

My friends, it is time that the warfare upon opinion, and thought, and speech, should cease, it is time we had ascended that our national difficulties can never be cured without the action of the people. It is time we had explored the fabric that is the basis of our country. You, at an early hour, have rejected this fabric as a delusion; for all the bloom of the present, in all the dark uncertainties of the future, I put my hopes in the great Union. (Applause.)

I see nothing else to which we look. I see you, it is true, occasionally distracted by the tactics of your opponents, occasionally disturbed by the insinuations of friends. But I also see you animated by a patriotism which I fully believe will guide you aright, and which, in spite of all that may be said of you, commands my respect and confidence. (Applause.) Permit me then, with such freedom as may be taken by one who neither has nor seeks any special place in your organization, to offer you a word of friendly counsel.

What you need, as it seems to me, is to be fully impressed with a belief in your mission and in your capacity to fulfill it. That mission is to save the Constitution of the United States. (Cheers.) By saving it, I mean of course, that you are to save it for the whole Union, for the States of the North, for the East and West, with every right which it protects completely re-established. I can see no other mode of saving it; for it is to my mind apparent that a war prosecuted against the South for the acquisition of power over their domestic institutions which the Constitution expressly withholds from the Federal Government, can result in nothing but the establishment of a system under which there can be no real rights of self-government left for any section, or any State. This it is your duty to prevent.

You must prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril. If that public opinion for you is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

It is our duty to prevent it by every means which the slightest protest against the proposed usurpation of power will which it is proposed to establish the popular proceedings looking to the establishment of what is styled "the League of Nations." (Laughter.) I have not seen one word of official communication with the administration. You cannot expect, and need not look for such communications from assemblies largely composed of those who are the particular political supporters of the administration, and who are more or less responsible for its present position. If it is to make itself heard and felt against all violations of the Constitution must make its utterances through the action and the voice of those who have never failed to protest against the policy that has created for us this peril.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

It is our painful duty to record the arrest of the Editor of *The Compiler*, by the military authorities, after our army gained possession of the town. At an hour when relief came to every point, and cheers and exultations filled the hearts of all the citizens—after three days of terror and fright, during the presence of the enemy, our hearts were sorrowed by the arrest of one of our citizens, and his removal from his family, occupation and town.

It appears that the editor having fallen under the displeasure of a person claiming to be a soldier of our army, information was laid before the proper military power, and thus, upon the unproved testimony of one man—the same who violently tore down the flag that floated from the window of the *Compiler*—a citizen was deprived of his liberty—a patriot of his home—and the unfortunate victim of unprovoked, unprovoked and malignant information is now confined within the gloomy walls of Fort Mifflin. Can such things be, and overcome us, without our special wonder and denunciation. At present we have nothing to say as to the right or wrong of these military arrests; but we affirm that whatever may have been the pretense for the arrest of Mr. Stable, it was conceived in embittered feelings, nourished by his personal enemies, and encouraged by his political opponents. It was a stab at the Democratic party by the plant political tricksters of the Jacobin school—a capital ten-strike by some unfortunate Senatorial aspirant.

To the Provost General, acting upon the information, presenting it was laid out of pure patriotic considerations, no blame attaches for the arrest; but the heads of these miserable, black-hearted wretches, male and female, who, instigated by the vilest heights, have thus indirectly, by their acts, brought this trouble and sorrow, not only to the victim himself and his family, but to thousands of his fellow-countrymen, who, to-day feel as if confined with him, hangs a day of retribution. The perpetrators of this outrage, the moving, acting instigators are known, and the object they design to carry out is clear to all as the morning sun. A fitting time it was to effect the preliminary, to wit, the arrest of the editor, when they could be protected in their nefarious plans under the plea of "patriotic duty." A fitting instrument too, to give the desired information could be found, and thus all the acts having been set, the victim steps in and evil temporarily triumphs. What a sad commentary upon the friendly feeling which should exist in our town!

Without a copy of the charge—without a hearing—upon the uncorroborated expert testimony of one person claiming to be a soldier—without time to arrange his business affairs—a citizen was hurried from his home and family and taken to the rear of his army, and even while guarded in the rear his friends were unable to visit him.

