Important from Charleston

EVACUATION OF BATTERIES WAGNER AND GREGG.

CUMMINGS'S POINT IN FULL POSSESSION OF GEN. GILMORE.

COMMODORE DAHLGREN DEMANDS THE IMMEDIATE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th has the following:

"EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND."

Charleston, Sept. 7.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday and far into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded in batteries Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assault battery Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing and great havoc is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister.

"At dark the enemy, having advanced their sappers up to the very moat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the island longer, Gen. Beauregard ordered the evacuation, which was executed between 8 P. M. and 1 A. M. with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured.

"The enemy now holds Cummings's Point in full view of the city.

"All is quiet this morning."

Charleston, Sept. 7th—Noon.—A dispatch from Major Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren by Lieut. Brown, of the steamer Palmetto State. General Beauregard telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Com. Dahlgren 'that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime his demands are puerile and unbecoming.'"

☞An arrival from off Charleston on the 8th inst., brings intelligence confirming the Confederate accounts of the evacuation of Morris Island. Gen. Gilmore's official report states that everything was in readiness and that an order was issued to carry Fort Wagner by assault on Monday morning, but which was rendered unnecessary by the Confederates evacuating the position during Sunday night. The whole garrison escaped with the exception of seventy-five, who were captured. Nineteen pieces of artillery and a large supply of ammunition was also captured. The naval force engaged Fort Moultrie on Tuesday afternoon, and it is believed seriously damaged the work. The Confederate flag was still flying over Fort Sumter, but it has no guns mounted, and is held by only a small force. Gen. Gilmore's guns now command the city and harbor.

☞The reported evacuation of Chattanooga by the Confederates is confirmed.—The troops commenced moving out on Tuesday, and Gen. Crittenden's division of the army of the Cumberland occupied the place the next day. It is believed that East Tennessee has been entirely abandoned by the Confederates. Cumberland Gap, an important stragetic point in Claibourn county, was occupied by the Federal forces without opposition on Wednesday. Two thousand prisoners and fourteen pieces of artillery were surrendered to Gen. Shackleford, the commander of the Federal advance.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Emancipation Proclamation not to be Withdrawn--No Movement to be Made for Peace--The Abolition Policy Defended.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.

The following is President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield, Ill., Republican meeting:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 25, 1863.

Hon. James C. Conkling.—MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will think me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men, whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First.—To suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed. A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, yet not for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range.—Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to the army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvania. Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of Gen. Lee's army are not agreed, can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army.

Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever came to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means.—You dislike the Emancipation proclamation and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much is, that slaves are property. Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not needed whenever taken it helps us or hurts the enemy?—Armies, the world over, destroy enemies, property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and noncombatants, male and female. But the proclamation, as law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life.—Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion; and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the arming of the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You may say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter—fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that if your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives—even the promise of freedom; and the promise being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; not yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keystone, and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand on the spot; their part of history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten. At all the water's margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay and the rapid river, but also the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the great Republic—for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future; thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost; and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

WAR WITH JAPAN.

With a war at home, we should suppose that it was scarcely politic to commence one at the other extreme of the globe, but the advices from Japan show that an American war vessel has been making war upon the Japanese forts and sunk two of the Japanese war vessels. The last advices rendered a war between the Japanese and England and France very imminent; but it scarcely seemed possible that the first outbreak of hostilities should be on the part of the United States. The account is somewhat disconnected and confused. The immediate cause appears to have been a firing upon an American ship, for what cause does not appear. We are too far off to judge of the necessity of the act of hostility, but it seems to have been done with a will, for the Japanese forts were silenced and their vessels sunk.—*Phila. Ledger.*

☞A committee of the Boston Common Council, in a recent report of a visit to Gettysburg, to remove and inter the remains of the Massachusetts dead, mention the following incident:

"At the time of our visit all the churches, school-houses and public buildings of every kind, and most of the private dwellings at Gettysburg, were used as hospitals; and the stores were occupied as headquarters for military commanders, surgeons and as commissary depots. There were scarcely any accommodations for the large numbers of persons who thronged the city, many attracted through motives of curiosity, and some in search of their friends in the hospitals, who were destined only to receive the sad intelligence that death had then preceded them. The Committee succeeded in finding lodging at a private house, in the family of a Mr. Powers, formerly of Cornish, N. H. This gentlemen, who was over sixty years of age, went to the battle-field, five miles from his home, with his wife, and administered to the wants of the wounded. They conveyed more than twenty wounded soldiers to their own house, where they were cared for with great tenderness until removed thence by their relatives. All this they did without any remuneration whatever, and, so far as the committee could observe, this was but a sample of the hospitality that characterized the people in Gettysburg and the vicinity."

