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!

E. S. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1863.

ARREST OF EIGHT CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA BY MILITARY FROM MARYLAND.

THEY ARE TAKEN OFF TO THAT STATE. THEIR RELEASE AND RETURN HOME.

On Monday last, a squad of soldiers, (commanded by a Sergeant,) attached to the Provost Guard at Westminster, Md., came *across the State line* into this county, and arrested the following; among the most respectable citizens of Littlestown and vicinity: Henry Reeser, Jesse Bollinger, John Duttera, John Walter, Dr. Thomas Kinzer, Amos Lefever, William Duttera and Marcellus H. Crouse. The arrests were made decently, and were therefore submitted to with as much good nature as possible.

The parties arrested generally had conveyances of their own, and at about 6 o'clock soldiers and all left Littlestown in the vehicles of the arrested for Westminster. They reached that place at about 9½ o'clock, when they were at once taken before the Provost Marshal, and upon being questioned, five of them promptly and emphatically denied any connection with the Order of the Golden Circle, the other three acknowledging that they had been connected with it. At the conclusion, Messrs. Amos Lefever, Wm. Duttera, John Duttera, Dr. Thomas Kinzer and Jesse Bollinger were committed to the county prison, (the Provost Marshal assigning their want of veracity as the cause—though they are known as gentlemen of the highest veracity and integrity,) whilst the other three, who had admitted their connection with the Order, were permitted to go to a hotel, but to report at 5 o'clock next morning. At about 11 o'clock, upwards of an hour after, the five in prison were taken out and the other three placed therein—which strange proceeding, it is suspected, grew out of a letter hurriedly sent down from Littlestown! The five were again taken before the Provost Marshal, who apologized, stating that there was some mistake about their going to prison, and that he was sorry the thing had so happened. He then unconditionally released Messrs. Amos Lefever, Wm. Duttera and John Duttera, and required Dr. T. Kinzer and Jesse Bollinger to take the oath, (why, we are not informed,) giving them a certificate of the fact, which also guarantees them the protection of the civil and military authorities of the United States.

Messrs. M. H. Crouse, John Walter and Henry Reeser were next morning conveyed to Baltimore, and there taken before Marshal Fish, who, after asking them a few questions, and finding they were not such terrible fellows as they had been represented, let them off with taking the oath of allegiance. Mr. Crouse then said to him that, as he had already been the victim of Abolition persecution, this whole affair would no doubt be misrepresented by the same bad men to his injury—would the Marshal therefore give him a certificate?—Col. Fish, who had acted the gentleman throughout the examination, at once granted certificates to the party, signing them with his own name—and which certificates also guarantee them the protection of the civil and military authorities of the country.

The five released at Westminster returned to their homes on Tuesday, and the three taken to Baltimore got back on Wednesday.

If it were not for the serious aspect which an affair of this kind must necessarily have in a free country, its *instigators at home* could be laughed at as the authors of a most consummate farce.

Another arrest was made, but of very short duration. Mr. George Gorder, likewise a most estimable citizen, was standing a quiet spectator at Barker's Hotel, where the arrested were brought together, when he was informed that he was under arrest too. He remarked that they had seen and passed him before; why was not the arrest made then? He also asked to see the list which the Sergeant had of those he was to arrest, and on being shown it, inquired why, when all the rest of the names were in ink, his should be *in pencil* at the bottom? Was it an after-thought, originated in Littlestown? It so occurred to him, and others shared his belief. The matter rested at this for a few moments, when he was discharged on the spot!

These are the facts in this extraordinary proceeding, as we have gathered them from reliable sources. The gentlemen arrested deported themselves throughout with entire coolness and self-possession, and speak with satisfaction of the conduct of the soldiers who made the arrests. They acted under higher authority, and were not to blame.

But there are those who *are* open to censure in this outrageous business—censure which will hang to them as long as they live. We mean the few narrow-souled and despicable Abolition "*informers*," in Littlestown and vicinity, who, for no other reason than difference of *political* opinion, have, coward-like and in secrecy, for months past been beseeching the military authorities at Baltimore to have arrested and carried off *their own neighbors!* To a lower depth of meanness white men could not descend, and it is to be hoped that the parties thus outraged, alone through malicious misrepresentations and downright falsehoods, will leave no effort untried to get the names of these home "*informers*," and then seek at the hands of the laws of Pennsylvania such remedy as their wrongs entitle them to. Least of all, let their names be had, that they may reap the scorn of all good men, and feel the weight of an honest public indignation.