Friends, countrymen and patriots, you see in the imprisoned editor not only a man short of his personal liberty, and a household filled with tears. You see more. There is manifestly in the tools employed, in the wire-pulling and in all citizens who approve of this outrageous proceeding, an attempt to murder the great conservative Democratic party, which is the sheet-anchor of our national hopes and the palladium of our nation's safety.

That the charges preferred upon which the arrest was made are false, is the honest belief of all good men. Only the few, the despicable few, whose political fevers have made them mad, who feed upon the slime of malice, and nurse the demon spirit, demanded the sacrifice, and can in the accomplishment of their wishes. The accused court an examination—his friends urged a hearing. The authorities, deeming such a hearing, nothing more than a simple act of justice, were willing to comply; but these vituperated opponents, (probably the same who urged the Major in command of this post, several weeks ago, to send the 26th Regiment, P. M., into the jaws of the enemy), were of bad and, and of course an examination and release of Mr. Stable would have been a sudden and unexpected end of their grand plan. They succeeded in preventing the hearing and thus through the intervention of the townsmen and neighbors we may say, a political malice, Henry J. Stable is doomed to await, beneath the shades of the Baltimore bastle, the pleasure of the Administration in an examination of his case.

The indications are that another great battle will soon be fought on the field of Maryland. It has been ascertained that Lee has not retreated across the Potomac, but has selected a position and is preparing to give battle. On Wednesday a fight took place on the Roundstone road, about six miles from Hagerstown, between the Federal cavalry and a body of Confederate infantry. After a short engagement the Federal forces fell back with some loss. Gen. Kilpatrick being reported among the wounded. The Federal cavalry subsequently advanced and occupied the ground without opposition.

The Confederates in the meantime drew their forces towards Hagerstown, and formed a line from Parkstown on the right to the head of the river below Williamsport on the left. Scouts report that Gen. Lee is entrenched in front, and drawing his supplies from his train on the Virginia side and making general preparations for another battle. Parkstown is eight miles from Williamsport, so that the Confederate lines extend that distance.

The ground chosen is west of Antietam creek, and about twelve miles north of the battle-field of September last.

Gen. Grant and Meade were on Wednesday promoted respectively Major and Brigadier Generals in the regular army.

Travel across the Susquehanna at Hagerstown is now open to all, the military embargo having been raised.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Times says: It is understood that the call for troops under the enrollment act will be made immediately. Several districts and one or two of the Eastern States have already had their quotas assigned them, and the first call will be for three hundred thousand.

BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG.

Our usually quiet and unpretending little town of Gettysburg has become historic. During the last two weeks scenes have been enacted here that legend all description. War has been raging all around us in its most horrid form.

Two mighty armies have passed through our country and the bloodiest fight of the war has taken place in our midst.

For some time past it has been evident that a great battle must come off in our State, and perhaps in or near our county, but no one supposed that Gettysburg would be the place selected.

On Sunday week our advance got here and began scouring the country.

On Monday Hill's Division of the Rebel Army was reported near Cashtown and on Tuesday morning their pickets made their appearance on "Seminary Ridge," but as soon as they got sight of our Cavalry forces they went back several miles toward Cashtown. During Tuesday our Cavalry forces continued to scour the country and at night about 8,000 of them encamped North West of the town under the command of Gen. Buford.

This was the evening before the great battle commenced and as nearly as could be ascertained the disposition of the two opposing forces then was as follows:

Four of our Army Corps were between this and Emmitsburg—the nearest one at least five miles from Gettysburg—the remainder of our Army was some distance in the rear of these four Corps. On the Rebel side Hill's Corps was on Marsh Creek, between this and Cashtown, Longstreet's Corps was encamped about 3 miles in Hill's rear—and Ewell was at Heidlersburg, 10 miles from Gettysburg.

On Wednesday morning early our scouts reported Hill advancing on the Chambersburg pike, and by 10 o'clock long lines of Rebel Infantry made their appearance about 2 miles from town and immediately their batteries opened on our Cavalry advance sent out to check them.