THEY GIVE IT UP!

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, the advocate of soldier flogging and Abolitionism, in its issue of the 5th of August, said:

"With any man of ability, clear record, and above all *honesty*, the triumph of the Union party is secure; THE NOMINATION OF CURTIN WILL BE TANTAMOUNT TO DEFEAT TO THE PARTY, and for this result the Union men should hold the Convention personally responsible."

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

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

☞The Democratic County Convention will meet, in this place, to-day. There is plenty of good material to select from.—Let the most judicious nominations be made, and they will be endorsed at the polls by a handsome majority. From this day forward, Democrats of Adams, ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!!

☞Don't forget the State Mass Meeting at Lancaster on Thursday next. We hope to see Adams well represented there.

☞The following is the Democratic ticket in Fulton county: Assembly, William Horton, of Fulton, J. McDowell Sharpe, of Franklin; Prothonotary, &c., John A. Robinson; Commissioner, Jacob Lake; Auditor, Thomas Kirk; Coroner, James Lynch. We are acquainted with several of these nominees, and congratulate the people of that county upon having such sound and sterling material presented for their suffrages. They will do "Little Fulton" honor by giving this ticket the largest majority she has ever rolled up.

☞"Old Democratic York" promises 4,000 majority for Woodward and Lowrie—probably 4500! Old Berks will do better than ever, whilst the Tenth Legion will return a perfect avalanche of Democratic majorities. The Democracy of Pennsylvania were never more firmly united, and conservative men of all parties will join in with them at the ballot box to swell the thunder of that expression of condemnation which radicalism is sure to be overwhelmed with on the second Tuesday of October.—Forward!

☞The Democrats of Northumberland county have placed Truman H. Purdy, Esq., of the Sunbury *Democrat*, upon their ticket for the Legislature. An admirable selection. Mr. P. is honest and able, and the soundest kind of a Democrat. We look for his election by at least 1,500 majority—indeed it is safe to put old Northumberland down at that figure for the entire ticket, from Woodward to the bottom.

The Abolitionists of that county are in a bad stew. Their chances have been getting worse and worse (as in other counties) during the past year or two, and now, afraid of being beaten out of sight, they are coaxing defeated Democratic candidates to allow themselves to fill up their *dark* ticket. Yes, positively begging "copperheads" to allow themselves to be voted for on their "*loyal*" ticket! But they have found no one claiming to be a Democrat low enough to lend himself to such a bald and contemptible scheme, and hence they will have to "give it up," and swallow the big defeat in store for them as best they may.

☞The Lewistown (Mifflin county) *True Democrat* hears "from all quarters in that county the glad tidings of changes in favor of the Democratic candidates—not only among the masses of the people, but even among those who have been regarded as the leaders of that rotten and tottering concern, the Republican party."

☞We publish, to-day, as a part of the history of the times, the letter of President Lincoln to the Republican Convention at Springfield, Ill.

It was generally supposed that our recent victories would go far towards bringing the rebels to terms, but the President says he does "not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible." All that he learns, he says, "leads to a directly opposite belief." The rebellion is still as haughty and defiant as ever, we are led to infer. What has thus been casing the hearts of the Southern people, that even their great defeats will not subdue them? Is it not the confiscation and negro emancipation policy adopted by the party in power? This is a serious question, one which should engage the attention of every patriot.

The letter had a bad effect in New York. Gold went up and stocks down—monied men evidently looking at peace as farther off than they had supposed, judging from the brilliancy of our recent victories. They evidently have no faith in the "policy" enunciated by the President, whilst they certainly have reason to question the propriety of his stooping from his exalted position to address so important a communication to a purely partisan gathering.

☞Vermont has, as usual, been carried by the Abolitionists, but by a reduced majority. Nothing was expected by the Democrats from that benighted region.

Wilmington Election.—The municipal election in the City of Wilmington, on Tuesday, resulted in favor of the Republicans, but by a greatly reduced majority. Last year the Republican majority for Mayor was 639—this year it is only 255.

