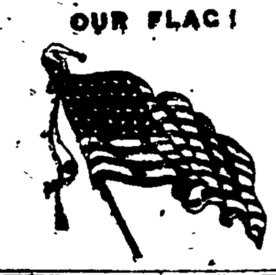
The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1863.

THE RESULT IN THE COUNTY.

The election passed off quietly throughout the county. The vote is officially given in another column. Notwithstanding the desperate efforts made by the Republican leaders—notwithstanding the fact that they used MONEY more freely than during any other campaign since "Tapeworm Railroad" days—notwithstanding the polling of a considerable "*temporary resident*" vote for Curtin, and the exclusion of a number of Democratic votes for no other reason than the *poverty* of the persons offering the ballots—*the whole Democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 128 to 241.* That the opposition counted with confidence upon carrying a part or the whole of their ticket, may be inferred from the mortification they manifest over the result. They evidently had "the thing cut and dried." With four or five of the most popular Republicans in the county on their ticket, and the wires well laid, they hoped to "steal a march" on the Democracy. But all to little purpose. The friends of "the good old cause" gallantly resisted this "heavy dash," and the result is, another Democratic victory!

☞Now that the election is over, we shall again be able to fill our columns with a more general variety of reading matter. Nothing shall be spared to make the *Compiler* welcome at every fireside and in every place of business in the county.

Our contract with Campaign Subscribers is filled with this issue. They should all continue, and we hope they will. Such of them as intend doing so, must inform us accordingly during the present week.

Influence of Newspapers.—Daniel Webster once said: "Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the paper he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composition, and in general intelligence."

More Proscription.—We learn that Dr. John H. B. McClellan was removed from the position he held at the Chesnut Hill Hospital, the duties of which he discharged for some time past with great ability and entire satisfaction. This act was the work of Curtin's friends in Philadelphia. *The cause of it was simply because he is the brother of* George B. McClellan. They went in company to the hospital, and the soldiers manifested the most intense enthusiasm and delight at once more seeing their old and much loved commander. No public man has ever met with such vile persecution as General McClellan has received from Curtin and his followers, and now they have increased the measure of their infamy by extending their persecution to his brother.

☞The *Tribune* started an electioneering *canard* to the effect that Hon. Geo. M. Dallas had left the Democratic party and would vote for Curtin. The *Age* is authorized to give the statement an emphatic contradiction. Mr. Dallas preserves the same sincere attachment to the Democratic party which he has cherished throughout his honorable and honored career; he believes that in its restoration to power lies the only hope of safety to our free institutions, and voted on Tuesday for Judge Woodward.

☞As we predicted. Before the election, the Republicans, hoping to humbug Democrats into voting for their candidates, dropped the terms "copperheads" and "traitors." But now, the contest being over, they are as venomous as ever in speaking of Democrats. Let this fact be remembered a year hence.

Important Decision.—The New York Court of Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State, has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law making "greenbacks" legal tender. Six of the eight Judges concurred in the decision. It is understood that the case decided is to go to the U. S. Supreme Court for final decision.

☞In a recent address, delivered by the Rev. Robert Collyer, who was sent from Chicago to minister to the wants of the people of Lawrence, he said—

"That the best citizens of Lawrence, including business men, ministers and sufferers by the recent calamity, gave it as their opinion that no such dreadful deed of vengeance would have been done but for the hostile and unwarranted predatory raids made upon the border counties of Missouri by men who are professedly representing the feeling of the citizens of Lawrence, but who are in reality animated solely by a desire to steal, plunder and spoliate."

The Conscription.—That the conscription, as a means of raising an army, has been a dead failure, is now universally admitted, but it must not be supposed that it is without its use. An exchange says:

"The number of provost marshals, assistant provost marshals, clerks, aids, helps, enrolling officers, etc., engaged in carrying out the Conscription act, is set down as numbering altogether, we see, about 75,000. The number of conscripts secured is estimated at 60,000. The wags say it would be better to draft that army, already under pay, of 75,000 office-holders, and let the conscripts go. They will have their joke."

☞We have been presented with copies of Prof. Jacobs's and T. Ditterline's Maps of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, but have not yet had the time to give either of them a close examination.