In about half an hour after this our Infantry (the 1st Army Corps) was seen advancing on the Emmitsburg road and by marching across the fields behind the town, they succeeded in forming a line of battle beyond the "Seminary Ridge" and immediately in front of the enemy. About an hour after this the 11th Army Corps came up and marching through the town took position on our right, nearly parallel with the Harrisburg road. In this position our men maintained their ground until between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., when Ewell's force coming up the Harrisburg road completely flanked them and after a determined resistance and severe fighting for nearly an hour, the 11th broke and fled in some disorder through town, taking a position on "Cemetery Hill," nearly south of which the rebels did not attempt during that evening to drive them. Thus affairs stood on Wednesday evening; the rebels having possession of all the town, except a few houses on the extreme end of Baltimore street. On Thursday morning it was found that we had taken position on "Wolf Hill" and the hill this side of it for our right, "Cemetery Hill" for our centre, and our left extending from "Cemetery Hill" along a rocky ridge nearly to "Round Top."

Our Generals certainly displayed great military ability in selecting these defensive lines. Any one who knows the country will see at a glance that we had there a very strong position, these hills forming an irregular triangle, the apex of which was Cemetery Hill—and the line line running from "Wolf Hill" to "Round Top," at which base all our forces could be marched in easily and placed in advantageous positions. Thursday and Friday was occupied by General Lee in fruitless attempts to break through these lines of defence.

The strength of his whole army was put forth, desperate charges were made repeatedly by the enemy, but all in vain, for our brave men stood manfully to the work before them and each time the rebels were compelled to fall back to their old positions, with fearful loss. During these two days (Thursday and Friday) the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry was awful beyond all description. Artillery officers of both sides say that the artillery firing was far the heaviest of the war, that neither Malvern Hill nor Antietam equalled it.

On Friday evening the rebels finding it utterly out of the question to dislodge our forces, and having lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, concluded that they had better scold and as usual they did this in a very secret and expeditious manner.

On Saturday morning our advance came into town—but the rebels had all left except a few stragglers and those of their wounded in too bad a condition to move. However they pleaded their batteries on Seminary Ridge to cover their retreat and the sharpshooters kept up a constant firing in the streets during the day, so that it was not until about morning that we were positively assured that the enemy had left for parts unknown.

The losses killed and wounded on both sides has been estimated, the rebel loss being considerably in excess of ours, owing to the fact that on Thursday and Friday they fought against the advantages of naturally strong positions. The aggregate loss is estimated at 30,000.

Both sides took prisoners, but from all the information we could get we got several thousand more than we lost. All in all, the Battle of Gettysburg was the grandest fight of the war. Our men never fought better and the rebels never were more desperate. The result is a repulse and discomfited enemy.

It is truly many gallant officers and brave men have fallen in this battle. It is true that our town and county has suffered terribly. It is true that houses and barns have been burned—fences torn down and crops destroyed all over the country—and yet we have much to be thankful for. The invader has been driven from our State, severely punished for his temerity, and we can once more breathe freely. The brave Army of the Potomac deserves and will receive our heartfelt thanks, our everlasting gratitude.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Times says: It is understood that the call for troops under the enrollment act will be made immediately. Several districts and one or two of the Eastern States have already had their quotas assigned them, and the first call will be for three hundred thousand.

THE BATTLES AT GETTYSBURG.

Scenes and Incidents.

We find in the letters of army correspondents, writing from Gettysburg, many interesting and touching scenes and incidents of the late terrible battles:

The Eleventh Corps lost in killed, wounded and missing, 4,000 men. The First Corps lost nearly 6,000. The Twelfth Corps lost, in killed and wounded, 973, missing, 212; 17 officers killed, and 43 wounded. One regiment, the 21st Massachusetts, in Slocum's Corps, lost 11 officers in a charge, yet when this division was repulsed, the regiment fell back in perfect order and each soldier in his place.

Sharpshooting has become a serious service in battle. Three hundred men from our brigade were shot in the rifle-pits on Friday by a half dozen of the enemy's sharpshooters concealed in a brick house in the rear of Gettysburg. The house might have been destroyed, but in doing this many others in the town would have been damaged; it is a question, however, whether the whole town is worth the lives it cost to save it.

