The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1863.

A Draft for Sixty Thousand.—The number of men to be drafted from this State, unless her quota shall be filled up by volunteering by the 5th of January, (the prospect of which does not seem very promising at present,) will be about 60,000—that is, her quota of 38,268 volunteers, with the deficit on the last draft added. If New York fails to secure its quota of 60,278 men under the recent call for volunteers, and a draft is made in January, there will be a deficit of 47,657 to make up on the present draft—a total of 108,045 to be drafted. In like manner the quota of volunteers to be furnished by this State is 38,268. If a draft is necessary to complete this quota, and the deficit of the July draft is made up, the total quota to be drawn from Pennsylvania will be about 60,000.

Decided at Last.—The Provost Marshal General, in a letter to the Assistant Provost Marshal General of New York, declares that the payment of the $300 commutation entitles a drafted man to the same exemption as if he had sent a substitute or gone in person. The States will therefore receive the same credit for such persons as if they had given personal service, and in like manner towns which have raised the money to pay their quotas will receive the same credit as if actual substitutes had been furnished. The President has ordered that "every citizen who has paid commutation shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute and was exonerated from the military service for the time for which he was drafted—namely, for three years."

The State Senate.—The Democrats gained 3 Senators in the late election, so that at the next session, the Senate will stand, politically, 16 Democrats to 17 Abolitionists. By a singular freak of fortune, one of the Abolition Senators—Harry White, of the Indiana and Armstrong district—happens to be a prisoner in Richmond, having been captured at Winchester last June. Should he not be released before the first Tuesday of January, the Senate will be tied, and the organization of that body will become a matter of doubt and perhaps delay. It is said, however, that the chief Abolition manager, Narrow B. Lowry, has gone to Washington to call into requisition all the powers of the Government for the purpose of effecting Senator White's exchange or release. If these fail, the knowing ones say he will resign, and a new election will be ordered. As the District is strongly Abolition, this can make no change in the political complexion of the Senate. But whether these arrangements can all be made before the meeting of the Legislature remains to be seen.

Monster Bank.—A public meeting of bankers and capitalists was held at New York on Thursday week, at which it was resolved expedient to organize a National Bank in that city, with a capital of *five millions*, with the privilege of extending it to $50,000,000, by such additions from time to time, as may be deemed expedient. The necessary steps were taken to commence the procurement of subscriptions to the stock.

Governor Curtin has issued a Proclamation, in accordance with the recommendation of the President, setting apart the last Thursday of this month as a day of Thanksgiving to God for the fruits of the earth and the numerous blessings which we, as a People, have enjoyed during the past year.

McClellan.—The Allentown *Democrat*, Johnstown *Democrat*, Waynesburg *Messenger* and Somerset *Democrat*, have all raised, at the head of their editorial columns, the name of General George B. McClellan for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

Why is it that every old line Abolitionist—every man who has for years taught that there is a higher law than the Constitution of the United States, and every man who was engaged in running off Fugitive Slaves—is pronounced a good Union man, while men who have always urged obedience to the requirements of that Constitution, and who have never abated a particle of their love for it or for the Union, are denounced as disloyal?

General Winfield Scott has removed from his summer quarters at West Point to Delmonico's Hotel, New York. A correspondent who saw and conversed with the General a few days ago, says: "On the subject of the war the General is reticent. It gives him pain. To a question in regard to it, he shook his head, replying, 'that is a matter I do not talk upon; it is a subject for others to discuss, and not for me to dwell upon in my old age. It is in other hands, and must now engross the attention of other heads.'"

Election of a Professor of Theology.—The German Reformed Synod, previous to its adjournment week before last, elected Rev. Dr. H. Harbaugh, of Lebanon, a Professor in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg.

The whole number of soldiers obtained under the late draft in Massachusetts was 1,830, all of whom were sent to the Army of the Potomac. The quota called for was about 7,000.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau are fifty per cent. in excess of those for September, and include about $1,000,000 as the tax on deposits and circulation of banks. The entire receipts since the bureau went into operation have been $35,000,000, nearly $10,000,000 of which are for the past month.

Coal, usually worth $3 per cart load, is selling in Louisville and Cincinnati at $25.