That men of all parties denounce these arrests, is very easily discerned on a visit to the neighborhood in which the aggrieved reside. The effect is unmistakable. The party in power can only lose votes, and not make them, by such proceedings. As a high-toned Republican remarked, "if a party requires such appliances, I want no more to do with it."

The persons arrested and carried off are men of character and standing—men who are esteemed by all whose good opinion is worth having—men who would make any sacrifices for the restoration of the Union under our good old Constitution. And yet, because they are Democrats, (and for no other *crime*,) they are hurriedly taken off to another State, beyond the protection of the laws of their own State! Thus they have suffered wrong; but not they alone—the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania suffers too! And all this through the petty partizan bigotry and malice of a few Republican or Abolition "*informers*" at Littlestown. Surely by this time they should be heartily ashamed of their own work.—That their names be furnished, simple justice demands; and we doubt not that the military authorities, who have been misled by their misrepresentations, feel it due to the aggrieved to give them the desired information, if they have it. This done, and the proper exposures made, the public will be able to lay the blame at the right doors. But until this is done, it must not be allowed to rest.

☞ General Stone, we are informed, has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf and will soon leave for that field of service. So ends, by a public confession, nearly the most shameful injustice which the administration has perpetrated against any individual. Arrested without cause, imprisoned without trial, shut out from the service to which he has devoted his life and to which the country owes the safety of its capital, disgraced in the eyes of the whole country when worthy only of honor, and in spite of the repeated protests and appeals of his commander for his trial, General Stone at last receives tardy justice. He has done well to bide his time, and by his patience to extort exoneration from the department which disgraced him.—Such injustice could not last forever, but the infamy of it will cling to this administration so long as its history is remembered among men.—*World.*

Resignation of Gen. Meagher.—Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher, commanding what was once known as the Irish Brigade, has tendered his resignation to the proper authorities. He asked to have the remnant of his heroic band temporarily relieved from duty in the field, so as to give it time and opportunity in some measure to renew itself, but no attention was paid to his appeals by the War Department, and his resignation was the consequence.

Democratic Victory.—In Lancaster city a few days ago an exciting and hotly contested election for school directors took place. The Abolitionists made desperate efforts to carry their ticket, but the Democrats were gloriously triumphant, electing the whole board of directors by a handsome majority. The Loyal Leaguers thought they had it all right, and are greatly humiliated by their defeat. All honor to the Democracy of Lancaster.

The City Election in Lafayette.—The strongest and most closely contested election ever witnessed in our city resulted on Tuesday last in the triumphant election of the entire Democratic ticket, with the single exception of Treasurer. Most nobly have the Democracy of Lafayette vindicated their candidates from the vile and wicked aspersions cast upon them by the Republican party and their hirelings. The Democracy, conscious of the rectitude of their motives, and the soundness of their principles and their candidates, determined not to interfere in the least with the rights and privileges of their opponents, and equally determined to maintain their own at all hazards, entered the contest with the full purpose of success. Most gloriously have they achieved it. The result is hailed by all Constitution and Union men as a bright omen of the future. The Star City of the West has added one more brilliant to the crown of her past achievements. She is the banner city of Indiana. We have no exultations to express over our defeated opponents. They were good men, but the majority have declared their preference for the Democracy. We hope it may be received as a gentle yet significant rebuke of fanaticism, intolerance, and proscription. It will be well to heed its teachings.—*Indiana Argus.*

A "Copperhead."—We have found out at last what a "Copperhead" is. The New York *Post*, speaking of a Kentucky candidate for Congress, says he is "an opponent of all the *radical* measures of the administration—otherwise a copperhead." Here, then, we have the definition of the term: a Copperhead is "an opponent of all the radical measures of the administration;" and their name is legion, embracing a large majority of the American people.