The 2d brigade of the 3d division, second Corps, numbered 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2d brigade, 2d division of the same corps, in the last charge of the enemy on Friday evening, captured from the enemy double their own number in prisoners, including Gen. Ames and five battle flags, all within 35 paces of the second Corps' batteries.

The losses in the Philadelphia brigades are, in officers killed and wounded 45, and enlisted men 432. Among the wounded officers is Col. Baxter, of the seventy-first Regiment, and among the killed is the gallant and brave Major of the Eighty-third Penn. Infantry.

In the battle of July 3, the old California Infantry regiment, lost nine officers of five hundred men, and suffered one out of two hundred and forty-six enlisted men. The Central 71st were on the extreme front, and in proportion, their losses suffered the worst.

It was with a bayonet thrust that Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

Consistent for gallantry in this battle, Colonel Joffis took the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Joffis shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, and the rebel officer had seized the regimental colors.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The U. S. Christian Commission have established their headquarters in Mr. Schick's store room, S. W. corner of the Diamond.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission have opened an office in the store room of Falmack Brothers.

The Hospital Corps of Adams Express Company have established their headquarters in the store room of Mr. M. Spangler, S. W. corner of the Diamond.

Donations for the sick and wounded were earnestly solicited by these associations. Persons from the country and abroad having contributions to make can send them to either of the above places.

Dr. Jayne's office is in the old County Building, up stairs.

The Provost Marshal's office is in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, in the office of J. C. Neely, Esq.

The Colonel commanding the Post has his headquarters, at the office of W. A. Dunaway, Esq.

Contributions for our wounded soldiers have been coming in during the past week in great abundance, and distributed at the various hospitals by those who have felt a real pleasure in alleviating the suffering. The supplies from Lancaster and York have been worthy of their past reputation for liberality. We notice wagon loads of provisions from other neighboring towns and villages, and our own people have not been back in doing what they could for the wounded thousands, who have suddenly been placed in their midst. A great work is being accomplished by the U. S. Christian Commission and the U. S. Sanitary Commission, both of which respectively have established depots in town for the distribution of their varied and plentiful stores. These channels, and the systematic efforts of the Medical Corps belonging to the Army of the Potomac, show what vast beneficial results can be attained in a few days, where those unused to such tribulations would be ready to exclaim, "What will we do, what can we do, for these poor wounded soldiers?"

A great deal of private property was destroyed or carried off by the rebels, during their short stay in our midst. Horses were stolen and houses ransacked. Those persons who left their homes suffered the most severe loss—indeed some of them are completely ruined. It would be out of the question for us to mention the sufferers by name, for nearly all are ill or less. It is our duty to bear all these patiently, and we hope that each one of us will remember that it is his privilege now to extend a helping hand to his afflicted neighbor, in the dark hour of trouble and disaster.

On Saturday morning last, when our various forces entered town, we saw it to put out in their honor the American flag—after this a miserable wretch, wearing United States uniform, at the instigation of some miserable wretches even then here, tore the flag and destroyed it, at the same time remarking that it was a completed flag and should not float in the breeze. The would-be soldier who did this mean, cowardly and treasonable act, is beneath contempt and should have been shot like a dog. The instigators are known and will be remembered. Their triumph will be short-lived. The people will yet be heard of at last when they do get a chance to speak, those traitors to God, humanity and their country, will tremble in their hiding places.

The Federal officer who was impelled by the urgent solicitations of several fanatical Jacobins to search several houses in town for rebel soldiers, expressed himself very honestly and as a gentleman soldier would do, by declaring that those who requested him, shared little of his respect, none of his pride. No doubt he was acquainted with the grand structure of spite work, which is raising its columns by lying information and scandalous calumnies in our christian town. The soldiers who remain with us will soon see, as did the 14th N. Y. Cavalry, that they will be used as "cat-paws" to promote party interests and called upon by the fanatical cohorts of Abolitionists to strangle any who have incurred the displeasure of those blundering politicians.

Ever since yesterday week these numbers of rebel stragglers are being brought into our town daily, picked up by our cavalry forces. We learn that quite a large number of them were captured whilst attempting to get away with horses, which they had stolen in the county. We have no doubt the military authorities will give the citizens an opportunity of identifying their horses and reclaiming them.

