

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of laws—the Union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The Union of hearts—the Union of hands—
And the Union of our Union forever!

H. J. STALEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER VOTES.

Contrary to general belief, we find that the Union party in Pennsylvania stands better on its Congressional than on its State vote. We carry the State on Congress by a 6,000 majority, though the Opposition figure out about 3,400 majority on the State ticket.

The above little paragraph appeared originally in the editorial columns of the New York Tribune and has since been given the round of the Abolition papers of this State, with a great flourish—our neighbor the *Standard* being "Massachusetts" yells, of course. But it is a deliberate fabrication of the facts, and in proof of this assertion, we submit the following table of majorities on the Congressional tickets in the State:

DEMOCRATS.	ABOLITIONISTS.
1. Randall 1,447	2. O'Neill 2,517
6. Stiles 3,234	3. Myers 42
8. Avenna 5,724	4. Kelley 828
10. Strouse 721	5. Thayer 62
11. Johnson 9,044	7. Broome 2,445
12. Dennison 1,074	9. Stevens 4,524
14. Miller 1,573	13. Tracy 1,817
15. Bailey 2,198	16. Hale 417
16. Coffey 572	19. Schofield 492
17. McAllister 772	20. Myers 818
21. Dawson 225	22. Woodhead 2,359
24. Luzzar 437	23. Williams 1,334

25,773 18,705

In this enumeration of majorities it will be seen that those of Messrs. Tracy and Hale are placed in the Abolition column, and yet the excess in favor of the Democratic party is 7,073. But both Tracy and Hale are pledged against the radical party. They will follow the lead of Senator Cowan, and therefore when the verdict of Pennsylvania against negro emancipation and equality—this was the issue at the last election.

It is fairly considered, the majorities for Messrs. Tracy and Hale must be transferred to the Democratic column. How then will stand the figures? Thus: For the Democratic candidates 28,312, for the Abolition candidates 16,241. Democratic or anti-Abolition majority in the State on the Congressional tickets, 11,811. It must also be borne in mind that both in the Third and Fifth Districts the majority is really in favor of the Democratic candidates, and that fact will be fully demonstrated on a contest before the proper authority to dispose of such cases.

With these facts staring our neighbor in the face, will he continue to shout, "Well done, Pennsylvania!"—or, does he "leave?"

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Had there been a Presidential election this fall the States which were Democratic would have chosen a Democratic President, as they have a large majority of the electoral votes of the loyal States. The count would have stood thus:

Dem.	Abol.
New York 33	22
Pennsylvania 23	21
Ohio 21	13
Indiana 16	16
Illinois 16	16
Connecticut 6	7
New Jersey 7	7
Delaware 3	3
Maine 7	7
Massachusetts 13	13
Vermont 5	5
Rhode Island 5	5
Iowa 3	3
Michigan 3	3
Wisconsin 3	3
California 3	3
New Hampshire 3	3
Kansas 3	3
Minnesota 3	3

Total 125 65

Democratic majority, without the border slave States, 60. These latter would increase the majority. Of the 125 Democratic electoral votes, all but 10 were given to President Lincoln in 1860. Was there ever such a political revolution in so short a time?

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC.

The Milwaukee *News* says there is no longer any doubt that Wisconsin is Democratic on the popular vote. The aggregate majorities for Brown, Eldredge and Wheeler, the three Democratic Congressmen elected, will not fall short of 10,000, while the aggregate majorities for Hanchett, Cobb and Sloan, the Republicans chosen, will scarcely exceed 4,000—giving us a round Democratic gain since last year of over 14,000, and a gain since 1850 of over 20,000.

The Abolitionists will never forgive ex-President Buchanan, because he wisely refused to inaugurate civil war. It was not the Administration of Buchanan against which the people of the South rebelled, it was against the election of Abraham Lincoln, whom they believed to be an Abolitionist of the "higher law" order, and consequently President Buchanan was in no wise responsible for either the acts of Abolitionists or Secessionists. If the Abolitionists could have succeeded in forcing the Administration of Buchanan into a war with the South, they would then have endeavored to have made the Democrats responsible for all the consequences of the war. It is useless for the fanatical leaders of a fanatical party to endeavor to shirk the responsibility of their own conduct. Every school boy knows that they are justly chargeable with the present unfortunate condition of the country.