☞SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The New York *World* of Thursday says: In spite of the confident predictions of the Republican newspapers that Pennsylvania has elected Curtin by 20,000 majority, we prefer to await the official returns before conceding even so much as a barren victory. In any fair contest Pennsylvania is out-and-out Democratic. But federal contracts have gorged her manufacturers and merchants, and the money made by millions has been spent by thousands to uphold the source of so much profit. Philadelphia and Pittsburg show the effect of these liberal expenditures. There Curtin's majority exceeds by thousands even the official estimate of the Republican State Committee, though of course that estimate was understated in each of those counties, to conceal the extent of the colonizing and other frauds which had been planned. But besides federal plunder, contracts, colonizing, and frauds, and 9,000 men sent from Washington to vote, another difficulty had to be contended against. Republican soldiers to the number of 12,000 were sent home on furlough, and voted in their various precincts. Of course we do not oppose Republican soldiers voting, nor their being furloughed and sent home to vote, if military necessities permit. But it is a gross and partisan abuse of power for the administration to have denied, as they did in every possible instance, a similar privilege and right to Democratic soldiers. There were enough such in the Army of the Potomac easy to be spared, if any could be spared, to have wiped out the 12,000 vote and replaced it by an equal Democratic majority. Of course no one expected any such act of fairness from this administration. Its inspirations are all from party oracles, and are uttered for party purposes. Needing the whole country's support, and in duty bound to pursue such a course in our great national trouble as to insure that support, the administration has wantonly alienated a loyal half part of its people. No one presumed then that a secretary who couples rebels and loyal northern Democrats in one breath would stick at depriving the latter who are in our armies of the privilege of a vote.

Pennsylvania's devotion to General McClellan was used against Judge Woodward with unscrupulous zeal. The Republican newspapers throughout the State copied the lies which were coined in Forney's *Press*, and represented General McClellan everywhere as favoring the election of Governor Curtin. That pitiful wretch Forney, who does not hesitate to show himself in the light of day, although he once wrote to George Roberts a letter asking him to get George Jamieson drunk and extort from him while in that condition admissions of a criminal connection with his friend Forrest's wife—this poor scoundrel, now high in office and the confidential friend of the highest officers of the government, did not hesitate to besmear General McClellan with professions of personal regard, so as thereby to cheat his political opponents out of votes. To this suggestion of falsehood he added the suppression of truth.—General McClellan's letter to Mr. Biddle, correcting these misrepresentations, and stating his real political opinions, and his belief that Judge Woodward was in substantial accordance with them, the *Press* and the other Republican papers throughout the State refused to print either as news or as an advertisement. And on the morning of election day they one and all placed at the head of their columns staring black capitals, "General McClellan indorses Governor Curtin," following which caption came a letter written by the General to the Governor from Sharpsburg more than a year ago.

No more striking fact could indicate the weight of General McClellan's judgment and the extent of his popularity with the people of this State, but the result may prove that their reckless lies concerning him were but too influential.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S POSITION.

The following excellent letter from Major-General McClellan, elicited by an unblushing attempt of the *Philadelphia Press* to misappropriate the General's weight of character to strengthen Curtin, the *greenback* candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will, in its own manly, modest manner, set all doubts at rest as to where he stands, and where he may be found:

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12, 1863.

Hon. Charles J. Biddle: Dear Sir—My attention has been called to an article in the *Philadelphia Press*, asserting that I had written to the managers of a Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meeting, and that if I voted or spoke it would be in favor of Governor Curtin, and I am informed that similiar assertions have been made throughout the State.

It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore to avoid participation in party politics. I had determined to adhere to this course, but it is obvious that I cannot longer maintain silence under such misrepresentations. I therefore request you to deny that I have written any such letter, or entertained any such views as those attributed to me in the *Philadelphia Press*, and I desire to state clearly and distinctly, that having some days ago had a full conversation with Judge Woodward, I find that our views agree, and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation.

I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States, until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed. I understand him to be of the opinion that while the war is urged with all possible decision and energy the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity and recognized by military law among civilized nations.

And, finally, I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country. Believing our opinions entirely agree upon these points, I would, were it in my power, give Judge Woodward my voice and vote.

I am, very respectfully yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

The Philadelphia *Press*, as was expected, abused General McClellan, on Wednesday morning, with great vigor, and, among other things, said that he came to Washington "*a military adventurer.*" In reply to this, we beg to call the attention of our contemporary to the language of Mr. Lincoln himself, in his message to Congress. After referring to the resignation of General Scott, Mr. Lincoln goes on to say:

"It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council nor country was there, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected.—The retiring chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position; and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of General McClellan is, therefore, in a considerable degree, the selection of the country as well as of the Executive."

THE COMING GAY SEASON.

Though a grim fratricidal war unparalleled in history, seemingly unceasing for an indefinite period; entailing upon us an exhausted country; such a degree of uncertainty and gloom as threatens the very existence of our national republic; bringing to our ears and vision deep lamentations and indescribable woes; presenting the sad picture of desolated homes; wafting to every quarter of the country cries of anguish from each ensanguined battlefield; piteous appeals from thousands of widows, and tens of thousands of orphans made destitute; and fastening upon our distracted country an inextricable catalogue of dire calamities besides those we have enumerated; yet in the midst of all these the callousness, indifference, and revelry of the thousands not directly and most painfully affected thereby, is most inexplicable and inexcusable. Luxuriousness, extravagance, gaiety, frivolous hilarity and gaudy ostentation reign supreme; the misfortunes and calamities of millions have served to enrich the coffers of the chosen few, who, practicing an indecent and heartless mode of living, not being willing to let their nation's woes serve as a check upon their unrestricted extravagance; they fail to evince those traces of delicacy and sensibility that should serve to make them observe our national misfortune. Like the gay butterfly, they sport while they can in the sunshine of warmth and ephemeral prosperity; they laugh and indulge every sensual and imaginary want, regardless of their nation's calamity and their own self respect. One continued carnival reigns triumphant.