On Friday morning last, Mr. Solomon Warner, of York, who was engaged in hauling guns of the battle field, was killed by the accidental discharge of one of the guns whilst unloading it. He was shot through the heart and died instantly. His remains were taken in charge by his York friends.

Edward M. Johnson of Alexander Woods, suddenly shot his brother, one day last week, whilst playing with a gun picked off the battle field.

It is rather a remarkable fact that on the 4th of July, the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the rebels retreated from Gettysburg in a dilapidated condition—and also on the same day surrendered Vicksburg. All this looks decidedly ominous for the rebel.

It is scarcely necessary for us to make an apology to our readers for failing to issue our paper during the past week. Part of the time the Rebels had possession of the town, and of course it was then impossible to do anything in the office. We hope, however, to be able to do better in the future, and we feel certain that our subscribers will see at once that our apparent neglect of them was unavoidable.

An assault was made upon Hagerstown, Kan., on the 4th instant, by the rebels, under General's Marmaduke, Price and Holmes. They were repulsed with the loss of fifteen hundred men, killed, wounded and prisoners, by the Union troops under Gen. Prentiss, after a fight of six hours. Over seven hundred prisoners arrived at Cairo on Tuesday. The entire Federal loss was not over one hundred; the official dispatch says only sixty.

The New Comander—Major Gen. Meade is described as a tall, slim, gray-haired man, wearing glasses, an old slouched hat, a blue blouse, with corduroy pants tucked into his long jack boots. He is ungainly in looks and conversation, plain of speech and familiar and free in action when not occupied with business. The whole style of the man is unassuming and plain even to severity.

Soldiers Voting Proportion in New Hampshire.—The opinion of the judiciary of New Hampshire on the constitutionality of the soldiers' voting bill, proposed by the Legislature, has been given. It is signed by Chief Justice Bell and Associate Justices Bell, Nesmith and Bartlett, and states that the bill is opposed to the spirit and letter of the constitution, as well as the common law, which requires the presence of the voter at the polls.

Among new Counterfeiters are ones on the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, N. J., altered to five.

GETTYSBURG DURING THE FIGHT.

Poor little Gettysburg was daily frightened on several occasions week before last. It was supposed by many that the town would be shelled.

Involving a number of houses in town were shelled by our own troops, in order to drive out the Rebel sharpshooters, who had taken possession of them and were picking off our men.

Quite a number of our citizens left town and nearly all were ready to go at a moment's warning—to tell the truth we were in rather a precarious condition for three days.

Shot, shell and minnie-balls, were flying all around our heads and the Rebel had possession of our town and were pillaging our houses. The casualties amongst our citizens, when the great danger is considered, were few.

One young lady, Miss VIRGINIA WARD, was sorely stricken, was killed by a shot from the sharpshooters, and quite a number of our citizens were wounded by stray balls. Among the wounded were Mr. R. F. McIlhenny, Mr. Whetstone and Mr. Tophman. We have great reason to be thankful that we escaped with so little injury to our citizens.

Congratulatory Order.
HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
JULY 14, 1863.

General Orders No. 68.
The Commanding General, in behalf of the country, thanking the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations.

An enemy superior in numbers and flushed with the pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome and destroy this Army. He was bravely and gallantly met by the brave and gallant Army of the Potomac, which has shown itself to be a match for the best that the world has ever seen. It is a matter of great pride to the country that the Army of the Potomac has shown itself to be a match for the best that the world has ever seen. It is a matter of great pride to the country that the Army of the Potomac has shown itself to be a match for the best that the world has ever seen.

By command of
M. G. MEADE,
S. WILLIAMS, ASST. ADJ. GENL.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
JULY 14, 1863.

On Saturday morning last, when our various forces entered town, we saw it to put out in their honor the American flag—after this a miserable wretch, wearing United States uniform, at the instigation of some miserable wretches even then here, tore the flag and destroyed it, at the same time remarking that it was a completed flag and should not float in the breeze. The would-be soldier who did this mean, cowardly and treasonable act, is beneath contempt and should have been shot like a