☞ Some of the Republicans who were lately so enthusiastic in the expression of their admiration of Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, have cooled off a little since it has been intimated that the Governor aspires to the Presidency, and that his recent tour East, and approbation of the emancipation policy of the Administration, have some connection with a desire to stand at the head of the Government through the aid of New England votes.—*Boston Post.*

☞ It seems clear to us that a resort to mob law for the purpose of overawing Democrats, and suppressing a free expression of sentiment in reference to the policy and acts of the administration, has been predetermined and pre-arranged by the Abolition leaders. How such outrages should be met is a question that each one must determine for himself. We make no suggestion, but we trust that some course of action will be adopted which will teach the diabolical organizers of violence that there is a spirit yet left in the breasts of the people which neither that nor any other effort of tyranny can terrify or subdue.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Imprisoned in Marshal, Mich., on the 5th of May for several hours,—so says the *Expounder.*

For the Compiler.

MR. STABLE: *Dear Sir:*—What to do to satisfy these enraged Union Leaguers, Abolitionists, or what not in the form of a name, cannot say. They are seeking with us, but physically speaking, they will not engage in a fight. They want us hanged, and no person will do it for them. They want us imprisoned, and no one will do that. They call us "Copperheads," and if we show them the word "Liberty" on the face of a copper cent, they become enraged to a bursting point, and swear by the powers that be, that we are, of all men, most rebellious, and ought to be put up for safe keeping. Occasionally we hear of them purposely going out of their way to tramp on a "Copperhead," and when he bites them they want him killed. If we say we are for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, they say we are liars, and the truth is not in us. If we say nothing, they call us very suspicious individuals, and ought to be kidnapped at any rate to make sure work of it. They say that every d—d Democrat ought to be drafted, and when we are drafted and go to war, they say they don't trust us. They say there should be no parties now, and if we join them they say it will not do to give Democrats office.

I am at a loss to know how to satisfy them, unless the following plan would answer: All fall in with them and hurrah for this, that and every thing, however monstrous, that the administration chooses to do, for the liberation of the negro, and at the same time give them all the favors of the government, let them settle but one ticket, and we fall in and do the voting for them—giving them all the OFFICES! This would satisfy them, no doubt; but somehow the people will not come up to the mark right. We have made up our minds down here to leave them rave and rant!—The day will come when they will regret, and attempt to deny, many a thing they say now. "The *vipers* are gnawing at a file."

INQUIRER.

Character of the Agents of the Government.—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*—an Abolition print of the deepest dye—says, with truth approaching to "treason:"

"Only those who have been brought into personal contact with the agents of Government know the utterly corrupt and mercenary motives which control their action. I have little doubt that government is being swindled as few governments ever were before."

The *Transcript* had better take care of what people write to it from Fortress Monroe—the place from which the letter is dated—or its editors may be arrested for disloyalty. Every loyal patriot must say of Mr. LINCOLN'S administration: "Whatever is, is right." Never mind the agents of the government.—*Age.*

A Significant Fact.—You cannot find a Democrat north of Mason and Dixon's line that has ever uttered a desire or wish for the dissolution of the Union. You cannot find one that does not claim a faithful observance of the Constitution and the due execution of the laws. This cannot be truthfully said of the Royalists. Men who are in the highest favor at Washington have called the Union accursed, and the Constitution a compact with Belzebub; and yet these are the men who denounce Democrats as traitors, and who now desire to carry out their long cherished purpose of disruption by force, intimidation and fraud.—*Exchange.*

☞ The Abolition organs fail to quote the following extract from John Van Buren's war speech. He speaks thus of the measures of the Republican party:

"I agree they are unwise. I agree they are stupid. I agree they have united the South, and that they have divided the North. I agree to another thing, and you won't expect me as a Democrat to find fault with that—I agree that they prostrated the Republican party in every non-slaveholding State of this Confederacy and gave the Democrats the ascendency, and nobody will expect me to find fault with them on that account. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, became Democratic as the result of them, and I am not the man to find fault with that."

☞ The Republican party has breathed its last. It is almost as hard to find a man now who acknowledges that he belonged to it, as an old Federalist. A new organization, calling itself the "Loyal League," has stepped into its cast off garments, and hopes to deceive the people by its fresh guise, but its existence we predict will come to as summary an end as that of the old mischief maker.

