

# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 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.

The Editor reported himself at Fort Mifflin yesterday week, as promptly as possible after the reception of the order to do so. He is now there, in good health and spirits. The public may accept it as true, beyond question, that what he has undergone in the last four weeks is attributable solely to the base intrigues of a malignant political opponent in this town. This point is now shown of all doubt.

Impression of an Editor.—A few days since Henry J. Stable, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Gettysburg Compiler was reported in Fort Mifflin as a State prisoner having been sent there by an order reporting to have been signed by Major General Couch. The basis of the charge is that the accused, on a certain occasion whilst in Gettysburg, pointed out to the rebels the place where a number of Federal soldiers were stopping, which led to their arrest. The whole affair is believed to be a sheer fabrication, and Capt. Andrews, the efficient and able Assistant Adjutant General, has written to the General upon the subject. Mr. Stable has good quarters at the above post, and whilst his editorial skill with proper spirit and ability.—*Dah. American, Friday last.*

The soldiers who are in our midst are beginning to see the political workings of the graceless politicians of the Abolition persuasion, and have accustomed to their entire satisfaction that those who are vulgarly styled "copperheads" are distinguished simply because they are Democrats and in their usual and the exercise of their judgment have refused to kiss the ground where the present Administration stands and endorse their policy in the freedom of the negro. If to be a Democrat is to be a "copperhead," then to be a "copperhead" is to be disgraced, then to be known that in the State of Pennsylvania there are about 200,000. No, a false issue has been made—the low, craven defamers of their neighbors, whose political zeal has run riot with their integrity and truth, have in order to get the spoils of office, used every epithet of ignominy against the followers of our Constitutional fathers.

Let the world know it—we are Democrats, and glory in the name and principles of the same, and believe that our mission will yet reach us as a nation united, prosperous and happy.

## DEATH OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

"A great man has fallen in Israel." Hon. J. C. CRITTENDEN, the sage, statesman, and patriot, has passed from earth, and been gathered to his fathers. He died in the city of Frankfort, Kentucky, on Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, without pain or struggle, in the full possession of all his faculties, at the ripe old age of 77 years.

Thus, one by one, are the old patriarchs passing from the stage of existence. Who will be worthy to fill their places in this dark hour of our country's existence? God alone knows.

Our readers should remember that in reading papers away they must use a two-cent stamp, instead of a one-cent one as heretofore. The stamp for this purpose is printed black, and has a portrait of Andrew Jackson upon it.

The Hon. Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who advocated in one of his speeches the "burning of every rebel mansion," has had to take some of his own medicine. The rebels have destroyed his extensive iron-mines, near Gettysburg, and stolen all his horses. His personal loss by their depredations is said to exceed \$50,000.

The Chambersburg papers say that the meanest and most-merciless rebel who visited their town, during the recent raid, was Major Fidd, of Kentucky, a brother-in-law of President Lincoln's. He is the man who came near having his skin cleaved in two by a bravo "copperhead" lady.

The dispatches to Richmond rather beat our despatches in mendacity. As late as the 6th, the Richmond papers claimed that Lee had won a great victory—captured forty thousand prisoners. Wonder if there are not brokers of politicians at Richmond who have Confederate scrip for sale.

## THE WAY TO SECURE VICTORY.

We are glad to learn that the good work of thoroughly organizing the Democratic party is currently progressing throughout the State. The approaching meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will add a new impetus to this movement. The able and energetic Chairman, the Hon. Charles J. Bidle, will be found equal to every emergency; and, we have no doubt, that under his direction, the campaign will be vigorously and energetically prosecuted. But we must have the hearty co-operation of every Democrat in Pennsylvania. There must be no individual lukewarmness manifested in the present struggle. At no time in the history of our party, were greater personal exertions necessary. Success is within our grasp. We have only to reach forth our hands and secure it. The people are ready to strike a blow which will forever prostrate the power of Abolitionism. To make the victory complete and overwhelming, we must wheel the whole Democratic column into line, and present an unbroken and undivided front to the enemy.