This picture is not over-colored if applied to our city. Because of its geographical position, Washington City has not been behind any other for its daily evidences of the horrors and calamities of the existing unholy and ruinous conflict. If the whole city was shrouded in mourning, it would be nothing more than a fitting tribute to the desolation, misery and horror daily served up to our vision, as the consequences of the war. Instead, however, of any evidences of this character, the indications are that the coming season, heretofore one of gaiety and fashion, will manifest more than the usual degree of spirit and hilarity.

Already preparations in advance are being consummated, so as to be prepared for an early inauguration of the courtly reign, upon a basis and to an extent far exceeding any in the past. A striking feature in connection with this preparation for revelry and gaiety, is the fact that those who are most responsible for the ills that have befallen us, consequent upon the horrible condition of things, are the parties who seem least influenced by our nation's woe, and are most prone to an undue indulgence in that mode of living so incompatible with the terrible condition of our country.—*Washington Constitutional Union.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The following are the returns, as far as received, from the different counties in this State, up to the time of going to press:

	1862.		1863.	
	SLENKER.	COCHRAN.	WOODWARD.	CURTIN.
Adams,	411		228	
Allegheny,		4428		7072
Armstrong,	226		000	
Beaver,		534		000
Bedford,	641		000	
Berks,	5914		6332	
Blair,		591		000
Bradford,		4063		3500
Bucks,	709		871	
Butler,		155		000
Cambria,	1199		0000	
Cameron,		60		00
Carbon,	700		577	
Centre,	831		000	
Chester,		2354		2554
Clarion,	959		000	
Clearfield,	852		000	
Clinton,	387		000	
Columbia,	1570		0000	
Crawford,		1417		2000
Cumberland,	844		641	
Dauphin,		874		1213
Delaware,		1311		973
Elk,	311		000	
Erie,		1542		2500
Fayette,	930		000	
Franklin,		17		175
Fulton,	283		261	
Forrest,		23		00
Greene,	1920		0000	
Huntington,		643		000
Indiana,		1800		0000
Jefferson,	71		00	
Juniata,	454		000	
Lancaster,		4939		5691
Lawrence,		1498		0000
Lebanon,		832		1090
Lehigh,	1944		1830	
Luzerne,	2571		0000	
Lycoming,	913		000	
McKean,		102		000
Mercer,		372		000
Mifflin,		98		00
Monroe,	1662		1500	
Montgomery	1647		1258	
Montour,	474		000	
Northamp'n,	2491		2893	
Northumb'd,	983		000	
Perry,	42		00	
Philadelphia,		2801		7081
Pike,	632		000	
Potter,		777		0000
Schuylkill,	1594		2041	
Snyder,		329		000
Somerset,		1060		0000
Sullivan,	329		000	
Susquehanna,		1196		1700
Tioga,		1986		0000
Union,		425		000
Venango,	71		00	
Warren,		655		000
Washington,	429		000	
Wayne,	941		900	
Westmorel'd	1307		0000	
Wyoming,	191		40	
York,	3086		2559	
	40068	36892	00000	00000
	36892		00000	
	3776		00000	

☞The *Age* of Saturday says that Curtin is elected by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. The Legislature is very close, but probably Abolition in both Houses. Well, if they have all the power, they must also shoulder all the responsibility.

Speaking of the election of Curtin, the *Patriot & Union* well says "it is a dark day in the history of our national trials."

☞Ohio has gone for Brough, the Administration candidate for Governor, by probably 60,000.

MR. BLAIR AND THE RADICALS.

Postmaster General Blair has recently made a speech which shows that he has awakened to the fact that the radicals, who now so entirely control his party, are really laboring in concert with the secessionists of the South for the destruction of American liberty and the permanent dissolution of the Union. The telegraph gives the following synopsis of his remarks:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

SPEECH OF POSTMASTER GENERAL BLAIR.

Postmaster General Blair made a speech on Saturday, in an adjoining county of Maryland, that is attracting much attention to-day. He denounced what he termed the revolutionary scheme of the abolitionists to obliterate the States of the South, and declared that it was now the manifest duty of the President to steer his course through the strong conflicting tides of two revolutionary movements—that of the nullifiers to destroy the Union and set up the Southern Confederacy, and that of the ultra-abolitionists, which has set in to disfranchise the South on the pretext of making secure the emancipation of slaves. It is not improbable, he said, that the latter, though aiming at a different result, will be found co-operating in the end with the conspirators of the South and their foreign allies.—They may prefer, he added, parting with the South to partnership and equality with them under the Constitution.