HARD ON THE LEAGUERS.—Parson Brownlow, in a letter to an Abolition League meeting at Chicago, used the following plain language:

"You citizens of Chicago call yourselves loyal; you glory in your loyalty, you proclaim it upon the streets, and herald it in your press, and declare it from every platform; *but it costs nothing to be loyal here in Chicago, so far away from danger. Loyalty leads to the field.*"

☞ The Republican papers are publishing with high glee an editorial article, abusive of Gen. M'Clellan, from the Richmond *Whig.* If this rabid rebel paper is such good authority with them on one subject, it ought to be on others. Perhaps they endorse, also, its views about President LINCOLN, and the Administration generally! How is it?

☞ The Democratic General Committee at Albany has called a meeting of citizens for Saturday to express indignation at the arrest and sentence of Vallandigham, and to protest against their consummation.

☞ The Democrats of Ohio will hold a State Convention to nominate Governor, etc., at Columbus, on the 11th of June.

☞ A great Democratic mass meeting was held at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 29th ult.—from 12,000 to 15,000 people being present.

An Improvement.—The New Haven *Register* expresses gratification that the Republicans now chronicle their victories at elections and political meetings, as Union victories and Union meetings. It is a happy change from three years ago, when they used to ridicule us for thinking it needful to have a Union party.

☞ General McDowell's cotton court, at Memphis, find that officers of the Western armies have not only speculated corruptly in cotton, but have sold their colored servants and other negroes who have been "freed" by the President's proclamation, for cotton or for money.

CASE OF C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

As the public have some curiosity to know for what offence Mr. Vallandigham was seized by military authority and arraigned and tried before a military court, we subjoin the charge and specification, together with the protest of the accused. We shall probably publish, when we find room, the testimony in this singular and aggravated case of military arrest:

CHARGE.

Publicly expressing, in violation of General Order No. 38, from Headquarters, Department of the Ohio, his sympathies for those in arms against the government of the United States, declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the powers of the government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion.

SPECIFICATION.

In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the 1st day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments, in words or in effect, as follows, declaring the present war "a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war;" "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;" "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism;" "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites;" stating, "that if the administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Southern States could be won back and the South be guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle at Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority. Charging "that the government of the United States were about to appoint military marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges." Characterizing General Order No. 38, from Headquarters, Department of the Ohio, as "a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," inviting his hearers to resist the same, by saying, "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties, the better;" declaring "that he was at all times, and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free government;" asserting "that he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before."

All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort and encourage those in arms against the government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own government and sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

J. M. CUTTS,
Capt. 11th Infantry, Judge Advocate, Department of the Ohio.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S PROTEST.

Arrested without due process of law, without warrant from any judicial officer, and now in military custody, I have been served with a charge and specification as from a court-martial or military commission. I am not either in the land or naval service of the United States, and, therefore, am not tryable for any cause by any such court, but am subject, by the express terms of the Constitution, to arrest only by due process of law, on warrant issued by some officer of a court of competent jurisdiction for trial of citizens. I am subject to indictment and trial on presentment of a grand jury, and am entitled to a speedy trial, to be confronted with witnesses, and to compulsory process for witnesses in my behalf, and am entitled to counsel. All these I demand as my right, as a citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States. But the alleged offence itself is not known to the Constitution, nor to any law thereof. It is words spoken to the people of Ohio in an open public political meeting, lawfully and peacefully assembled, under the Constitution, and upon full notice.

It is the words of a citizen, on the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the welfare of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by the elections and the ballot-box. It is not presented that I counseled disobedience to the Constitution, or resistance to law or lawful authority. I have never done this. I have nothing further to submit.

May 7, 1863. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

RUMORED SENTENCE OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Washington *Chronicle* is responsible for the premature disclosure of the finding of the court martial in the case of the Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. The following is the paragraph containing the intelligence:

"We understand that the members of the court martial which has been trying C. L. Vallandigham at Cincinnati, Ohio, have agreed on a verdict, and submitted it to General Burnside, to be approved or disapproved by him. THE MAJORITY OF THE COURT WE LEARN, HAVE SENTENCED MR. VALLANDIGHAM TO THE DRY TORTUGAS FOR TWO YEARS. The minority, it is said, were in favor of sending him South, with the injunction not to return until the war is over."

