.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Destitute Contrabands.—In the Cincinnati papers we find an advertisement of "Freed men's aid Society," calling upon the Christian public to come forward and extend relief to persons "made free by the recent Proclamation of our noble President," and constantly arriving in that city. The society, through its officers, says that many of these helpless and homeless creatures come naked, penniless and sick, and charitable people are called upon to contribute liberally to relieve them in their destitute condition. These appeals are getting to be very common, and our abolition philanthropists are finding that the negroes require something more than freedom.

☞Who can tell us what the army on the Upper Potomac is waiting for?—*Ex.*

Greeley and the "loyal Governors."

☞Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and now Minister to Russia, it is said, is about to return home.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WE WANT WOOD.

☞Those of our patrons who intend paying their subscriptions in WOOD, will please forward it once, as the cold season is near at hand.

TELEGRAPH.—The poles for the Gettysburg Telegraph are now being put up. It is expected that the entire line will be completed during the present week. This important work will put us in "lightning communication" with "all the world and the rest of mankind."—Gettysburg may now be considered fully "up with the times" in *all* public improvements.

THE DRAFTED MEN.—The State authorities have determined to place the drafted men of the border counties in camp along our Southern borders, as follows:—Three regiments from Franklin, Fulton and Cumberland counties, in camp at Chambersburg; one regiment from Adams county, in camp at Gettysburg; two regiments from York county, in camp at York, and regiments from the other border counties, in camp at their respective county seats. So say a number of our exchanges.

☞Maj. A. E. Lewis, of York, has been appointed Commandant of this post. He arrived here on Friday. He has made requisitions upon the Quartermaster at Harrisburg for tents, &c., for a Regiment, which are expected to arrive immediately. Major Lewis is an excellent officer, possessing all the qualities of a gentleman, and we think the post fortunate in having his services as Commandant.

Capt. Isaac D. Sailer, of the 15th U. S. I., Mustering In officer, has also arrived. He, too, is favorably spoken of.

The drafted men will assemble in this place to-day. The men, and the friends who may accompany them, will make up an unusually large crowd.

The Companies will be immediately formed, and the Company officers elected.

The Fahnestock Brothers have secured the contract to furnish the rations—beef, pork, bread, coffee, sugar, rice, beans, potatoes, &c.—at 24 cents per ration, it is said.

A. F. Gitt, of New Oxford, has the contract for the wood—at $3 25 per cord for oak.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good!"

☞The following persons have thus far enlisted under Lieut. King for service at Fortress Monroe:

Jeremiah Stover, Geo. King, David Hunt, Ephraim Fehl, George Robinson, Franklin Mickley, Jos. h Fisher, H. W. Frobert, Lewis Burns, Oliver T. Hartzel.

They took their departure for Harrisburg on Friday morning.

☞The Anderson Cavalry have been ordered to Kentucky, probably to join Gen. Buell, and will leave Carlisle in a few days. They will be furnished with horses at Louisville.—Serg't. Jas. A. Lashell has been promoted to a Captaincy and has received his commission.

☞Second Lieut. Crossan, of Capt. Chritzman's Company, has been promoted to Adjutant of the 101st Regiment P. V.

☞Captain Lee's company of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry is full. Theodore T. Tate, of this place, is a 1st Lieutenant, and his brother, Perry J. Tate, is Adjutant of the Regiment.

☞The drafted men of Franklin, Cumberland and Fulton counties have been placed in a camp of instruction at Chambersburg. The militia of York county will be kept at York.

☞Dr. Noel, of Bonaughtown, has also been drafted—making eight physicians from this county.

☞The Ladies' Union Aid Society of New Oxford and vicinity made up and forwarded to Frederick a large box of hospital supplies, where they have been judiciously disposed of. One box not being sufficient to contain all the contributions sent in, another is being prepared for future distribution. The ladies thank a generous public for their liberality, and especially the ladies of Hampton, whose gifts were so cheerfully and promptly bestowed.—They also acknowledge the receipt of $18 46 in cash, which will be properly applied.