There is a well grounded and firm belief among the people, that the Democratic party is the only organization that can save the country. They have witnessed an abuse and mal-administration of power on the part of the Abolitionists that cause them to recoil with horror at the fear of a continuance of these evils. They have seen the dearest privileges of the citizen assailed, and the constitutional rights of the States invaded by a party whose only object now seems to be the emancipation of the slaves and the equality of the negro with the white freemen of the Republic. They have heard it boldly proclaimed by the Jacobins that "this war is for the African and his race"; and they have been appalled by the infamous announcement of an Abolition member of Congress, at a negro meeting in this city, that "the colored men are the ones who are to save this nation." Seriously alarmed at the frightful future stretching before them, they are ready to use every honorable means to crush the monster which is destroying the country, in whose welfare and prosperity all their hopes are centered. Hence they are willing to engage in the work of organization, with a zeal and energy never before exhibited. It will, therefore, be an easy task to accomplish this great purpose, if the proper efforts are quickly made to turn the current in the right direction. Let the County Committees at once begin to fully cooperate with the State Central Committee. Let each individual Democrat aid and assist the efforts of the local committees, as far as lies in his power. Let light be spread, meetings held, addresses delivered, clubs formed, and the whole machinery of the united and harmonious party be called into immediate requisition. If these things be done, the triumph will be as certain as the advent of the second Tuesday of October.—*Phila. Age.*

## WELCOME THEM BACK.

Everything that can be done by the administration without sacrifice of honor should be done to close this bloody and ruinous war, and welcome back the rebellious States into the Union. Now is the time to do it—now, when victory has perched upon our banner, and the Southern people feel the hopelessness of the struggle. Let us, too, take the attitude of France and (against Britain) toward us should hasten action, for while united, we could safely defy the world in arms, divided, and fighting among ourselves, we might fall a prey to the power of these two nations. The N. Y. Sun in view of the Union feeling and movements in Louisiana, Tennessee, and North Carolina, says:

"It is to be hoped that a wise statesmanship will influence the Washington government to encourage, by every means these hopeful movements in the seceded States. Every appearance of imposing conditions should be scrupulously avoided except the one imperative requirement of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States. The American people are especially tenacious in repelling all restraints that do not necessarily proceed from constitutional law, and will not yield obedience, even to these, unless they accord with their reason and conscience. We should be careful then not to impose burdens on the Southern people which our ourselves would not touch with our little finger. Let us have faith in our national destiny and events, and a firm welcome back to the Union and the Hall of Congress, all who may be willing to resume their obligations to the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

It is pretty well settled in the public mind that the spirit of lawlessness which pervades the North, is owing to the revolutionary and treasonable teachings of the Abolition party. For many years past the Abolitionists have advocated resistance to laws which were passed by Congress in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. They treated the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case with sovereign contempt, and they openly violated all statutes that interfered with the progress of their anti-slavery doctrines. The whole responsibility of the recent fearful riots is upon them, and they will be compelled to meet the issue at the ballot-box.

Good News From a Far Country.—The quick click of the magnetic finger, brings us the brief news that "the election in Washington Territory has gone largely Democratic." There is nothing more—no particulars are given of the triumph of the Democracy in that far off region. Yet the intelligence, meager though it is, gives us great cause for rejoicing. It speaks of better things for the Republic. The ascendancy of the Democratic party throughout the country is the only salvation of the nation; and the distant Territory, that bears the name of Washington was a fitting spot for the work of political regeneration to commence.

## DO THEY WANT A RETURN OF THE REBELS?

The Abolition-Jacobin journals, having recovered somewhat from the fright they experienced recently, occasioned by the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, are again busy at work in concocting and publishing treason and slander. Again they hold in assuring the rebels that a majority of the people of the large Northern States are in favor of the South and secession; thus giving our enemies another invitation to invade our soil. It was the publication of this infamous and devilish slander that induced the rebels to invade Pennsylvania. For the last year or more the Jacobin papers of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois, and in fact all the Northern and Western States, have been publishing to the world the monstrous lie that the Democrats of these States were "in favor of Southern treason and desired to see it successful." Gov. Seymour of New York, Gov. Parker of New Jersey, Judge Woodward of this State, and Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, have, one and all, been classified as "secession sympathizers," who were very solicitous for the success of Jeff. Davis' humbug Confederacy!