Meeting of Congress.—The second session of the thirty-seventh Congress begins at Washington, Monday, the 1st of December, and will close by constitutional limit, on the fourth of March. Already members are arriving at the capital.

General Halleck has issued orders giving notice that the most rigorous policy will hereafter be pursued towards deserters, absentees and stragglers from the army.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS HAVE DONE.

Col. Gratz Brown, of St. Louis, a conspicuous Republican leader, thus describes the results of the reign of his party: "We have seen fifty thousand soldiers, the elite of the nation, sacrificed, and six hundred millions of wealth expended. We have reached the age of assignates and confiscations, and are summoning the militia of the loyal States to rebel invasion. And can any one censurize our actual condition, and not mislead by false bulletins of carnal glories, stand forth and say, with truth and honor, we are any nearer a solution of the great crisis than we were a year ago?" The Emperor Augustus in his despair called out sadly, "Varus, give me back my legions." The American people utter the same cry this day to the radicals, in whose hands they have for eighteen months placed a power more absolute than ever Augustus wielded. We see the nation perishing in their hands, and we demand of them the surrender of control to which they have been proved incompetent. And for this they dare to style us—their victims and yet their masters—"Traitors!"—N. J. World.

A few of the more base of the Abolition journals try to justify the removal of Gen. McClellan, by declaring that he is only a "half loyal." But such a recent effort to distinguish and patriotic General twice saved the Capital from the hands of the Rebels, and subsequently drove their immense army from the soil of Maryland, most recalcitrant upon its authors. Such black ingratitude can only characterize the most unprincipled and reckless of political scoundrels, and the people will not soon forget those guilty of it.

The Abolitionists are trying to account for their defeat by asserting that their voters are all in the army. This is all twaddle. The laboring men, especially in the cities, are mostly Democrats, and this is the class to be found in the army. They had better own up and admit that their own shameful misconduct has disgraced the people and thus acknowledged the true reason of their defeat.

The Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature is only one! Some years have been expended, but we should lose the United States Senator and State Treasurer, through bribery and treachery. We have no fears on that point. The man who would betray the Democratic party in a time like this, would be disposed of in a very summary manner. The public will not be trifled with.

Republican Views.—The Republican papers, the *Evening Post*, N. Y. *Tribune*, and others, attribute the cause of the Republican defeat in the late elections to the want of confidence in the President, or the Administration, as they call it. He has not met the expectations of the people. With fifteen or twenty hundred millions of dollars, an iron clad navy, and a million of a half of men, all enlisted and put in the field in a year or a half, and with the modern appliances of war in abundance—the Republican editors declare that their President, commander-in-chief, has failed. The Democratic presses have not made such a severe charge as this.

Proposed.—The New York Tribune has given up the hope of crushing out the rebellion this winter, intimating that the job will be finished early in the spring. We have grown tired of all such calculations. When McClellan was removed we were to have a short, sharp, decisive campaign right off. Now it is postponed until after the vernal equinox, when we presume Fremont will be called upon to strike the last blow. Bah—*Patrol of Union.*

Apprenticing Negroes.—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* sends the following: "It is officially announced that for some time past, this poor fellow negroes brought from Virginia, who are now virtually owned by the General Government, have been dying at their quarters at the rate of six per day; and it has been found necessary to have the younger children of these contrabands apprenticed, the duty of thus depriving them of their liberty having fallen upon General Washington."

The Patterson (N. J.) *Guardian* has lowered the Republican flag, assigning the cause of its secession from the radical cause, as no sensible man can support the President's Emancipation policy, and it declares that the Republican party and the Chicago platform are "played out."

A Suspicious Play.—It was rumored recently that a gentleman of Secessionist propensities in Troy, N. Y., had raised the Confederate flag, and an excited party started for the premises. The flag was found hanging from a back window, but it was a lady's bonnet that had been washed and hung out to dry! The husband resolved to stand by that flag, and the crowd gave three cheers for the bunting and departed.

The Truth for Once.—Speculating upon the cause of the overthrow of Republicanism in this State, a radical organ published in Buffalo says: "We do not believe that the result gives any unparalytic feeling in the masses of the people, but only an opposition to a radicalism which had become distasteful and oppressive."