Charter Election in Cairo.—Democratic Victory!—On the 2d instant there was an election for City Treasurer in Cairo, Ill. Charles D. Arter was the Republican candidate, and John Howley upheld the Democratic fame of Egypt. The result was a great Democratic victory, Howley beating Arter by 70 majority. The Cairo Democrat exclaims: "The Union League has been rebuked by the people; let us all rejoice."

☞Gov. Curtin is still stumping the State, begging votes. He is announced to make a speech almost every day between this and the election. Andy must be scared!

THE SHODDY CANDIDATE.

The Hon. S. A. Purviance was appointed Attorney General by Governor Curtin at the beginning of his Administration. After remaining in office a few months Mr. Purviance resigned, and in doing so used the following significant language to the Governor:

"For reasons which appeal to my *self-respect*, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your Administration. I, therefore, tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General."

In commenting upon this action of Mr. Purviance, the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, a Republican journal, thus wrote:

"We are not yet informed what these reasons are; but enough is known to state that they arise out of the alleged complicity of the Governor in those SCANDALOUS CONTRACT TRANSACTIONS through which the State has been SWINDLED out of immense sums of money, and our brave volunteers subjected to a series of hardships and inconveniences which few but themselves would have had the patience to tolerate."

We can scarcely believe that the supporters of Gov. Curtin will still insist upon applying to their favorite the title of "soldiers' friend." Mr. Purviance was a member of Gov. Curtin's Cabinet, but "self-respect" compelled him to retire from the State Administration. "Self respect" will force thousands of honest men, like Mr. Purviance, to withdraw their confidence and support from the shoddy candidate, whose official conduct has proven him to be utterly unfit to be entrusted with power.

CURTIN'S PICTURE,

AS DRAWN BY A POLITICAL FRIEND.

From the Gettysburg Star & Banner, (Republican,) May 31, 1861.

"Pennsylvania has long been called the Keystone State, and she has deserved the name. Any one not blinded by prejudice must have accorded this to her, in the late unhappy scenes through which our country has been called to go. The resolutions of our Representatives, pledging the support and credit of the State to the Federal Government, together with the simultaneous uprising of the people to furnish an army to assert its commands, did more to re-establish confidence in the Union, and the inherent stability of our political system, than the action of any State or people.—Pennsylvania has earned anew the right to her proud title. Whilst all this is so, and more.—Whilst cities, counties, boroughs, volunteer organizations, and private individuals have pledged their credit, and contributed most liberally to furnish our brave volunteers with a complete equipment, and place them in a position, ready to vindicate alike the State and national Government, we are pained by the report of official neglect and peculation. More than this we have seen our noble comrades miserably clothed, fed both badly, and scantily, provisioned by those paid, and well paid, to see to these important considerations. We held our peace when, recently, we were cognizant of the fact, that the Quarter master of our own company was under the necessity of providing himself with a pair of scales to protect the company against the rapacity of an officer, and when we heard the loud complaints of the "*Buck Tails*" on account of outrageous treatment, because in the one case, we thought it the villainy of a minor officer, and the necessary delay, in the other, of an overtaxed Administration. All this it seems was but the beginning of gigantic fraud, as though the nation, and the State had not been so disgusted by the perfidy of recent administrations, that it hurled them from power, more for that cause than any other. *The man, who makes the present effort of the people to present the liberties fought for, and achieved by our fathers, an occasion to rob our soldiers, and enrich himself,* IS AN ENEMY WHOM IT WOULD BE CHARITY TO HANG. We care not who is the guilty party. He who defrauds our brave soldiers is worse than a traitor. We do not know who is immediately to blame, but this we know, THAT GOV. CURTIN *CANNOT* ESCAPE CENSURE. *Either he is implicated with these public thieves, and receives part of the plunder, or he is guilty of appointing men to office who deserve the execration of all good citizens.* He may take which horn of the dilemma he may please. The position of affairs renders official peculation doubly monstrous. Have we just fled from corruption, to corruption—from one vile Administration, to another viler? Many voted for Gov. Curtin to avoid corruption, AND HAVE THEY LINKED THEMSELVES TO ROTTENNESS? If the interests of this country are bound up with the success of republican principles, as enunciated in the Chicago platform, as we believe they are, it becomes the party to purge its ranks of THESE VILE MEN, and let the STIGMA OF THEIR VILLAINY rest on them alone, and not on the party. AWAY WITH TRAITORS AND MEN WHO SPECULATE ON PATRIOTISM."