The men belonging to the Southern army received their lying sheets almost daily, and after reading them, and comparing that the Democrats held the majority in the Northern and Western States, concluded upon an invasion of the North. It was only after they arrived in Pennsylvania that they discovered that the Democrats were the only enemies they had to fear, for, as a rebel officer, remarked in our hearing, the Republicans, and their allies, the negroes, nearly all fled at our (the rebels) approach, but Democrats remain at home to protect their properties and families, and to thwart us in our movements and expose our designs." The same rebel officer also mentioned that their "visit to Pennsylvania convinced them that the statements they had so often read in the Abolition papers were all false. They now discovered that the Democrats instead of being friendly, were their worst foes." "We care nothing for the Abolitionists," he said, "their creed of emancipation, confiscation, and subjugation, helps us, for it unites our people to a man; but the doctrines of a restored Union and Constitution, with rights guaranteed to every State, as advocated by the Democrats, is calculated to do us harm, for it divides our own people and creates disputes." "We do all we can," said the rebel, "to have Abolition papers circulated in our country; but we never permit a Democratic paper to go South if we can help it," &c.

Judging then from the language used by this rebel officer, whose words we quote, we are satisfied that the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania never would have been thought of had it not been for the persistent lies of the Jacobin papers, who assured the rebels that they would be received with "open arms" by the Democrats. The rebels were "invited into this State by the Abolitionists, and those who lost property by the invasion may thank the leaders of that infamous party for it.

These Jacobin papers are again publishing that the people of the North are divided in opinion, and that a majority favor the South. Do they want another visit from Lee? But, we opine, Lee will not again invade Pennsylvania; he was once deceived by the lies of Abolition scribblers, and will not be deceived a second time. The Jacobin papers, however, appear very anxious to have the rebels make us another visit. If the rebels are again induced by Republican invitations to invade our State, the farmers whose horses, cattle and four are to be captured by them, should take these papers in hand and deal with them as they deserve.—*Carle's Volunteer.*

## ROUND DOCTRINE.

The Portland *Ape* thus discourses upon the "draft."

"We have hoped, we still hope—almost believe, that this conscription business will be given up—the men never called for, and that voluntary enlistments with liberal bounties will be substituted for it. Since the recent glorious successes of our arms, we believe it might be successfully done, and moreover promptly obtained than by ever so much trouble and expense by conscription. Still, if the authorities persist, we would all to offer no resistance other than that to bring the matter before the courts. The courts and the ballot-box afford the only lawful remedies for unconstitutional or unwise enactments, and good, law-abiding citizens will resort to no other. Since the resistance to officers of the law, is no violence. It leads to anarchy and its untold horrors. To avoid this, it is far better to bear evils, for a time, and even injustice. Every good citizen will accept this counsel as on the whole the part of wisdom, and will act accordingly. Let us have no mobs in Maine, but let us ease the unequal burdens of conscription as much as possible by town and city aid, and then sweep away the whole concern by repealing all the laws enacted through the ballot-box at the very earliest opportunity. That is the right way to meet it."

The sentiment contained in the above paragraph are worthy of a place in every Democratic newspaper in the country. The Democratic party is the party of law and order, and in no instance has it ever counseled resistance to the constituted authorities of the land. The ballot is the weapon to slay all monsters in the path of liberty and law. Let the conscription be fairly tested by the Courts, and let the authors of the conscription be made to feel the polls by the sweeping denunciation of the indignant masses. The evils which are now upon us had better be borne in patience, until the time comes, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, to hurl from power the bad men who are now disgracing the high places of the Government.

Army Officers Reired.—By direction of the President, the following officers are to be retired from active service, and their names entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which they now respectively belong, in accordance with section 12, of the act approved July 17, 1862. This order is to take effect on the 1st of August, 1863: Major General John E. Wool; Brig. Gen. William S. Harney; Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown, Col. of the 5th Artillery; Col. Justin Dimmock, First Artillery; Col. Chas. S. Merchant, Fourth Artillery; and Lieut. Colonel Martin Burke, Third Artillery.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRACY.

At no period since the organization of the Democratic party was its spirit more determined, or its prospects of success better. Knowing this, the extravagance of passion exhibited by the ultra administration party—the Black Republicans and wool-yod Abolitionists—amounts almost to insanity. Powerless at the ballot-box, they rest their hopes entirely in the bayonet and the gibbet, and hence we find them daily and hourly beseeching the President to establish martial law in all the States of the North and to arrest, imprison and hang all who have the good sense to oppose, their heretical opinions and fanatical policy. While they regret the frenzy which dictates such extreme measures, the Democracy are by no means moved by these appeals for Executive interference with their rights, or frightened by the idle and silly threats with which their ears are continually assailed. They have their candidates in the field, and mean to elect them. They know their rights and are determined to maintain them. They will win peaceably by the ballot, if that is not interfered with, and if it is, they will win by any means which circumstances may render necessary to achieve success. There is no division in their ranks. They are united in sentiment as they are in determination, and no power exists which can defeat or crush them. They have raised their battle flag, on which they have inscribed, "The Constitution as it is—the Union as it was"—and that flag they intend to carry to victory, despite any and every effort that the opposition can make to prevent it.