Here and Abroad.—It is sometimes interesting to note how closely even contemporary history repeats itself. The Washington *Chronicle* says:

"The friends of Curtin and the Union who have left this city and vicinity, during the past week or two, for the purpose of voting the Union ticket, number over nine thousand, exclusive of soldiers."

And an exchange mentions that—

"The Prussian Government has demanded that all public functionaries should actively support its candidates in the coming elections."

Alarmed.—Many of the Republicans appear to be already alarmed by the selection of Curtin, although they voted for him.—They doubtless are conscious that it was a mistake, and fear that instead of resulting in good, it must result in increased evil to the country. They are aware of the base and dishonest means used to accomplish it, and feel that a victory thus acquired can bring no blessings to the people. No wonder they are alarmed, but their fear comes too late, and posterity will hold them responsible for what they have done.—*Jeffersonian.*

☞Defeat has no terrors for the Democracy. They are conscious that the welfare of their country was identified with their cause, and although defeated, they will not falter in fidelity to the great principles of constitutional Liberty and Union, but continue to be guided by, and labor and contend for them in the future, as in the past. Their mission is to save the country, and with God's blessing they will do it.—*Jeffersonian.*

☞The way in which the funds and energies of the Government have lately been employed is indicated by the following advertisement in the editorial columns of the Washington *Chronicle*:

"Lieutenant Colonel Greene, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, is the holder of one hundred tickets which he intends to present gratuitously to the mechanics employed in his Department who desire to go home to Pennsylvania to vote."

Coercing Soldiers.—The soldiers in the army some time ago proposed to subscribe for a testimonial to McClellan. The commanding officer of one of the regiments—a favorite one—writes that "we had raised $78 for the McClellan testimonial when orders came from Government to put a stop to it; and we refunded the money to the soldiers."

We allude to the matter only to show that the soldiers were forbidden by the Government to contribute to a voluntary testimonial of respect and gratitude to their old Commander.

Democratic Victory.—Gen. Theodore Runyon, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Newark, N. J., was elected to that office on Tuesday, by a majority of about one thousand.

☞A Conservative Union ticket is already in the field in Baltimore city, and such will generally be nominated in the several counties of Maryland. Frederick was to nominate on Saturday last.

☞Major General Heintzleman has been relieved from the command of the Department of Washington, and is superseded by General Augur.

☞Mr. Mahoney, formerly confined in Fort Warren, has been elected sheriff of Dubuque county, Iowa.

☞On Tuesday last, Henry Unger, a constable in Waynesboro', Pa., was shot and killed by a soldier named Flora.

☞Gold is going up—a result of the recent elections.

Excitement Caused by a Mad Dog—Four Persons Bitten.—On Tuesday great excitement was created in Charlestown, Mass., by the appearance of a large Newfoundland dog, with the hydrophobia, on the streets, having escaped from his kennel, where he had been chained for several weeks. The Boston Traveller says:

His very wild condition attracted the attention of a number of persons. The dog ran up to one of them, who was standing upon the street, biting him several times in the legs, at the same time tearing his pants badly. This man immediately proceeded to the station-house and gave information, when several officers, armed with clubs and pistols, started off for Front street. In the meantime the dog went through the Fitchburg freight depot, and up the track a short distance, when he came upon the street again. Here he jumped upon another man, and completely tore his overcoat from his back, so that it was rendered worthless. This man fortunately escaped being bitten. The dog continued on and attacked a third man, biting him upon the legs, so as to cause serious wounds. The man also lost a good portion of his pantaloons and part of his coat. After leaving these men the dog ran up Front st. at a rapid rate as far as the railroad crossings, where a little son of Mr. Burroughs, the gate-tender, was playing upon the platform. The dog perceiving the lad attacked him and bit him several times upon the upper portion of his legs, making serious wounds. Mr. Borroughs, seeing the dog, ran to the assistance of his son, and when within a few feet of him the dog left the boy and jumped at Mr. B.'s throat, but he dodged aside, and thus escaped being bitten.—Down the street he continued, followed by a large crowd armed with clubs, &c. While going along he came upon a man, and seizing the forefinger of his right hand, tore the flesh down in a serious manner. He also bit this man several times and tore his clothing. By this time the dog had got back to Wolford street and ran into his kennel, when the officers came up and put several bullets into his head, which stopped his wild career.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

[From the Balt. Sun of Thursday.]