☞We understand that the Ladies of the "Relief Association" of this place are making up a box of hospital supplies for the 138th Regiment, Col. Sumwalt, now stationed at the Relay House between Baltimore and Washington. Capt. McCreary's and Capt. Walter's companies are in this regiment, and the ladies have learned that they have considerable sickness and are much in need of articles for their comfort. Contributions are solicited. Capt. McCreary, who was lying very ill with typhoid fever, we are pleased to learn, is slowly recovering.

☞A dispatch from Harrisburg says that in addition to the camps of rendezvous for the drafted men already established at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Harrisburg, Gov. Curtin has given orders for their establishment at Chambersburg, York, Gettysburg, and perhaps other points on our western borders. The men will be organized, armed and equipped at once. It is also understood, we believe, that the men will be permitted to choose their own officers. *Already drafted militia men are arriving in Harrisburg by thousands every day.*

☞The Catalogue of the Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College for 1862 is on our table. It has the imprint of H. C. Neinstedt, and is one of the best pieces of printing ever done here. The list of Honorary Members Non-Graduate numbers 621, Honorary Members Graduate 180, Elected Honorary Members 413—Library Volumes 4200.

☞Miss Catharine Topper, (daughter of Mr. Jesse P. Topper, of Freedom,) sends to the *Compiler* office, a lot of spl-ndid Apples, several of them measuring thirteen inches in circumference each. The fair donor has the thanks of all hands.

☞A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening near the Marine Hospital. $10,000 worth of property was destroyed in refined oil, cotton, &c. The fire occurred by sparks from the engine.

☞A frightful accident, the result of carelessness, recently occurred on the Mississippi Central Railroad, by which thirty passengers, mostly soldiers, were killed.

☞The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, whose depot, engine-house, shops, &c., at Chambersburg, were destroyed by the rebel cavalry, is rebuilding the different structures, some of which will be larger and much improved.

☞The Connecticut Democracy have covered themselves with glory. They have carried a large majority of the towns in the recent elections, and have completely turned the tables upon the radicals.

Now for New York.

☞The Abolition journals, in following advice to charge treason upon Democrats, have overdone the business, and they find a reaction and a feeling of disgust in the public mind.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

If the Abolition editors who pretend to think so much of the poor soldiers' rights would unite in demanding of the administration proper and prompt attention to their actual present wants, they would do an act at once creditable to themselves and beneficial to the brave men who are periling their lives in the service of the Union.—The Philadelphia *Press* almost daily gives an article on the great strength and efficiency of M'Clellan's army, when the truth is, it is not half as strong, numerically, as it ought to be for the service assigned to it; and, as to its efficiency, half its regiments are reduced below five hundred men, many of whom, although performing duty, are unfit for it from exposure and disease, and not more than a third of the whole army are supplied as they ought to be with tents, shoes, stockings, blankets and overcoats.—It it is time for the whole country to raise its voice in behalf of our ill-treated, suffering army. It is time to say to the head of the administration, attend less to politics and negroes, and more to the army and the proper and pressing duties of your office, if you wish this war ever to be terminated and the Union restored. It is bad enough that our sick and wounded should be so shamefully neglected as they are—it is disgraceful to the administration and the country—but, in Heaven and humanity's name, let not the living soldiers, upon whom the country now depends for deliverance, be longer neglected as they have been. The *Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the subject in the following article:

"It is absolutely important that the attention of the country should be called to the gross neglect under which our brave soldiers in the army under General M'Clellan are suffering at the hands either of contractors or of some one in Washington.—Men laugh at the story that 'shoes' are wanted by an army, but the fact, nevertheless, is true, that the army of the Potomac is suffering terribly from this want. Immense numbers of our men are shoeless, and unable to march, as a consequence.—Those who have shoes scarcely dare to tread in wet places, lest the poor remains of sandals dissolve their feeble connections. This is no trifling matter, and the numerous private letters we have received from officers and rank and file leave no doubt whatever of the truth of the statement.