☞Under no Administration of the State of Pennsylvania has there been such a squandering of the substance of the people as during the present administration of Governor Curtin, with the single exception, perhaps, of that of Joseph Ritner.—Thousands and Tens of Thousands of dollars went into the pockets of "shoddy contractors" in the equipment, of the soldiers from this State, and in one item alone, the State now looses about $500,000 annually, viz: by the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. The Taxpayers have to foot the bill.

☞It is said that a very bitter feeling has grown up in the army against Governor Curtin and his friends, in consequence of the forged reports of General Meade's speech. The soldiers now understand that the presentation was delayed from the early part of last winter—when the sword was purchased—until the present time, in order that political capital might be made out of the occasion; and they are justly indignant that sentiments which their General never expressed should be palmed off upon the people in order to better the chances of Curtin.

☞Since the restriction upon Democratic papers in the army has been removed by Generals Meade and Grant, some of the Republican journals are complaining that their circulation is sadly diminished. Bad for the journals, says Prentice, but good for the army.

☞"A Locomotive is a fine thing," says Ira C. Mitchell, "but it is a great mistake to fire up the engineer instead of the engine; and that's what Abolitionists are doing for old Abe!"

☞Col. Brotherline, of the Hollidaysburg *Whig*, positively refused to hoist the name of Gov. Curtin for re-election. Of course a rumpus ensued in the Republican wigwam of Blair county. As a consequence on Saturday week the Whig appeared with a new editor.

☞It is reported that Vice President Stephens, of the rebel government, has gone to Europe.

☞"Lehigh will do better!"

A NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG.

The following correspondence between Gov. Curtin and David Wills, Esq., the Governor's agent, in relation to the proposition to establish a Soldier's Cemetery at Gettysburg, will be read with interest:

GETTYSBURG, August 26th, 1863.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—By virtue of the authority reposed in me by your Excellency, I have invited the co-operation of the several loyal States having soldiers dead on the battle fields around this place, in the noble project originated by you, of removing their remains from their present exposed and imperfectly buried condition in the fields for miles around, to a cemetery.

The Chief Executives of fifteen out of seventeen States have already responded, in most instances pledging their States to unite in the movement; in a few instances highly approving of the project, and stipulating to urge upon their Legislatures to take share of the expense.

I have also at your request, selected and purchased the grounds for this cemetery, the land to be paid for by, and the title to be made to, the State of Pennsylvania, and to be held in perpetuity devoted to the object for which is purchased.

The grounds embrace about fourteen acres on Cemetery Hill, fronting on the Baltimore turnpike, and extending to the Taneytown road. It is the ground which formed the apex of our triangular line of battle and the key to our line of defences. It embraces the highest point on Cemetery Hill, and overlooks the whole battle-field. It is the spot which should be especially consecrated to this sacred purpose. It was here that such immense quantities of our artillery was massed, and during Thursday and Friday of the battle, from this most important point on the field, dealt out death and destruction to the rebel army in every direction of their advance.

I have been in conference, at different times, with agents sent here by the Governors of several States, and we have arranged details for carrying out this sacred work. I herewith enclose you a copy of the proposed arrangement of details, a copy of which I have also sent to the Chief Executive of each State having dead here.

I have also at your suggestion, cordially tendered to each State the privilege, if they desire, of joining in the title to the land.

I think it would be showing only a proper respect for the health of this community not to commence the exhuming of the dead and removal to the Cemetery until the month of November, and in the meantime the grounds should be artistically laid out and consecrated by appropriate ceremonies.

I am, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,
DAVID WILLS.

PENNA. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., August 31, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 26th instant was duly received, and ought to have been answered sooner, but you know how I am pressed.

I am much pleased with the details for the cemetery which you have so thoughtfully suggested, and will be glad, so far as is my power, to hasten their consummation on the part Pennsylvania.

It is, of course, probable that our sister States, joining with us in this hallowed undertaking, may desire to make some alterations and modifications of your proposed plan of purchasing and managing these sacred grounds, and it is my wish that you give to their views the most careful and respectful consideration.

Pennsylvania will be so highly honored by the possession within her limits of this soldier's mausoleum, and so much distinguished among the other States by their contribution in aid of so glorious a monument to patriotism and humanity, that it becomes her duty, as it is her melancholy pleasure, to yield in every reasonable way to the wishes and suggestions of the States who join with her in dedicating a portion of her territory to the solemn uses of a national sepulchre.