The intelligence we have from the Army of the Potomac, although still of a confused and contradictory character, is sufficiently explicit to indicate that important events are about to transpire in Northern Virginia. It appears that on Monday a cavalry reconnoissance under General Gregg encountered a heavy force of Confederates at White Sulphur Springs, and was obliged to fall back, after a severe engagement, in consequence of not being supported properly by the infantry. The Federal loss was about four hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. Another regiment on a reconnoitering expedition, on the same day, was nearly surrounded by the Confederates at Amosville, but succeeded in cutting their way out, and crossed the river into Fauquier county. Parties arriving in Washington from the front yesterday report heavy skirmishing to the right on Tuesday, while on the centre and left only occasional picket firing occurred. It was also reported that heavy artillery firing was heard during the morning in the direction of Warrenton Junction.

There were many rumors in circulation in the city yesterday of fighting in the valley of the Shenandoah, but no official information of any engagement was received.—Scouts arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon reporting no Confederates on the roads between that place and Winchester. The trains on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad are running as usual.

Is is reported that there was some fighting on the railroad east of Memphis on the 11th instant. General Richardson, at the head of eighteen hundred Confederates, is encamped at Pontotoc, Miss., contemplating a raid on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Correspondents say that the frigate Ironsides was but slightly damaged by the Confederate torpedo.

[From the Sun of Friday.]

The intelligence from the seat of war in Virginia is important. Quite a severe engagement took place on Wednesday near Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The Confederates attacked a portion of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Warren, but were repulsed with the loss of one hundred prisoners and a battery of artillery, but a small infantry force being engaged. No further particulars are received. Bristow station is four miles south of Manassas Junction, ten miles from the old Bull-Run battle field, and thirty-one miles from Alexandria.—There was slight skirmishing along the front yesterday. It is not improbable that a grand battle will take place within the next twenty-four hours, as neither army seems disinclined for a conflict.

Since the above was written and in type a dispatch from headquarters came to hand containing a congratulatory order from Gen. Meade to the army, announcing that in the attack on the rear guard at Bristow Station, the Confederates were repulsed with a loss of a battery of five guns, two colors and four hundred and fifty prisoners. The Federal casualties in the affair were small. The march of the army from its late to its present position was accomplished in the most perfect order and without loss of property, the Confederates being held in check at every point where they attempted a surprise or attack.

A Washington dispatch says it has been ascertained that the obstructions in Charleston harbor are of such a nature as not to be removed by any of the appliances now at the command of the Federal commanders, and are also of too formidable a character to justify an attempt to penetrate the harbor with the iron-clads.

The latest news from Chattanooga reports no excitement there. The Confederates do not appear to have renewed shelling Gen. Rosecrans's position. Their lines, however, extend along the south bank of the Tennessee, and the Federal supply trains are considerably annoyed by their sharpshooters, who pick off teamsters, mules and horses, in consequence of which most of the army supplies are carried over the mountains by pack mules.

A dispatch from Knoxville, the 11th says that Gen. Bragg's advance is crossing the Heawassa in considerable force. The Federal cavalry have fallen back from Calhoun to Sweetwater, and the Confederates entered Athens. The Confederate force in front of Gen. Burnside, formerly five thousand, has been increased by reinforcements to about eight thousand.

The Confederates made an attack on the Federal garrison at Collierville, Tenn., on Sunday last, but were repulsed with heavy loss. They succeeded however in destroying considerable property. The force of Confederate cavalry threatening the Memphis and Charleston railroad is estimated at from eight to fifteen thousand.

The Federal forces in Missouri came up with the Confederate raiders, in Saline county, on Monday, and after a desperate fight of five hours defeated them with heavy loss in killed and wounded, and captured all their artillery and baggage, and a large number of prisoners.

[From the Sun of Saturday.]

A semi-official dispatch from Washington states that a body of the Confederates were seen on Thursday evening passing southward, opposite Blacksburn's Ford, Bull Run. The Federal batteries opened fire upon them, and were replied to for about half an hour, when the enemy disappeared. There was no other demonstration during the day. The Federal army is now in a perfectly secure position, and prepared to repel an attack. All was quiet yesterday.

Dispatches from Stevenson, Alabama, on Thursday, represent the state of affairs in Rosecrans's army as uninteresting.—The reports state that Gen. Bragg was falling back for want of sustenance from the country which he occupied. Gen. Wheeler was driven from Huntsville to the Tennessee river by a brigade of Federal cavalry and crossed it at Kinsale Shoals, Ala. There has been no hostile demonstration of the Confederates in front of Chattanooga since the 7th instant. The batteries on Lookout Mountain, and on the left, are silent, and works on Missionary Ridge have been evacuated. It is reported that the Confederates are building pontoon bridges, indicative of a flank movement to dislodge Gen. Rosecrans from his position. There has been no communication with Gen. Burnside for several days. Gen. Longstreet has superseded Gen. Polk in command of the Trans-Mississippi army corps, and it is reported that Jeff. Davis is to assume supreme command in front of Chattanooga.