This editor comprehends the whole situation. **The Cabinet and the Proclamation.**—The most astonishing thing in the world, that while four members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet—Messrs. Seward, Blair, Smith and Bates—were utterly opposed to his proclamation of emancipation, the Abolitionists have the audacity to denounce as "traitors" all who cannot conscientiously endorse that Proclamation.

Tearing Down the Flag.—The New Lisbon, Ohio, *Patriot*, of Oct. 31, says: "On last Tuesday afternoon, some of the Black Abolitionists of Salineville proceeded to the Democratic Club Room in that place and tore down an American flag. Only three or four Democrats were in the town at the time, but soon a large crowd was gathered and greatly excited over the outrage and insult to the flag of their Country. They next gave the Black flag and before that hour the outraged Abolitionists had replaced the banner."

Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, is proposed as a successor to Mr. Browning in the Senate of the United States.

TAX DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that tinners who make and place gutters on buildings, must pay three per cent. tax on the whole value of the gutter, as the making of these gutters is a manufacture of tin. But in the case of roofing, where the roof is made by simply placing and fastening sheets of tin on the roof, no tax should be assessed.

Marriage certificates must have a ten cent stamp. The Commissioner says they come within the meaning of the fifth section of the excise law, and are therefore subject to the ten cent stamp. Each carriage of a Livy stable keeper is subject to a tax, and irrespective of his license.

The general principle running through the Excise Law is, that each particular manufacture is taxed for its value, though the materials used in the production are manufactured in themselves, on which their duty has been previously paid. This is true of shoes manufactured from taxed leather of English made iron on which a tax has been paid, etc. Therefore, a bureau having a looking glass attached to a table with a marble slab top, will be taxed for its full value.

Merchant tailors are required to take out license as manufacturers, but as such they have a right to sell their own goods on their own premises, without taking out license as dealers. In some parts of the country assessors are requiring merchant tailors to take out license for both. This is a mistake, unless the tailor sells goods other than those he manufactures to the amount of \$1,000. A tailor is not required to take out license as a manufacturer, unless he sells goods of more than \$1,000. The tax is on the tailor, and not on the purchaser.

Wholesale Trade.—The wholesale trade of New York is estimated to be worth three hundred thousand men who are flocking to arms as soon as the President issues an emancipation proclamation.

Andrew's Emancipation.—Andrew's Emancipation is "starring" *en route* to the field, inspired to march on by the magic word of the emancipation proclamation.

The following Major Generals are now without commands: George B. McClellan, John C. Fremont, George Caldwell, Edwin D. Morgan, Irwin McDowell, Cassin M. Clay, Ethan A. Hitchcock, Fitz John Porter and Gen. Harney.

If General Porter's expedition in North Carolina was designed to fail, as all good patriots believe, that it has not been successful. The Federal forces engaged to within eleven miles of Falmers, and sent out reconnoitering parties, which discovered the Confederates to be in a high force, with fresh troops constantly arriving, that it was deemed imprudent to attack them, and the expedition consequently returned to Wilmington, from whence the troops were to embark for Newbern. The Federal loss in the journey towards Falmers was six killed and ten wounded.

The National Convention called to assemble in this city on the 24th inst., to which we have heretofore alluded, is to be abandoned, because, as the *Guardian* of Saturday informs us, there is now no necessity for such a convention. The power of a convention is now a necessity, or the Convention is because McClellan has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac—*Pittsburg Post.*

Speaker's Coincidence.—Grow, the Abolition Speaker of the present Congress, is defeated by an overwhelming majority. "Hail, the Abolition Speaker of the State Senate at the last session, is handsomely beaten by that sturdy Democrat, Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield.

House (the Republican) Speaker of the last House of Representatives of this State, is beaten in a strong Republican district.

Since this war commenced General McClellan has fought more battles than any other General in the Union Army, and now he is to be "played out."

The Albany *Argus* contains the official returns of the New York State election. There were 603,554 votes polled. Of these Horatio Seymour, for Governor, received 307,033, and Wadsworth 293,461. Democratic majority for Governor, 10,572.

The Abolition journals complain against the Democratic press that it censures the administration for the removal of McClellan, when the "American people" had been demanding it for more than six months. "Can a grosser falsehood be imagined? If the American people demanded anything from the Administration it was the continuance of McClellan in command of the army."