"Blankets and other articles of comfort are also in great scarcity. It is to be borne in mind that of the Potomac army a large portion were in the field before Richmond, fought the seven days' battles, marched to Harrison's Landing, thence to Yorktown, thence were transported to Acquia creek, marched to Warrenton, fought under Pope, fell back on Washington, marched through that city to Frederick, fought at South Mountain, and finally at Antietam, and all this without opportunity to replace their torn and worn garments, their lost blankets, or their worn-out shoes. Soldiers who would ordinarily supply themselves out of their own funds have had no time or place to do it, and the uniformity of the want is a striking feature of the case.

"We do not profess to know where the blame lies in this matter. That it is blameworthy, none can doubt. If Napoleon's army in Russia had so suffered, there might have been an excuse based on the distance from the source of supplies; but for the army of the United States, within a few miles of Washington, and within fifteen hours of New York, to be thus allowed to suffer and to be delayed in their noble anxiety to be at work, speaks a terrible accusation against some one at Washington whose business it is to see that the army is kept up in such matters.

"We make special reference to this matter with more confidence for the reason that our readers will bear witness that we have not been in the habit of fault finding. But the time is now critical. The autumn is at hand. Six or eight weeks at most remain for active operations in Virginia.—Every hour lost now is a loss of valuable lives, of national strength. We fear there is a screw loose somewhere. Has it anything to do with the radical wish heretofore expressed that the war be delayed till after January 1st? We trust not?"

Negroes Preferred.—"One or two thousand able bodied black refugees are employed in the Quartermaster's Department here and on the defenses about Washington at reduced wages. The amount saved on the difference between their pay and that of white laborers is much more than sufficient to support the five or six hundred colored women and children in the government hands. This is derived from official persons, who say the contrabands are really a source of government profit."

So writes the Washington correspondent of the St Louis *Democrat*. This only gives preference to niggers over white laborers, whose wives and children may starve for all that the Abolitionists care, if only the negro women and children are provided for. The next move is to substitute the "colored gentlemen" in place of white mechanics, and so on until the darling idea of the Jacobins, that the nigger is equal to the white man, and "more so," is practically operative.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Thanksgiving Day.—In accordance with the old and time-honored custom, Gov. Curtin has set apart the 27th day of next month as a day of solemn prayer and thanksgiving. It will be an appropriate time for prayer, if not for thanksgiving, and we hope those who do the public praying in the State of Pennsylvania will do it in a christian manner. Let them exhibit some sense of a dependence upon the Ruler of the Universe—let them take into the pulpits hearts free from political bitterness—let them plead at a throne of grace for mercy and pardon for themselves and their people—let them inculcate on this occasion at least a spirit of christian charity and kindness. We have had enough of political preaching and war preaching. Let us hear a little of the gospel.—*Fulton Democrat.*

☞In a recent order, after counselling submission on the part of his officers and men, to the President's Proclamation, Gen. McClellan says: "The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls!" Well said, noble "Little Mac!" That's the remedy, and the people have just availed themselves of it to make a change in our Legislature and Congress, and next year they will elect a Governor, and the year after, thank Heaven, a constitutional President.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

Important to Butchers, Auctioneers, &c.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that under the new tax law, butchers who run a wagon through the country, from which to sell their meat, must take out a pedler's license for the same. The license is ten dollars for one and fifteen dollars for two horses.

It has also been decided that the vendue criers come under the head of auctioneers, and must take out a license before they can henceforth cry a single sale. The price of an auctioneer's license is twenty dollars.

Hucksters who buy up produce through the country and sell in towns or cities from their wagons must take out a pedler's license. If they haul their produce to the city or town and sell thence from stalls or tables, they are required to take out a dealer's license, providing their sales reach a thousand dollars annually.

☞The loyal citizens of St. Clair, in Schuylkill county, refused to allow the Hon. James H. Campbell to speak in that Borough on Saturday preceding the election. While we have always been the advocate of free speech, we think the abolitionists have no right to complain. We predicted, some time since, that such would be the natural results of the policy which they themselves have inaugurated.