☞LATEST.—Monday, 9 A. M.—It is reported that the Rebels are crossing into Maryland at Edwards's Ferry.

Greek Fire Again Thrown into Charleston.—The Boston Herald has a letter from the fleet at Charleston, Oct. 3, which says: "Last evening Gen. Gillmore sent one of his 'Greek Fire' shells into Charleston, which set fire to some buildings. The fire burnt for over two hours.

"There will be warm work here ere this reaches you, if nothing interferes in the meantime to put a stop to the grand work. All things are ready."

Dash into Port Hudson.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 7th inst. states that it was reported at Meridian, Mississippi, that the Confederate cavalry made a dash into Port Hudson not long ago, capturing some fifteen hundred "free Americans of African descent," left there to garrison and defend the post, spiked the guns, laid violent hands upon divers and sundry good things in the provision line, did all the damage they could, and returned whence they came without molestation.

Sir James Clark's Celebrated Female Pills.—The only sure and safe remedy for female obstructions and diseases arising from any cause. $1 and 6 three-cent stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail. For particulars get a pamphlet gratis from any agent.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WOOD!—We are very much in want of Wood. Will not a few of our country friends supply us with the much-needed article soon? We should esteem it a favor.

CONSECRATION OF THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY.—We learn that the consecration of the Cemetery will take place on the 19th of November next, when it is expected an immense concourse of people, probably fifty thousand, will be present to participate in the ceremonies.

Hon. Edward Everett is to deliver the dedicational oration. President Lincoln will also be present and participate in the ceremonies. An ode or dirge prepared by the distinguished poet Longfellow is to be sung, besides other ceremonies. The National Brass Band will be in attendance from Washington, besides bands of music from other States. The Governors of all the loyal States are expected to be in attendance. Also the members of the Cabinet of the United States and the foreign Ministers, besides many other distinguished personages. The Marshal of the district of Columbia will have charge of the civil, and Major General Cadwallader of the military, portion of the procession, composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry.

Arrangements we learn will be made with all the railroad companies to accommodate those who may wish to leave Gettysburg for Harrisburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia, or elsewhere, the same evening after the celebration. The most extensive preparations have been made in every respect. It is expected this will be one of the most imposing and interesting occasions ever witnessed in the United States.

THE DEAD ON THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.—The arrangements are nearly completed for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers scattered over the Gettysburg battle-field to the burial ground, which is being prepared by the several States interested, for their reception and proper burial.

All the dead will be disinterred and the remains placed in coffins and buried, and the graves of those marked or known will be carefully and permanently re-marked in this Soldiers' Cemetery.

If it is the intention of the friends of any deceased soldier to take his remains home for burial, they will confer a favor by immediately making known to me that intention.

After the bodies are removed to this Cemetery, it will be very desirable not to disarrange the order of the graves by any removals.

DAVID WILLS,

Agent for A. G. Curtin, Governor of Penna.

☞The papers throughout all the States will confer a public favor by publishing the above.

☞Rev. T. P. Bucher, for several years Pastor of the German Reformed Church in this place, took his departure, on Tuesday last, for Dayton, Ohio, where he has accepted a call. Mr. Bucher labored acceptably and successfully here, and we doubt not that he will do so in the West. Beloved by his people, respected by the entire community—a stable, high-souled and truly pious—his departure is universally regretted.

Mr. Bucher's charge was composed of the churches in Gettysburg, at Flohr's and Marks'. During his four years and two months' ministry, there were additions to the charge, by confirmation and certificates, of 230 members.—He baptized 224, married 38 couples, and officiated at 151 funerals. The Gettysburg Church has been repaired and beautified under his supervision. We believe the charge now consists of the Church here and Marks', Flohr's having been attached to the Arendtsville charge.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.—A grand rally of the Democracy took place at the public house of J. E. Smith, at Mount Rock, on Saturday evening, the 10th inst. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. It was organized as follows:

President, JOHN LYNCH.

Vice Presidents, Lewis Will, H. J. Kuhn, Francis Marshall, Capt. J. E. Miller, Capt. T. Brady, Wm. Rider, Joseph Clunk, Anthony Strasbaugh, Lieut. Wm. C. Beck, Andrew Kuhn, Lieut. W. N. Sanders, Joseph L. Shorb, Esq., Pius Smith.

Secretaries, A. J. Bowers, Jacob Klunk, David Lawrence, Samuel Jenkins, Dr. E. F. Shorb, Joseph Lilly, Esq., John Walter, Marcellus Crouse.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Wm. McSherry, Dr. W. C. Stem, Dr. D. S. Peffer, W. A. Duncan, Esq., and H. J. Stahle, when it adjourned with loud and prolonged cheers.

☞On Monday evening last, the Democracy assembled in the Court-house, in Gettysburg, to hear a speech by John Gibson, Esq., of York. The officers of the meeting were:

President, Hon. DAVID ZIEGLER.