The proper consecration of the grounds must claim our early attention, and when we can do so, our fellow purchasers should be invited to join with us in the performance of suitable ceremonies on the occasion.

I am, very respectable, your obedient servant.
A. G. CURTIN.

DAVID WILLS, Esq.,

False Charge Against Two Catholic Priests.—On Tuesday a government detective proceeded to the residence of Bishop Wood, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of arresting two priests, named McConnelly and O'Reilly, charged with conspiracy against the government. The charge, it appears, originated in this way:

A Federal soldier named O'Brien had visited Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, and representing himself as having been robbed and left penniless, was kindly assisted and directed to a boarding-house. Subsequently O'Brien informed a detective that he had been a captain in the Confederate service, that he was then in Philadelphia as a spy, and had been assisted by Fathers O'Reilly and McConnelly. On this representation warrants were issued for the arrest of the two priests. On investigation, however, it turned out that O'Brien, instead of having been in the Confederate service, was a deserter from the U. S. army. The charge against the priests was thereupon promptly withdrawn, and O'Brien held as a deserter.

Such scoundrels as this "deserter"—and there are not a few of them—have put many a good citizen to trouble, by inventing false and infamous charges against them; in many instances without the slightest provocation. The writer has suffered no little from such cold-blooded rascality, and feels that the proper authorities owe it to themselves to adopt such measures as will effectually stop it. No man is safe in good name or character as long as such wanton defamers are allowed to go unpunished.

☞At present Kansas seems to be the theatre of startling events. On Monday afternoon, Mayor Anthony, of Leavenworth, was arrested by a squad of Gen. Ewing's soldiers, and was hurried off in a close carriage towards Kansas city. The citizens of Leavenworth are greatly exasperated at this arrest.

Gen. Jim. Lane made a speech at Leavenworth recently, in which he advised extermination in the first tier of counties in Missouri, and if that would not do, then tier on tier. Bloody work may be expected in that quarter, as Lane threatened to burn all the houses and barns, kill the men, and drive the families elsewhere.

☞The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* asks: "Is it true, as we have heard hinted, privately, that the Government intends sending the troops now in New York, (over forty thousand in number,) to Texas, to be on hand to meet an apprehended invasion of that State by the French forces now in Mexico, or is going into the latter country?"

☞The Pittsburg *Gazette*, the leading Republican paper in the West, says that the "ELECTION OF CURTIN IS IMPOSSIBLE." It brings a long list of charges against him. When leading papers of his own party are thus compelled to come out against the Republican candidate, where are the votes to come from to prevent his utter and complete defeat?

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

LIEUT COL. W. W. DUDLEY.—Lieut. Col. Dudley, of the 19th Indiana Volunteers, who was wounded during the first day's fight (west of the town) at the battle of Gettysburg, has, it gives us pleasure to state, so far recovered as to be able to leave for the home of his parents, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Lieut. Col. Dudley has had an extensive experience in the service. Although quite young, he received a commission in June, 1861, as Captain of Co. B, 19th Indiana Infantry, which regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac; and has participated in most of its engagements. It has served under Generals McDowell, Pope, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade, and is now reduced to a mere skeleton. Shortly after the battle of Antietam Captain Dudley was promoted to Major, and a few weeks later was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel. While in command of Co. B, Captain Dudley was presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of Richmond, Indiana, which colors he still retains. It bears marks of conflict and carnage, and its tattered appearance proves its presence in numerous engagements. His regiment was attached to the first division, first army corps, commanded by the brave Gen. Reynolds, killed at Gettysburg.

Gen. Reynolds fell at the opening of the fight, in the morning, on the McPherson farm. Col. Dudley received his wound in the same vicinity, in the afternoon, having been in nearly or quite the whole of the day's terrible engagement.

As the Federal forces were retiring through the town, Col. Dudley was brought, on a stretcher, by several of his devoted boys, to the residence of the editor of the *Compiler*, where he was cared for and made as comfortable as best the editor and his family knew how. On Saturday morning, (the third day after,) upon the rebel forces leaving and the national troops again entering the town, all the wounded whose condition would permit it, were removed to the rear, and, among others, Col. Dudley was taken to Littlestown, and whilst there lay at the residence of Ephraim Myers, Esq., receiving every attention at the hands of the family and the citizens generally.