The application for the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* has not been decided; and yet in the face of this, we are informed that the military court has agreed upon its decision, and the public mind is thus, perhaps, prepared for the execution of the sentence. The action of this court martial, if the sentence as promulgated be carried into effect, will occasion the deepest and most intense feeling throughout the North. But we can scarcely believe that an outrage of this character will be perpetrated, even by the present Administration. It seems almost impossible that such a violation of personal liberty will be attempted in the midst of a people yet free, and in a country that boasts of a written Constitution to protect the rights of its citizens. We shall patiently and anxiously wait for the official report of this unauthorized trial, and the action of the President of the United States upon the same; and we sincerely trust that we shall never be called upon to record a decision, shadowed forth in the *Chronicle's* paragraph, which will cause the names of all who were engaged in this transaction to be execrated in all time to come.—*Age.*

☞ The best comment which we can make upon the strange proceedings of General Burnside and the administration against Mr. Vallandigham is in the following language once used by Daniel Webster:

It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a "home bred right," a fireside privilege. It hath been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to the private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty, and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself is questioned, I shall place myself *on the extreme boundary of my right, and bid defiance to any arm that would move me from my ground.*

The high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise within this house and in all places; *in time of peace, in time of war, and at all times.* Living, I shall assert it; and should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles and the example of a manly, independent, and constitutional defence of them.—*Daniel Webster.*

ADDRESS OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM TO THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

MILITARY PRISON,
CINCINNATI, O., May 5, 1863.

To the Democracy of Ohio.—I am in a military bastile for no other offence than my political opinions, and the defence of them, and of the rights of the people, and of your constitutional liberty. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the Constitution and laws, and of military despotism, were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment.—I am a Democrat—for Constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only "crime." For no disobedience to the Constitution; for no violation of law; for no word, sign, or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South who are for disunion and Southern independence, but in obedience to *their* demand, as well as the demand of Northern Abolition disunionists and traitors, I am here in bonds to-day; but

"Time, at last, sets all things even!"

Meanwhile, Democrats of Ohio, of the Northwest, of the United States, be firm, be true to your principles, to the Constitution, to the Union, and all will yet be well. As for myself, I adhere to every principle, and will make good, through imprisonment and life itself, every pledge and declaration which I have ever made, uttered or maintained from the beginning. To you, to the whole people, to Time, I again appeal.—Stand firm! Falter not an instant!

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

REVIVAL OF ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

The arrest of Vallandigham for addressing a public meeting against the manner and the objects of the war, was evidently an experiment of the Administration, to see how far the people would tolerate these acts of violence.

The opinions and course of the Ohio member can only be regarded as extreme, because an outcry has been raised against him. He has constantly kept in view, in all his course, a restoration of the Union. He has never advocated a peace based upon separation.

For every word he has spoken, which may be cited as obnoxious, we will produce an equivalent from the pen of Seward, or Weed, or Greeley, or from the mouths of Phillips and his abolition coadjutors; while it will be easy to prove that the general tenor of the labors of these men has been to destroy the Union which he sincerely labors to reconstruct.

We have differed with Mr. Vallandigham. He has been too impatient to sympathize with the moderate counsels and forbearing attitude of the Conservative Democracy.—He believes that peace can be accomplished now on the basis of the restoration of the Union. We do not believe that the men at the head of the Administration will ever bring about such a peace, and we do not seek such a peace as we believe they will endeavor to consummate.

But the blow that falls upon a citizen of Ohio to-day, may be directed at a Democrat of New York to-morrow. The second outrage must follow the first, for there is an inevitable sequence in the logic of such wrongs. The blow, therefore, is a threat at every Democrat; and we wonder at the folly, if not at the malignancy, which prompted it.

It looks as if the Administration sought to divide the North, and unite the South, so as to find in the alienation of public sentiment in the loyal States, and in the concentrated power of the South, the excuse for an inglorious peace. Certainly they exhibit more ingenuity in efforts to make the war a failure, than a wise Administration would do in devising means for its prosecution.—*N. Y. Argus.*

The Arrest of Vallandigham.—The New York *Express* says, of the arrest of Vallandigham:—"To the honor of the Republican press here—with but one exception, and that is now dumb—the arrest of Vallandigham is condemned by that expressive silence which means as much as words, if not more than words. Journalism here is not yet so low and degraded as to approve or endorse such an act as that! The Republican Bar, false to every principle of public liberty, false to the noble profession of law, still remains dumb; but it is to be hoped the Bar, even the Republican Bar, in this case, will be true to the name and fame of the lawyer, as well as to the Constitution of the United States."