The ultra may as well make up their minds at once that this is the case—it will save them a world of useless trouble, and in the end much shame and mortification. —*Patriot & Union.*

## INFORMERS.

The existence in the North of a class of men, who, in the name of patriotism, are acting the disgraceful part of informers, is one of the most painful circumstances attending our national troubles. The system of espionage under any Government is deplorable, but in a free country it is beyond endurance. When Mr. Seward told Lord Lyons the story of his "magic bell," he exposed the whole history of official wrong inaugurated by the present Administration. But Mr. Seward, and his colleagues in the Cabinet, would be utterly powerless to carry out their inquisitorial measures, if it were not for the willing tools and emissaries they find existing in every community. They are in fact aided and assisted by men who claim to be respectable and worthy members of society; but who are only regarded by honorable and right-minded people with feelings of contempt and indignation.

It is painful to dwell upon this social degradation. An informer is always viewed with suspicion, no matter how disinterested he may appear to be in the execution of his mission. His position among men of character and standing is not irreparably damaged by the knowledge that he is engaged in a business from which honor and decency shrink. The alleged patriotism which is pretended to be at the bottom of this infamous work cannot justify it. A man cannot be loyal to his country, and at the same time disloyal to honor and good faith. He who violates the latter, will be untrue to the former. Such instruments, in the hands of a despotic Administration, may do great wrong, and be the cause of serious injury to innocent and unoffending citizens; but as a man may be the means of inflicting incalculable loss, by applying a torch to the heart of a great city. This low work is instigated by sordid patriots. It is not the offspring of a high and ennobling sense of duty. It is prompted, too frequently, by the basest passions which degrade human nature. And those who indulge in it, must expect to feel the scorpion lash of scorn that honest men employ to whip such "rascals naked through the world!" —*Phila. Age.*

## ENORMOUS FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

HARRISBURG, July 29.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the Government during the recent army movements in this region consequent upon the Rebel raid. The amounts are stated at millions of dollars, and the number of Government soldiers who have been deceived by the frauds is estimated at 100,000. The frauds were committed by the contractors of the Government, who were paid for supplies and clothing for the soldiers. The contractors were found to have sold inferior goods, and to have inflated the prices of the same. The Government was thus defrauded of millions of dollars.

It is a sad commentary, that while thousands of brave men rushed to arms to defend the State from invasion, and while the Governor was tickling them with honied words, his minions and followers were permitted, like harpies, to deprive them of food and to compel them to make long and weary marches, without even the poor luxury of crackers and pork. It is a matter of regret that, while these contractors were receiving enormous sums, the gallant Philadelphia soldiers were placed on an allowance of a cracker a day for several days together, thanks to the neglect and corruption of the Executive Departments of the State of Pennsylvania.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

A joint resolution, proposing amendments to the constitution of Pennsylvania, passed at the late session of our Legislature is published in many of our exchanges. The Secretary of the Commonwealth has not as yet authorized us to do so, though he has placed it in papers of much less circulation in the county. The "no party" principle seems to have something to do with it.

The letter of Jeff. Davis, which Mr. Stephens proposed to deliver to Mr. Lincoln at Washington, has been published in Richmond. It had no political purpose, but had for its object to put the conduct of the war on a more humane and civilized footing.

## THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Attack Richmond. CINCINNATI, July 28.—A special dispatch to the Commercial from Lexington, Ky., says the rebels this morning attacked our forces at Richmond, consisting of a small detachment under Col. Sanders. After an hour's severe fighting our troops were compelled to fall back to the Kentucky river, badly cut up.

The rebel force is estimated at 2,500 men and six guns. They are supposed to be the advance of Bragg's army. At the latest advice our troops had fallen back within five miles of Lexington, the enemy closely following. Martial law had been proclaimed in Lexington, and all the able-bodied citizens between 18 and 45 ordered to report for duty. It is thought that the city can be held against the rebel force of over 15,000 moving in a northerly direction via Crab Orchard. The Lexington dispatch says the excitement has subsided. The rebels came to the Kentucky river at Clay's Ferry. Sanders' command is nearly all in, and troops from Mickman's Bridge insure the safety of Lexington. Generals Carter and Gilbreath's commands are in the rear of the rebels.