He was wounded by a minnie ball through the right leg, between the knee and ankle, fracturing the smaller bone, and scraping the larger. Whilst with us the surgeons took from the wound the fractured bone, numbering some fifteen pieces, and it was hoped that no further operation would be needed. But the wound failing to heal, and the artery sloughing, amputation of the limb was found necessary to save his life—which operation was successfully performed by Dr. Thomas O. Kinzer, of Littlestown. His constitution was sorely tried, but he finally began to improve, and we hope and believe that his health will soon be fully restored. Should he enter the service again, or go into the walks of civil life—wherever he may be or in whatever he may undertake—may good fortune always attend him. To have the acquaintance, good will and gratitude of a noble fellow like Col. Dudley, is a pleasure which we shall never cease to feel.

ANOTHER WARNING.—We are informed that, on Monday week, Mr. William Frame, residing at Harney, Carroll county, Md. lost his life by the explosion of a shell. His brother, George Frame, had the shell screwed in a vice, (in his blacksmith shop,) and was attempting to open it with a chisel, when it burst, he escaping harm himself, but William, standing in the far corner, was struck in the breast by several pieces with such force as to cause his death next day. He was an estimable young man, and his decease is much regretted.

STILL ANOTHER.—A terrible accident occurred on Wednesday evening, in the opening of a shell found on the battle-field, resulting in the death of James M. Culp, an interesting son of Mr. Daniel Culp, of this place. The deceased had opened a number of shells without accident, but on the evening mentioned, while at work upon another, near the Cemetery grounds, the shell exploded, fearfully lacerating his hands and legs, and a piece entering his abdomen. Several persons in the vicinity had their attention attracted by the explosion, and discovering the nature of the accident, the body was immediately carried to the residence of his afflicted parents, on Baltimore street.—Death relieved the sufferer in an hour or so. He was in his 17th year. The parents have the sympathy of the entire community in this sudden loss of a promising son, who was beloved by all who knew him. The remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery on Friday morning.

THE DRAFT.—The drafted men from this county are now appearing, district after district, before the Board of Enrollment at Chambersburg. Probably half the county has been gone through with—the balance, we suppose, will be disposed of during this week. A large number are exempted, and not a few pay $300. It seems evident that the draft in this county will not yield many soldiers.

Provost Marshal Eyster announces, for public information, that the payment of $300 exempts from the one draft, but not from any subsequent draft; that a drafted man may pay $300 or offer a substitute *after* the Board upon examination have pronounced him fit for the service; that in no case will the personal presence of the party claiming exemption be dispensed with; that evidence as to age must be documentary, legal or otherwise, or the affidavit of the parents and such other respectable persons (heads of families) as are most likely to be informed on the subject; that enrollment in two sub-districts of the same Congressional district will not exempt from draft, provided the party has been drafted at his proper place of residence; that parties who furnished substitutes last fall that were mustered into the service for three years have good ground for exemption, but principals who furnished substitutes only for nine months are liable to military duty under this draft; that a drafted man who was in the service on the 8th of March, 1863, is exempt; that where names have been improperly spelled on the notices, no exemption can be claimed, as the party intended by the enrolling officer is the party the Board hold liable to report.

THE WOUNDED HERE.—We understand that there are still about 1082 wounded in the Hospitals at this place, a large portion of the wounds consisting of compound fractures. It is expected that all the patients will be removed to other places during the present month, and the hospitals here closed.

☞Mrs. Philip Redding, of Cumberland township, has placed us under obligations for the present of a basket of splendid Tomatoes, and Mrs. Jacob L. Firor, of Hamiltonban township, for a pair of very fine Sweet Pumpkins. These Democratic lady friends have our earnest thanks for their kindness: It is always pleasant to be so substantially remembered, but more especially in a season of scarcity such as we have had here recently.

☞"Woodward, Lowrie, and Civil Liberty!" That's the white man's ticket.

THE SCHOOLS.—The Borough School Board have abolished the Principal and Vice Principal system, and hereafter the Schools will be graded from No. 1 up to No. 8, the Teachers being made directly responsible for their respective schools. An expenditure of $425 will be necessary to change the upper floor to accommodate four schools instead of one; but the Directors expect to save $162 annually in reduced salaries. The following Teachers have been elected for the ensuing year:

School No. 1, Mr. George W. Frederick; No. 2, Mr. Robert A. Lyttle; No. 3, Miss J. G. Whiteside; No. 4, Miss S. Myers; No. 5, Miss R. Belch; No. 6, Miss S. Witherow; No. 7, Miss V. Gilbert; No. 8, Miss L. Swope.