☞ We have not heard from Prince John Van Buren, Judge Daly, or James T. Brady since the kidnapping of Vallandigham. Is this the entertainment to which we were invited upon the formation of the so-called Loyal Leagues? We were told all that kind of thing was at an end. It takes a great deal of whitewash to keep the spots on the Administration leopard out of sight.—*World.*

LOSS IN THE LATE BATTLES.

The loss in the late battles fought in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, by the troops immediately under Hooker, and near Fredericksburg by Sedgwick's corps, has been variously estimated at from 10,000 to [illegible]. It seems clear to us, considering the numbers engaged and the courage and daring of the troops (with one notable exception) as represented by eye-witnesses of the different battles, that the loss must considerably exceed 10,000, and in all probability approximate the maximum estimate of 30,000.—This would be a terrible loss, but it must be remembered that not less than 130,000 to 150,000 troops were engaged on each side, and that the battles they engaged in were terrible conflicts. We have, in part, a detailed statement, which gives the total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners as follows:

Sickles' corps, 4,874; Howard's corps (11th) 3,120; Sedgwick's corps, 5,970; Flying division, 1,300. Total, 15,264.

These returns are incomplete, and besides they do not embrace the loss of the 5th corps (which was very heavy,) and of several other divisions which were engaged. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* computes the entire loss at 30,000, and the N. Y. *Times* places it at 18,000. The probability is that it will exceed 25,000.—*Pathfinder & Union.*

The Truth of History.—Says the gallant and patriotic *Louisville Journal*: "The Crittenden Compromise would have been the death of the rebellion, and both Southern Senators and Republican Senators were responsible for its failure, for enough of either to have carried the measure, with the aid of those who actually voted for it, refused to vote for it or opposed it. *It took two parties to beget this rebellion.*"

☞ What we want to do—and what we *must* do if we are to succeed—is to crush the Rebellion by *physical force.*—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Has all reliance upon the Emancipation Proclamation been abandoned? We don't wish to earn a reputation for cruelty, but we can't resist the temptation to ask the question.

☞ It is rumored that Gen. Halleck will take the field to assist Hooker. Nothing new from the army on the Rappahannock. No movement reported.

☞ The Twenty-seventh New Jersey regiment, in crossing the Cumberland river, on the 6th inst., had one of their boats upset, and twenty-five men were drowned.

WAR NEWS.

It is reported by the way of Cairo, that Gen. Grant fought a severe battle on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at Clinton, ten miles from Jackson, Miss., and defeated the Confederates, but subsequently fell back to the Big Black river to await reinforcements. A Confederate dispatch a few days ago announced that the national force advancing to the rear of Vicksburg had been repulsed on the 6th inst., at one of the ferries on the Big Black. A telegram was received in Washington on Wednesday from Gen. Grant, dated the 6th inst., stating that his force was then on the Big Black, but saying nothing about any repulse, or even an engagement.

It is said that the Confederate cavalry in front of Rosencrans's army are constantly changing position, and that Wheeler and Morgan are at Liberty and Alexandria with five thousand cavalry—all which is supposed to indicate an attack on Nashville.

The Secretary of War has ordered that no passes shall be granted to persons to visit the army of the Potomac, with the view of obtaining the bodies of deceased friends, while it remains in its present position.

It is said that the Confederates in North Carolina refuse to receive the disloyal citizens sent out of our lines, except those who give security for their ability to take care of themselves.

Advices from General Grant's army are now received up to Thursday week, which render the report of a battle at Clinton doubtful. On that day he was eighteen miles from Grand Gulf, and encamped near the Black river. There may, however, have been a skirmish of an advanced force at Clinton. Heavy reinforcements were being received by General Grant, preparatory to operations of importance. No part of the railroad was yet in the Federal possession.

Direct advices from Gen. Grant were received in Washington on Friday, dated the 8th instant, one day later than the above. He expresses satisfaction with the appearance of matters in his vicinity, and states that Port Hudson is undoubtedly evacuated, except by a small garrison and heavy artillery.

THE LATE RUMORS.