Vice Presidents, Frederick Herr, Michael Frey, Henry A. Picking, Esq., John Forsyth, Joseph Kaas, Edward Menchey, Aloysius Eckenrode, Adam Holtzworth, Emanuel Ziegler, of J., Jeremiah Diehl, A. P. Baugher, Henry Butt.

Secretaries, H. G. Carr, Jacob Sheads, Alfred Slonaker, Jacob B. Holtzworth, George C. Crass, Abraham McCallion, J. Jefferson Myers.

E. B. Buehler, Esq., made a brief speech, when he introduced John Gibson, Esq., of York, who very ably and eloquently discussed the several issues involved in the canvass, eliciting the warmest applause throughout. Mr. G. has the thanks of the Democracy of this vicinity for his fine effort on the occasion. At the conclusion of his remarks, the meeting adjourned with cheers for Woodward and the ticket.

During the progress of the meeting an effort was made by several persons of the Abolition stripe to disturb it, by hissing and yelling for Curtin. Whether these fellows were encouraged to perform this disgraceful work by older and would-be-considered respectable citizens, we do not know; but certain it is that such conduct always recoils upon all having hands in it. The Republican candidates lost votes by this flagrant outrage on the freedom of speech—several in the borough and more in the township.

The opposition held three or four meetings without the slightest disturbance being attempted by Democrats at any one of them.

☞Mr. James B. Topper, residing in Liberty township, grew, the past season, three tremendous pumpkins upon one vine, one weighing 98 pounds, another 111 pounds!—the third was injured by accident before ripening, and did not arrive at perfection. Can any one beat this yield of a single vine—or produce a larger pumpkin?

☞Arrangements have been made to put up a telegraph line between Baltimore and Emmitsburg, *via* the Western Maryland Railroad.

☞The draft in the State of Maryland has been suspended until further orders, to enable the citizens to fill up the quota by volunteering.

Voters from Washington.—The friends of Curtin and the Union who have left this city and vicinity during the past week or two, for the purpose of voting the Union ticket, number over nine thousand, exclusive of soldiers.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

ADAMS ELECTS THE WHOLE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Official Result of the Election in Adams county, Tuesday, October 13, 1863.

GOVERNOR, SUPREME JUDGE AND ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

	WOODWARD	Curtin.	LOWRIE.	Agnew.	WIERMAN.	Wierman.
Gettysburg,	159	265	168	267	172	261
Cumberland,	102	118	103	115	105	116
Littlestown,	157	144	157	144	158	143
Oxford,	153	104	157	100	156	101
York Springs,	212	414	203	417	212	416
Millerstown,	204	214	204	215	203	216
Berlin,	157	66	160	66	158	66
Menallen,	108	225	108	227	102	228
Hunterstown,	195	140	196	139	196	139
Franklin,	234	172	234	171	235	172
Conowago,	108	84	111	83	109	82
Heidlersburg,	99	80	98	84	93	81
Mountjoy,	108	107	111	105	109	106
Mountpleasant,	269	83	269	84	269	83
Hampton,	163	106	161	105	163	105
Berwick bor.,	40	45	39	46	40	45
Freedom,	72	101	71	105	73	103
Union,	159	57	160	56	159	57
Butler,	136	142	135	146	136	145
Berwick twp.,	77	22	76	23	78	23
	2917	2689	2918	2698	2926	2694

ASSEMBLY, SHERIFF AND REGISTER & RECORDER.

	MARSHALL.	Buehler.	REBERT.	Lower.	LILLY.	Martin.
Gettysburg,	166	266	166	266	163	270
Cumberland,	105	115	105	115	101	118
Littlestown,	156	146	152	149	155	145
Oxford,	153	104	154	102	149	102
York Springs,	208	420	210	418	210	414
Millerstown,	209	207	203	216	201	217
Berlin,	158	67	159	66	157	68
Menallen,	100	229	96	234	103	227
Hunterstown,	195	140	196	139	198	139
Franklin,	232	172	206	196	236	170
Conowago,	108	84	108	83	108	81
Heidlersburg,	98	82	96	85	95	87
Mountjoy,	109	106	103	104	109	106
Mountpleasant,	269	81	266	86	268	82
Hampton,	163	106	164	106	163	106
Berwick bor.,	40	45	39	46	40	45
Freedom,	75	103	74	103	73	104
Union,	159	57	159	57	159	57
Butler,	136	145	131	149	135	145
Berwick twp.,	75	25	79	21	77	23
	2914	2702	2870	2742	2897	2707

CLERK OF THE COURTS, TREASURER & COMMISSIONER.