The Movement on Richmond. CINCINNATI, July 29.—The Rebel General Pegram, with between 1,500 and 2,000 men crossed the Cumberland river a day or two since, and moved north, toward Richmond. The prevailing opinion is that when Pegram started he was not aware of the capture of Morgan, and contemplated assisting him to escape. The disposal of our forces in Kentucky is such that it will be impossible for him either to advance much farther or escape.

Attack Upon Rogers at Paris by Pegram.—Rebels Take Paris, and Advance to Manchester. CINCINNATI, July 30.—Yesterday morning Pegram and Scott's forces, numbering about 2,600 men, crossed the Kentucky river, and marched to Paris, where they arrived yesterday afternoon, and attacked our forces. After two hours' severe engagement the rebels were repulsed and driven away. It is thought they will make a flank movement on that place. A large Union cavalry force is in the rear of the rebels. It is believed that the movement against Paris was for the purpose of destroying the bridge there.

## FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The 11th Corps Broken up.—General Howard Command the 2d Corps. WASHINGTON, July 30.—Advice from the Army of the Potomac to-night say that the 11th Corps is to be broken up—the 1st division will go with Major General Howard, who takes command of the 2d Corps. The 2d division will be incorporated with the 12th Corps, and the other division—Carl Schurz's—has an independent position, to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Manassas to the Rappahannock. It has been long in the hands of the field operations for some time past. Our cavalry have been reconnoitering the country between Warrenton and Culpeper. They have met only small scouting parties of the enemy.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Movement of the Rebel Armies in Mississippi. MEMPHIS, July 26.—The rebels under Billies, Jesse, and Forrest are reported to have again crossed the Tennessee river and gone towards Jackson, Tennessee. General Hodge is said to have sent a cavalry force to meet them. One of General Harlett's scouts, arrived last night, reports that Pemberton and his staff have gone to Richmond. His army has scattered in every direction. Pemberton said it was impossible to keep them together. The rebels are seen everywhere, and they are taking to their heels, and the excitement is intense. The rolling stock on the railroads is all being run towards Mobile, and large quantities of cotton are going in the same direction. The bulk of Johnston's army is reported at Martin, thirty miles east of Jackson. His force is estimated at 30,000. Generals Hardee and Forrest passed through Morristown on the 18th, going to Johnston. Forrest was suffering from a wound, and was not fit for duty.

Cairo, July 27.—Passengers arrived from Vicksburg, which they left on the 24th, state that General Herron's division had returned from the Yazoo river, and was preparing to go to camp on the Confederate side. A dispatch dated Martin, Miss., July 26, states that all the general and field officers taken at Vicksburg had been exchanged, but their men had straggled so that they were without commands.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

By an arrival at New York we have advice from Charleston up to Sunday evening week, at which time the siege of Fort Wagner was still in progress. It is stated that General Gilmore had succeeded in erecting batteries of heavy siege guns within a thousand yards of the beleaguered fort, and that although Fort Sumter and Johnson kept up a continued fire on the Federal forces, their casualties averaged only about six per day. All the principal guns of the fort have been silenced, leaving only howitzers for the use of the Confederates. Gen. Gilmore is reported to have received reinforcements. The batteries had been advanced on the left six hundred yards nearer to Fort Sumter, and six 200-pounders had been placed in position. Brig. Gen. Strong, who was wounded in the terrible assault on the 18th, and was subsequently brought to New York, died on Thursday.

The Payment of Damages Sustained by Union Citizens.—The Second Controller of the Treasury, Dr. Brodhead, has decided that where the property of Union citizens is damaged by Union soldiers, and receipts for damages given by boards of appointment, a settlement can only be made by act of Congress, inasmuch as all appropriations have a definite object, and to use any money for such ends would give almost unlimited power to officers approving and official passing such accounts.

Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.—The meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, which was postponed last year on account of the distracted condition of the country, will be held at Reading, commencing to-morrow. The Association will remain in session three or four days.

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

There will be services in St. James Church, on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. J. Baugher.