In the absence of reliable news from the Rappahannock, some of our city contemporaries taxed their imagination with furnishing such scraps of information to the public as to them seemed best calculated to satisfy the very natural desire of the community for cheerful accounts "from the army under General Hooker." The connection of the editors and publishers of these journals with the Administration in Washington, was naturally considered an endorsement of all the news thus industriously circulated, and we were not surprised therefore, to see it spread all over the whole country, North, South and West of us. At first, we merely had rumors of General Keyes having taken *Richmond*—then the rumors became stronger and stronger, and at last the stars and stripes were waving over the rebel capital.

Then came, from the same source, the further news of the return of General Hooker's army to the south side of the Potomac, with his reasons for it, and circumstantial details of the particular regiments, divisions, and corps that led in the movement. To such extent was this cruel and altogether indefensible deception carried, that various minute circumstances attending manœuvres never dreamed of, and movements never made, were coolly palmed off upon an anxious people, whose very souls were thirsting for truth in regard to our army, because with every movement of that army the fate of a husband, a father, a son or a brother might be interwoven. Such trifling with the holiest feelings of the human heart, on the part of those to whom the public look for correct information, cannot but be regarded as most infamous and flagitious, and we trust that it will not be repeated.

Other rumors are now afloat, how well founded we know not, to the effect that General Halleck is to command the Army of the Potomac; while some of the New York papers say it is Heintzleman who has been selected for that purpose. Of course, we have no opinion on the subject, and are compelled to wait, till according to orders from Washington, the exact state of things is published in the New York papers.

In regard to the withholding of the news and misrepresenting our strategic achievements, we append the following remark of the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, which may be of service:

"If General Hooker, in his late offensive movement, committed the error of extending his lines too far, and thus enabled Lee to precipitate all the rebel force successively on different parts of ours, no good can be attained by denying and seeking to conceal the fact. On the contrary, the perception of past mistakes is the first step toward their avoidance in future."

The war, as all Administration organs admit, has taught us many valuable lessons; but it has not yet taught the people in Washington to tell the truth. It is useless here to add the Roman adage: "Truth is mighty, and will prevail at last."

What seems most likely now is, that the Army of the Potomac will soon be again in motion, and that important news may be expected.—*Age of Thursday.*

☞ Rebel Commissioner Robert Ould came down on the flag of truce to Newport News, on Monday, and reported that five thousand Union prisoners were now at Richmond waiting to be exchanged, and that five thousand more would be there in a few days. These were all taken, according to the rebel commissioner, at the late battle of Fredericksburg. Transports have been sent for them.

☞ A dispatch from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac states that the Richmond papers of Monday contain notices of the death of Gen. Thos. Jefferson Jackson, known as "Stonewall" Jackson, of the Confederate army.

At midnight on Saturday night, his men being drawn up in line of battle, a body of troops was seen a short distance in advance. It being doubtful who they were, Gen. Jackson rode forward to ascertain. Whilst he was engaged in reconnoitering, his own men, being unaware of his movement, mistook him and staff for enemies, and fired a volley into them, instantly killing one of the staff, and wounding severely Gen. Jackson. One bullet passed through his right hand, whilst another struck his left arm, shattering the bone. His arm was amputated, from which he died on Sunday. He was only about 37 years of age, but had attained a high military reputation. His loss is a heavy one to the Confederates.

☞ The New York *Herald* is quite right in its judgment as to the effect of such demonstrations as were made against the office of *The Age* on Friday last, as we have had abundant proof during the last few days. The circulation of our paper has indeed steadily increased from the day of the first issue; but never in anything like the same proportion as on Saturday, Monday, and yesterday, during which three days the accessions to our list have more than equaled those of any three weeks previously.—We perceive that the *Herald* has fallen into an error in designating the "conductor" of *The Age*, an error which it may be as well to correct. The names of the editors and proprietors are announced upon our first page.—*Age.*

☞ The rebel Gen. Van Dorn, it is reported, was shot and killed by a Confederate officer whose wife he had seduced.

Beware of that Danger!—Most all of our diseases arise from our own disregard of the laws of life; a cold becomes a sore throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, cough, &c. Now a single 25 cent box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will prevent all these serious consequences.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞ There will be divine services in the United Presbyterian Church in this place on the fourth and fifth Sabbaths of the present month—Communion on the latter day. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Heron.