The *Belfast (Maine) Journal* raises the name of General George B. McClellan to its mast-head as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1864.

The radical presses have denounced no man with greater vehemence than they have Fernando Wood, ex-Mayor of New York. In a speech just before the election he said: "Last Spring I was offered—and I should have accepted it—if I would desert they would make me the next Governor of New York." Comment is unnecessary.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Three Boys Killed.—The *York Gazette*, of Tuesday, says:—On the 14th instant, three sons of Mr. Jonathan Smoith, of Windsor township, York county, came to their death under the following painful circumstances: It appears that some time during the forenoon of that day they came to the house for a milk pail to dig out a rabbit that had taken shelter from a dog pursuing it, under the roots of a large tree that had been felled by a late storm. The trunk of the tree was cut off the usual distance from the roots, leaving an ordinary length of stump, but very heavy, as the tree had been a large one. The three lads, the oldest about 10 or 12 years of age, commenced to dig under the upturned roots, to which was attached a large quantity of soil, and from some cause or other, the whole mass turned over to its former place, burying the unfortunate children alive! At noon the father of the boys came home, inquired after all three of them, and was informed of the mission they had gone on. Not returning, however, until after the usual dinner hour, he became uneasy and went in pursuit of them. As he came to the scene of the disaster, he saw the faithful dog lying near, and the upturned stump, together with the disfigurement of the animal, at once made him realize the sad fate of his only three boys, as he discovered one of their feet protruding from the ground. The feelings of the parent can better be imagined than described. In an almost frantic condition he was obliged to travel some distance to several neighbors for assistance to resurrect the unfortunate victims, which was accomplished near midnight; but alas! what a scene presented itself—the mangled and dead bodies of three loving and beloved sons, who, a few hours before, in all the buoyancy of youth and health, were engaged in one of the most exciting and pleasing sports of the school-boy, when the grim and unmerciful murderer of death so ruthlessly overtook them.

U. S. MONEY COUNTENANCED.—The U. S. Money Countenanced of Monday, says:—We yesterday showed a photograph of five-dollar treasury notes, passed at the establishment of J. L. Wall & Co., on North Third street. It is the most expensive counterfeit we have ever seen, and, except by an expert hand in such matters, would be in little danger of detection. Almost anywhere the bills would pass, so much are they like the original, and probably thousands of dollars have within the last few days been passed in circulation. Where the issue will stop is a matter in inquiry. Not only five, but all other denominations of treasury notes, are photographed and sent to the city, and people cannot be too much on their guard in receiving United States notes. The peculiarities of the photograph exhibited yesterday consisted in some letters being slightly indistinct or faded, and the paper of a darker shade and more extensive of their smaller than the genuine. It is something of a cry in commerce, and the signatures are better than those of the paper so as to be visible on the back as well as front. It is a dangerous counterfeit.

London House.—The London House of the New York Custom House have been obliged to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. The parties implicated are a number of the clerks and several important merchants. So we go. The Government's plan, and a general system of taxation appears to pervade all classes of the community. The plunderers are getting rich, while the Government is becoming poorer and poorer every day.

White's A. J. Co.—We clip the following marriage notice from the *Centinel and Ledger* for the benefit of our Abolition friends: "Miss Maria, daughter of N. C. White, is almost as good as a bride, if she only has a white dress."

MARRIED.—On the 10th of October, 1862, Mr. H. M. Kendall, of New Orleans, to Miss Maria, daughter of N. C. White, of the same place. The groom is a young white man of respectable parents, and the bride a young colored woman. Two days previously he visited the Abolition ticket, and crowned his devotion to the cause by taking "de lady" Miss Maria to himself for life. What a happy transmigration. *Standard of Justice.* The world wags on.

General Buntin has changed his front—he has abandoned the Warrenton and Gordonsville route to Richmond, and is advancing up the Rappahannock and the railroad lines to Falmersburg. He is supposed to have rapidly thrown his main body round, as to be between our forces and Richmond.

Gen. McClellan and family arrived, quietly at New York, on Wednesday evening, and proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where rooms had been taken for him. He declined a public reception.

The N. Y. *World* refers to Cassin M. Clay as that "whining apostle of the higher law, who draws the salary of a Major-General, and spends his time in going about the country abusing those who pay the taxes."