	FINK.	Krichten.	TROXEL.	McClellan.	MARCH.	Myers.
Gettysburg,	170	264	161	266	168	264
Cumberland,	105	116	98	122	105	115
Littlestown,	156	143	155	147	153	148
Oxford,	155	98	153	104	155	102
York Springs,	215	413	206	420	208	420
Millerstown,	203	216	202	217	203	217
Berlin,	158	65	159	66	157	66
Menallen,	102	228	103	225	102	228
Hunterstown,	196	139	196	139	196	139
Franklin,	235	171	239	166	232	171
Conowago,	107	84	110	82	110	82
Heidlersburg,	98	83	94	89	96	85
Mountjoy,	109	106	107	106	109	106
Mountpleasant,	268	83	263	86	269	83
Hampton,	163	106	163	106	162	105
Berwick bor.,	41	41	40	45	40	45
Freedom,	72	105	71	103	72	105
Union,	159	57	159	57	159	57
Butler,	136	145	132	149	135	146
Berwick twp.,	79	21	77	23	78	22
	2927	2686	2859	2718	2908	2704

DIRECTOR, AUDITOR AND CORONER.

	MECKLEY.	Hartman.	ELDER.	Musselman.	KINZER.	Noel.
Gettysburg,	169	264	167	267	163	268
Cumberland,	105	116	105	116	105	115
Littlestown,	153	144	157	144	157	143
Oxford,	155	101	154	103	155	99
York Springs,	211	417	210	418	210	418
Millerstown,	203	216	184	231	203	216
Berlin,	158	66	157	66	158	65
Menallen,	102	226	102	228	101	226
Hunterstown,	197	138	196	139	196	139
Franklin,	234	170	234	173	234	173
Conowago,	110	82	110	82	109	82
Heidlersburg,	102	79	96	85	96	84
Mountjoy,	107	107	109	106	109	105
Mountpleasant,	269	83	269	83	269	83
Hampton,	161	105	163	106	163	106
Berwick bor.,	40	45	40	45	40	45
Freedom,	72	105	72	105	72	105
Union,	159	57	159	57	159	57
Butler,	132	142	135	145	136	145
Berwick twp.,	78	22	79	21	78	22
	2925	2685	2502	2740	2918	2690

☞Democrats in SMALL CAPS.

☞Woodward's majority 228, Lowrie's 220, Isaac E. Wierman's 232, Marshall's 212, Rebert's 128, Lilly's 190, Fink's 241, Troxel's 171, March's 200, Meckley's 240, Elder's 182, Kinzer's 228.

Map

OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF GETTYSBURG to be had at the store of
Oct. 19, 1863. 3t GEORGE ARNOLD.

Jury List—Nov. Term.

GRAND JURY.

Reading—Levi Chronister, Foreman.
Straban—Samuel A. Gilliland.
Union—Jacob Hostetter.
Hamiltonban—Michael Kugler.
Franklin—Jonathan Wisler, Samuel Hart.
Tyrone—Peter Miller, of P.
Menallen—Michael Bender.
Oxford—Joseph Stough.
Mountpleasant—J. E. Smith.
Cumberland—Jacob Weikert.
Butler—William Eicholtz.
Latimore—John Hayberger.
Gettysburg—John Chrismer.
Berwick borough—F. J. Wilson.
Germany—Isaac Staub, Joseph Barker.
Huntington—George Bream.
Hamilton—Jesse Jacobs.
Mountjoy—Melchoir Wolf.
Freedom—David Stewart.
Conowago—William Dutters.
Berwick township—Blasius Gerber.
Liberty—James Bowey.

GENERAL JURY.

Butler—Jacob Raffensperger, Samuel Hewitt.
Union—Samuel P. Young, Herman Strine.
Huntington—Thomas G. Neely, John Flegel, Joseph Smith.
Berwick borough—Andrew Baker, Michael Heltzel.
Gettysburg—William J. Martin, Henry G. Wolf, Adam Doersom.
Mountpleasant—Alexander Shrob, Peter K. Smith, David Melhorn.
Menallen—Jacob B. Meals, Jesse M. Hutton.
Hamiltonban—John Waugh, Andrew J. Snyder.
Liberty—John Miller, Edward McIntire.
Straban—Philip Donohue, Jacob Witmor, Wm. L. Thomas.
Franklin—Daniel Heintzelman, Peter Ketteman, Thomas F. Grammer.
Reading—Jonas Chronister, John L. Taughinbaugh.
Conowago—Adam Oaster, Thomas McKinney.
Mountjoy—John Eckenrode, Samuel Beck.
Latimore—John Johns.
Tyrone—Peter Fidler, of Geo., James N. Pittenturf.
Freedom—John Cunningham, Wm. Bigham.
Cumberland—Washington Witherow, James Thompson.
Germany—Jacob King, William Yount, Edward Long.
Hamilton—John Hartley, John Heltzel.
Oxford—George Smith, Charles Timmins.
Berwick township—Daniel Bucher.

October 19, 1863. tc

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.