☞ We record with regret the death of another soldier from Gettysburg. Isaac McLain, a member of the 165th Reg. P. M., who was wounded in the thigh in a recent skirmish at Suffolk, died in the Hospital at Fortress Monroe on the 7th inst. His remains were interred there on the 9th. His afflicted family have the sympathies of the community.

☞ The 127th Reg. P. V., nine months volunteers, will soon be mustered out, their time having expired. They participated in the first battle of Fredericksburg, and, recently again, in the second, and have been highly complimented for their bravery. Company I was principally recruited in this county.—They will be warmly welcomed by their many friends.

☞ We regret to learn that Capt. David A. Shultz, formerly of this place, was badly wounded in the hip in the recent battle at Chancellorsville.

☞ Don't forget the Ladies' Fair at New Oxford, to commence to-morrow and continue throughout the week. The ladies have been very busy for some time making their preparations, and they will no doubt have a very handsome affair of it. We trust the patronage will be large, as we know the visits of all will be pleasant. See advertisement.

☞ The Inland Telegraph Company is about going into operation. The Gettysburg Telegraph Company held a meeting on Monday evening, and appointed Geo. Arnold, David Wills and R. G. McCreary, Esqs., trustees to transfer the stock of the Company to the Inland Telegraph Company, receiving a satisfactory amount of their stock in return, and make such an agreement as will insure the early construction of the line between the points mentioned in the act of incorporation. The Hanover Telegraph Company will doubtless also go into the arrangement. Parties abroad will be the principal stockholders.

The officers of the Inland Telegraph Company are: President, David Wills; Directors, R. G. McCreary, H. J. Stable, Geo. Arnold, A. W. Eichelberger, Geo. C. Penniman and J. B. Danner.

☞ J. A. Gardner, Esq., at York Springs, has made arrangements with Jay Cooke & Co., to supply the "5-20" U. S. Bonds, of any desired denominations and in any quantities.—They are sold at par for legal tender notes, and will continue to be until the 1st of July next. Mr. Gardner has already disposed of $12,000 worth of these securities.

☞ Collections were taken up in the Presbyterian and Lutheran Churches, in Petersburg, on Fast day for the United States Christian Commission, amounting to $46 00. The collections were taken up without previous notice having been given, and the above handsome sum realized. The money was paid over to the Commission for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

Since the recent battles, so great is the demand for all kinds of hospital stores, that it would be well for a liberal community to remember this noble association by generous contributions.

THEFT.—We learn that between 4 and 6 o'clock of the 7th inst., the residence of Cyrus Jacobs, at Diehl's Mills, Liberty township, (while the family was temporarily absent,) was entered by some villain or villains, who stole $21 in money, one shirt and a loaf of bread—built a fire on the floor and burnt a pretty large hole—emptied the contents of the bureau over the floor—cut the featherbeds, and did other wanton work. It is to be hoped that the guilty party may be found out, arrested, and punished with the utmost severity of the law.

☞ The *Gazette* has an article in its last issue, endeavoring to prove that the Administration and the Government are one and the same thing. Will our contemporary then agree that when it traduced the Democratic Administrations of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, it was guilty of denouncing the Government?—*Keystone Chronicle.*

☞ In Cairo, on the 17th ult., nine persons were arrested for wearing "Copperhead" pins, representing the head of Liberty. They were brought by the Provost Marshal before Gen. Buford and dismissed, the charges of hostility to the Government and sympathy with the rebels not being sustained.

WHAT IT TAKES.—To secure admission to the Abolition "Union League," now forming, a man must believe that Simon Cameron is an honest man, Stanton a gentleman, Fremont a great General, and that Butler returned from New Orleans poorer than he went.

AN INCIDENT IN CONNECTICUT.—It is well known that in the recent election in Connecticut, soldiers who would vote the Abolition ticket were allowed to go home from the army and vote. Some Democrats, who were extremely anxious to see home once more, also pledged themselves to vote if they could be allowed to return and see their friends.

One, by the name of Randall, having a sick mother at Danielsonville, and wishing to see her once more ere she should pass from earth, begged for a furlough; as a starving child would beg for bread; and at last, when all other means had failed, consented to pledge himself to vote for Buckingham. He came home; saw his dying mother; went to Killingly town meeting; voted for Buckingham, as he had agreed to; and then stood up in the town house and related these facts.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Union.*

$25!] Employment. [$25!

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [May 18, 1863. 1y

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the first THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y