Coffee a Luxury.—The speculation in coffee, if it keeps up at the rate of the last month, bids fair to run up prices to a mark quite beyond the reach of all save the army, navy, and "shoddy" contractors. The advance from day to day has been with a rapidity far exceeding anything in the recollection of the oldest merchants in the trade. Even at present prices, coffee is a luxury in which the extreme poor cannot afford to indulge.

Hunter's Cavalry have left Frederick and are now at Harper's Ferry. The company has recruited rapidly, being now full. Capt. Cole has been appointed Major of the battalion. They made a reconnaissance into and beyond Charlestown the other day, driving out 200 rebel cavalry and taking a number prisoners.

The Anderson Troop have arrived safely at Louisville, Ky., where they will form the body guard of Maj. General Beauregard. A Pittsburg, on Sunday evening week, a hand some supper was furnished to them.

W. A. Ducaun, Esq., was sworn in as District Attorney on Monday last. He had the Commonwealth's business in charge during the week, and acquitted himself with much credit, as he will continue to do.

The hours for arrival and departure of trains on the Gettysburg Railroad were changed on Monday last, to suit changes on the Northern Central. We have now no connections for Baltimore daily. See advertisement.

Thos. W. Bigler declines to become a candidate for the United States Senatorship from Pennsylvania.

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.

COURT DOINGS.—Court continued during the week—President Judge Fisher and Associates Ziegler and Weisman on the bench. Arguments of exceptions to Administration accounts occupied Monday and half of Tuesday, after which the following cases were disposed of:

COMMON PLEAS.
Adam Kuhn vs. John Lutz and John Kuhn. Summons in covenant—growing out of a partnership in the brick-making business. The trial of the case, on account of the large number of witnesses, occupied several days. The jury found for the plaintiff \$94,564 damages.

COMMONWEALTH vs. Joseph Zimmerman. Charge, larceny of pistol, stockings, &c., from James Stem. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one year in the County Jail, payable in the costs of prosecution, and the property retained, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

COMMONWEALTH vs. Charles Stamm. Charge, fornication and bastardy. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay \$1 fine, the costs of prosecution, and the usual amount for the maintenance of the child, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

COMMONWEALTH vs. John Jones. Charge, larceny of a watch from Peter Bellinger. Verdict, guilty, and sentenced to six months in solitary confinement at labor in the Eastern Penitentiary, pay a fine of \$1, restore the stolen property, or the value thereof, and pay the costs of prosecution.

COMMONWEALTH vs. John Kropf. Charge, voluntary manslaughter. This melancholy affair occurred on the 31st instant, the day the defendant was assembled in a hall discharged from a pistol in the hands of the deceased. The trial was commenced on Tuesday afternoon and concluded on Saturday afternoon, when the jury retired, and soon afterwards a verdict of not guilty.

COMMONWEALTH vs. Elizabeth Snyder. Charge, larceny of jewelry from premises of Franklin Hersch. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to 12 months in the County Jail, to pay costs.

COMMONWEALTH vs. Louis Fisher. Charge, receiving a part of the above jewelry. Verdict, not guilty.

A jury was selected from the panel, after viewing the premises, will convene on Monday, the 1st of December, for the trial of the case of *Past P. Pink vs. Jacob Wolf*, and *James Taylor and Edward Collins*, and on Monday, the 29th of December a Special jury will commence the trial of *Common Pleas vs. John Jones*.

MORE FIRES.—On Monday evening about 10 o'clock, the large new building of Dr. Joseph Wolfe, a short distance west of Falmers, was destroyed by fire. The loss in the building was \$10,000. The cause of the fire is not known. The fire was extinguished by the fire department.

What our citizens were engaged in, this late hour, on the 19th inst., was the trial of *Dunbar & Co. vs. East of and near Falmers*, a *Buchler's Bank and Loan*. Every effort was made to save it but in vain. It was destroyed, with about 20 tons of hay and straw. The cattle were all saved. Fortunately the roof all fell from the side of the building, so that the confinement was not so bad for the buildings in the fire, as originally. They were, however, all destroyed, the work of the incendiaries in this case is not to be denied. The loss in the building was \$10,000. The cause of the fire is not known. The fire was extinguished by the fire department.