THE 165TH.—The 165th Regiment, P. M., arrived at this place on the 25th of July, preparatory to discharge, their term of service having expired. They encamped on the property of D. S. Sheffer, near town, where they were mustered out of service on the 28th, and were visited on the 29th by a paymaster of the department, from whom they received those *solid favors* that they so justly earned during the nine months of a soldier's life. The regiment is dispersed, and the members thereof are now returned to their homes, where the joyful faces and warm hearts of their friends and relatives have welcomed them. Long may they live, the brave boys of the 165th! The number of deaths in the regiment were in the aggregate 10, of these two were from wounds; the number discharged or resigned 9; deserted 111.

The following is a list of the field and staff officers of the regiment: Colonel, Charles H. Buehler; Lieut. Col., E. G. Calmes; Major, N. G. Camp; Adjutant, J. H. White; Q. M., E. T. Rinehart; Surgeon, F. W. Heckel; Assistant Surgeons, S. F. Neely, R. A. Wilson.

THE DRAFT.—Upon this subject much interest is manifested at present, and there is much enquiry as to the times when it will be made in this district. We can only say that it will be made very soon—probably next week. The draft will be made at Chambersburg, which place is Headquarters. Look out, the wheel will soon begin to turn.

The Bank of Gettysburg has resumed its operations, and is transacting business as before the rebel invasion. This excellent institution has suffered no pecuniary loss, beyond the inconvenience occasioned by the hasty removal of its valuables to a place of safety, and a delay of business incident to its doors being closed for the time being.

A General Hospital has been established on the elevated grounds east of the town, on which the Porter Guards were encamped winter before last, and the wounded are being removed there as rapidly as possible from the different towns and country hospitals. It is very large and comfortable than the others have been. The wounded are also being removed by hundreds daily for hospital treatment.

In the late battle of Gettysburg and in the cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen Union Generals were placed *hors de combat*, as follows: Generals Barkeid, Gannett, Armstrong and Pettigrew are killed; Generals Archer and Robison were captured; Gen. Kemper and Trimble were wounded and captured; Generals Hood, Peender, Beth, Anderson, Sumner, Jenkins, Scales, Hampton and Jones were all wounded. Of the five cavalry Brigadiers, whom Pleasonton first fought at Beverly Ford, but one remains in the field—Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of the General. Robison, and W. F. Lee are in our hands and Jones and Hampton are wounded.

The following is a list of the wounded and prisoners of Company F, 8th Regiment, P. V. The wounded are at Winchester, and the prisoners have been paroled and are now at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.: Corp. W. L. Holtzworth, Corp. Wm. McGonigal, Wm. Grubbin, Geo. Muser, Walter Cassatt, E. E. Skelly, Duncan Little, Basil Little, Fred. Dushman, James Murray, Z. Rogers, Geo. Ford, James Steindler, Daniel Reigle, Samuel Fisher, Henry Smith, Daniel Culp, Wm. Fullerton, Jacob Ecker, Joseph Simpson, Wm. Ziegler, Jacob Rice; Corp. Johnson skilfully wounded in right arm, Joshua Peeling wounded in right arm.

The Sanitary Commission has sent from Baltimore to Gettysburg since the battle over twenty thousand pounds of fresh bread, twenty thousand pounds of fresh meat and poultry, ten thousand pounds of condensed milk, five thousand pounds of fresh butter, ten thousand pounds of condensed milk, five thousand pounds of fresh fruit, ten thousand pounds of fresh vegetables, four thousand pounds of sweet chocolate, four thousand pairs of shoes and slippers, one ton of tanned hides, three hundred boxes of lemons and oranges, of jellies, farina, cocoa, food, wines, spirits, cordials, sponges, towels, linens, bandages, socks and hospital clothing—many car loads. These articles have been wholly supplied by voluntary contributions.

We have unofficial but reliable information that Gen. Lee lost at the battle of Gettysburg fully 6,000 killed, 10,000 wounded, and lost with him on foot and in wagons; and not less than 12,000 in prisoners and deserters, making a total loss of not less than 35,000. He crossed July 41,000 men over the Potomac in his retreat, which excepting a few cavalry is the entire force he has taken back to Virginia. But a month ago he crossed into Maryland with over 80,000 men. Gen. Meade's loss at Gettysburg was about 4,500 killed, 10,000 wounded and 4,000 captured.—*Sealed.*

## HELP THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

There are now in the Hospitals in and around Gettysburg several thousand wounded soldiers, most of whom will remain for months. For the proper nursing and comfort of these men, many articles are necessary in addition to those supplied by the Government. Those most needed at present are Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Apple Butter, Dried Fruit, Dried Beef, Potatoes, Onions and Pickles; also, Sheets, Pillows, Cushions, Ring-pads, Shirts, Drawers, Socks and Slippers. The Local Committee of the United States Christian Commission earnestly appeal to their benevolent and patriotic fellow-citizens to send in supplies of the above articles, and every other that may be suggested as suitable for Hospital purposes, in order that the terrible sufferings of our brave soldiers may, so far as possible, be relieved, and that they may be restored to their families and country.