The Schools will not be opened until about the 1st of October, the occupation of the School Building as an Hospital rendering repairs to it necessary.

☞The Managers of the Adams County Agricultural Society, will open their grounds, at Bendersville, on Saturday, the 19th of September, free of charge. Persons wishing to try their stock should not fail to be present, as a good time is expected. Persons wishing to exhibit any fruit will please bring it along. By order of the Board.

☞John Fareira, the well known Furrier of 718 Arch street, Philadelphia, is now prepared to furnish his patrons and the public with a large and varied assortment of Fancy Furs. His stock is superb, whilst his prices are really low. Read his adv.

☞The Louisville Journal declares that Governor Bramlette is no believer in the exercise of military authority in places where the civil authority is unobstructed. He is, on the contrary, one of the firmest opponents of this odious and dangerous assumption of power.

WOODWARD, LOWRIE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

RALLY, FREEMEN, RALLY!

In accordance with the resolution of the Democratic State Central Committee, and the prior action of the Democratic County Committee and Democratic Central Club of the City and County of Lancaster, a STATE MASS RATIFICATION MEETING to endorse the nominations of WOODWARD and LOWRIE, and re-affirm the everlasting principles and truths of the great Democratic party, will be held in the

CITY OF LANCASTER,
On Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Democracy are, therefore, requested to rally in their might on the anniversary of the birth-day of the Constitution of the United States, the only power to which the Democratic party swear allegiance and loyalty.

The following eminent speakers, from several of whom favorable responses have been received, have been requested to address the meeting:

HON JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
Ex-President Pierce, Hon. D. W. Vorhees,
Hon. James Brooks, " Henry Clay Dean,
" C. R. Buckalew, " Wm. A. Porter,
" Wm. H Witte, " Hiester Clymer,
" J. Glancy Jones, " C. W. Carrigan,
" Max Gropp, " L. C. Cassiday, Esq.,
" James Buchanan, " R. E. Monaghan,
John H. Brinton, Esq., Hon. Myer Strouse.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, our distinguished nominee for Governor, will be present on this occasion.

BY ORDER OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL CLUB OF LANCASTER.

Sept. 14, 1863.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. WM. H. ROBISON to Mrs. MARGARET ISAB, both of Adams county.

On the 27th ult., at the Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage, Littlestown, by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. SAMUEL K. CROUSE to Miss MARGARET ANN DAYHOFF, both of Taneytown, Carroll county, Md.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On Saturday last, in this borough, Mrs. JANE W. HORNER, in her 8' at year.

On Thursday last, in Cumberland township, Mr. JOHN JACOB KEEFAUVER, at the advanced age of 83 years 8 months and 21 days.

On Friday last, Mr. PETER TROSTLE, of Straban township, aged 75 years

On the 16th of August, Mr. JOHN KREPS, of Littlestown, aged 65 years 11 months and 27 days.

On the 15th ult., in Freedom township, ELIZABETH S., aged 11 years 10 months and 27 days; and on the 3d inst., WILLIE SCOTT, aged 6 years 7 months and 3 days—children of John and M. R. Cunningham.

On the 19th ult., in Mountjoy township, of typhoid fever, JONATHAN YOUNG, aged 51 years 3 months and 12 days.

On the 5th inst., EVE FRANCINA, daughter of Jacob Bollinger, of Cumberland township.

On the 6th inst., GEORGE ALFRED, son of Henry Cluck, of Franklin township, aged 1 year 5 months and 22 days.

On the 6th inst., AGNES SWARTZ, daughter of Henry Swartz, of Cumberland township, aged 5 months and 4 days.

On the 5th last, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Peter and Margaret E. Culp, aged 8 months and 1 day.

At Brashear city, La., on Tuesday, June 23d, Captain JOHN S. CUTTER, of the 176th Regiment New York Volunteers, and formerly a graduate of Pennsylvania College, aged 25 years.

On Tuesday morning last, MARY JANE, daughter of Thaddeus and M. E. Stultz, aged 1 year 3 months and 10 days.

O Yes! O Yes!

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as a SALE CRYER, and asks a liberal share of encouragement. He has had considerable experience in the business, and feels confident that he will give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. His residence is in Freedom township, 1½ miles west of Bream's Mill. REUBEN GOLDEN.

Sept. 14, 1863. 2m*

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