THE CANNON HERE.—The cannon here, which was captured from the rebels, is now in the hands of the Government. It is a 24 pounder, and is in good order. It is now in the hands of the Government.

BANK ELECTION.—On Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg for the ensuing year: George Swope, A. S. Himes, G. W. McClellan, Henry Myers, James J. Wills, Wm. Young, Henry Wirt, Lewis M. Motter, E. F. Shook, Marcus Sanson, Jacob Reiser, John W. Sloan, John A. Jones.

SAVE RAGS, PAPER SCRAPS, ETC.—People should save their rags, scraps of paper, etc., as they are all of value now, and can be sold to advantage. If persons throughout the country were careful in this respect, the price of printing paper would be a measure kept down. Boys can make their holiday money by attention to this matter. Old account books, by taking of the covers, envelopes, &c., can be sold. This is an important matter.

THE REMOVAL OF McCLELLAN.—The removal of McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac is the crowning act in a series of blunders, committed by President Lincoln, which has led to the present state of affairs. It is a disgrace to the Administration, and a disgrace to the country. It is a disgrace to the country.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.

Friday week, whilst the 87th Regiment was on its march to New Creek, John Colchou, of the 87th of Littlestown, a member of Capt. Adair's Company, met an instant death from the accidental discharge of the musket of Frederick Duman. It seems that as they were walking along a path in the woods, Duman was about to change the position of his musket on his shoulder, when the hammer caught in his coat, the piece discharged, and lodged the ball in the head of Colchou. He fell dead. His remains, wrapped in his blanket, were interred on the spot, and the grave marked. Duman is deeply grieved by this sad and sudden death of a friend and comrade.

COXSWAIN'S PLEAS.
Adam Kuhn vs. John Lutz and John Kuhn. Summons in covenant—growing out of a partnership in the brick-making business. The trial of the case, on account of the large number of witnesses, occupied several days. The jury found for the plaintiff \$94,564 damages.

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LATEST WAR NEWS.

The announcement that the Federal army had occupied Fredericksburg was premature. The Confederates still hold possession of the place yesterday with a force to dispute the passage of the river. It is believed that it is not the intention of the Federal commanders to cross the river immediately. General Burnside arrived at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, on Wednesday, and established his headquarters there. The Confederates, it appears, have closely followed the Federal army in its movements from Warrentown to Falmouth, and now occupy the country between the two points, even penetrating as far down as the vicinity of Aquia creek. A considerable body is also in the country around Leesburg. A company of Confederate scouts Wednesday night burnt a bridge on the C and ALEXANDRIA railroad, near Catlett Station. Scouts and deserters reported large bodies of Confederates in the vicinity of Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps, under the command of Generals Mackall and Early, on Wednesday, and the place was occupied by the Confederate pickets within an hour after the army left. Gainville is near the Bull Run battle field. At Lewinsville, while the Federals troops were preparing to fall back, the Confederates appeared, and some shots were exchanged.

Since the above was written and in type a dispatch was received stating that yesterday morning Gen. Sumner made a formal demand for the surrender of the city of Fredericksburg before five o'clock in the afternoon, informing the authorities that if the demand was not complied with, six thousand men would be allowed for the removal of non-combatants and the place then be shelled. The mayor stated, in reply, that the Confederates would dispute the occupation of the city by the Federals, and complained of the short time given for the removal of non-combatants. The allowing of more time was under consideration when the telegram was sent. The same dispatch says that Gen. Jackson is at Washington, with his troops in front of the town. A regiment of Confederate cavalry is at Martinsburg.

Stirring events may soon be heard of along the Mississippi. Between twenty-five and thirty thousand troops, it is stated, have passed down the river with the last two weeks to Memphis and Helena—most of them to the former. It is understood that Gen. Sherman at present in Memphis, will cooperate with Gen. Grant, now moving against the Confederates in Mississippi.

The Federal pickets near Suffolk, Virginia, were drawn in by the Confederates on Wednesday. Subsequently a force was sent out which captured the Confederates to the Blackwater.

THE REMOVAL OF McCLELLAN.—The *Washington Sunday Telegraph*, of the 9th inst., thus speaks of the removal of Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac: "At a late hour last night intelligence reached us that Gen. R. M. McClellan had been removed from his command. It is believed, perhaps, to be a premature report, but it is not to be denied that the Army of the Pot