Articles directed to the U. S. Christian Commission, or left in the care of either of the undersigned, will be thankfully received and faithfully and promptly distributed where most needed for the above purpose.

R. G. McCRAW, M. L. STOVEN, J. L. SCURGE, J. F. FANSHAW, H. G. FINNEY, A. SWICK, Local Com. of U. S. C. C.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—When the steamer Scotia sailed from Liverpool, on the 18th ult., great anxiety prevailed in England to learn further and more definite news as to the final result of the battles of Gettysburg. All the London journals comment on the accounts then received.

The London Morning Post discovers some parallels between the battle near Gettysburg and that at Antietam, and says: "For aught we know to the contrary, both may have at the same time marked the commencement and termination of a Southern invasion. The Northern soldiers certainly fought better on the 17th, but we are not on the present occasion and at Antietam, they have never held their ground with such steadiness when coping with their Southern antagonists."

The London Globe says that Gen. Meade fought a decisive action with skill and skill, but the victory had yet to be won. The London Times reviews the situation of the two armies. Gen. Meade's movements, it says, were probably somewhat more rapid than those of the Confederates. It is clear that the position of the two armies is very crucial for each of them, and that no further important movement can take place on either side until the issue is decided one way or the other.

The British Army and Navy Gazette says most probably the course of events would be determined by the result of the battle of July 3rd, and on it would depend whether Washington, Va. or Lee retired into Virginia, with the loss of many of his men, with a prodigious quantity of valuable stores and plunder. Lee cannot afford to stand still, and if he found Meade too strong for his army to attack again he would get away from the sword of the Federal militia and volunteers which were gathering about him.

The Manchester Guardian says if General Meade's despatch can be credited, it may be inferred that he has succeeded beyond expectation in bringing the triumphant career of the Confederate army to a premature termination. It is providing them with good reason to rue their temerity. Each party is in a position in which complete defeat may be attended with very great misfortune.

The London Star says that Gen. Meade's success "will invigorate the hearts and souls of the North. It will now check the tenacity of the Southern invaders. For them to have failed in their aggression is to have incurred a far heavier disaster than defeat on their own soil." The London Herald remarks:—"At present the battle of Gettysburg seems to resemble too closely all the great fights of the war—those of Bull Run, Antietam, and Gettysburg, with the results in each case manifestly in the gallantry, devotion and numbers of the troops engaged. We had hoped that the meeting of the two armies would have been decisive; but it appears that the victors, whoever they may be, will have to battle with the same difficulties and will have to be renewed. In the meantime, if Lee has obtained no other object, he has succeeded in provisioning his army for six months at the enemy's cost."

## THE CONScription.

Several recent decisions of interest have been made under the Conscription Act, among them the following:— 1st.—Any person claiming exemption from the draft, on the ground of his disability has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to the board of enrollment, whose decision is final. If the board shall decide that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right to apply to a court of law, to pay his commutation money or to furnish a substitute. 2d.—Drafted persons who desire to present substitutes, will give written notice to the Board that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence and age, and stating whether he is an alien or a citizen. The substitute may be presented any time before the day for being at the rendezvous. As the substitute is to be on precisely the same footing as the soldiers his qualifications must be the same. The question concerning the acceptance of \$300 as an equivalent for military service has been decided upon, and the payment of said amount will relieve the drafted person from further liability under that draft. The question is now being agitated whether the payment of \$300 will not relieve the person drafted from all liability during the entire term of service for which he is drafted. It has not yet been decided.

Corrections of Mistakes in Drafting.—The following official order has been issued by the War Department, War Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 22, 1863. Circular No. 59.—Whenever any drafted man shall show to the Board of Enrollment of the district to which he may have been enrolled that he was improperly enrolled, having been, when enrolled, an alien, a non-resident of the district, not of proper age, or in the service on the 3d of March, 1863, he shall be discharged by the board, and his place in the quota shall not be filled until from the fifty per cent. drawn in addition to the quota to supply vacancies created by exemption arising under the second section of the enrollment act.