THE COUNTIES THE REBELS INVADED.

In their invasion of Pennsylvania last June, the rebels under command of Ewell entered five counties, viz:—Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Cumberland, and York. During the late political campaign Abolition orators and editors attempted to make votes for their wooly head ticket in these five counties by representing that Curtin had "been prompt in raising a force to drive back the invaders, and that to him (Curtin) were the people of these counties indebted for being relieved of their rebel guests."—The people of the five counties named, however, could not see the affair in this light. They remembered that the Democratic Governors of New York and New Jersey had sent some 40,000 troops to our assistance, but they had no recollection that Curtin sent a soldier here until *after the rebels had left*. But, as we said, the Abolitionists in these five counties tried their best to make capital for Curtin out of the rebel raid. Well, let us see how the people answered them. By comparing the vote of 1860 (Curtin's first election,) with the vote of this year, we find that the Democrats gained in the five counties 1,884! Thus: In 1860 Adams county gave 76 majority against Curtin. This year it gives 228 against him. Franklin county gave Curtin in 1860, 674 majority. This year it gives him 186. Fulton county in 1860 gave 129 of a Democratic majority. This year it gives 261 Democratic majority. Cumberland county in 1860 gave 91 majority for Foster, the Democratic candidate. This year it gives Woodward 641 majority. York in 1860 gave Foster 1,343. This year it gives Woodward 2,559. Democratic majority in these five counties in 1860, 1,639. Democratic majority in the same counties this year, 3,523. Gain for the Democrats, 1,884!

That is the way the people answered the appeals of the Curtin spouters. Those who suffered by the rebel invasion knew where to place the blame, and who to hold responsible, and they spoke in a voice not to be misunderstood, against the imbecile Curtin. They *felt* what it was to have a man in the Executive chair who lacked nerve and ability when rebels confronted him, and they recorded their verdict against him. This is the most direct rebuke the shoddy candidate received—a rebuke from those who lost their property owing to the cowardice and incompetency of Andy Curtin. Had it not been for the picked Republican troops who were sent home at the expense of the Government to vote down the people, the majority against Curtin in the five counties named would have reached 4,500.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Over half a million of votes were cast at the late election in Pennsylvania. Of these 254,000 were Democratic votes. We are satisfied. Nothing was at stake in this election which concerned outsiders at all except the *morale of victory*. That is ours.—True, Curtin was re-elected; but there is not a living well posted man who does not know that 254,000 Democratic votes cast under present circumstances, in Pennsylvania, is a large majority of the legal votes given at the late election. No man knows this better than Abraham Lincoln, unless it be his dog Forney. Think of the influences brought against us in that State! See the hosts of contractors who are getting rich out of the public calamities—the ironmongers supplying shot and shell "to prosecute the war"—the thousands of tax gatherers and conscription agents—the ten thousand clerks sent home from Washington to vote for Curtin, (admitted)—the clearing out of the hospitals for the same purpose—the discriminating draft upon the armies in the field—the greenbacks—the intimidation of voters, and the frauds of every kind—and then talk of an administration victory!

Curtin has about 15,000 majority. On account of Judge Woodward and his friends we are sorry, on other accounts, glad. The local advantages of success are doubtless of some importance, but the immense responsibility, without much power, may well be shunned at such a time as this. We hardly know what Judge Woodward could do, if he had been elected, to mitigate the horrors of the situation. To execute the behests of this Abolition administration would be a fatal disgrace; to rebel would be equally fatal; and either course would tend to throw the State against us when its great power will be needed to restore the peace and integrity of our troubled country. God bless the Pennsylvanians! They fought a noble battle—they won a noble victory; and it is hoped that Mr. Lincoln will be wise enough to go behind the published returns and receive instructions from the honest judgment of the people.—*Union Dem., Manchester, N. H.*

THEY DON'T CROW MUCH.

The Abolitionists don't rejoice much over their "victory." We have heard of but few bon-fires, and, with the exception of a dozen rounds fired (Government powder used,) at Harrisburg, the thunder tones of cannon have not disturbed quiet people. No wonder our opponents are quiet and have no desire to rejoice; they feel and know that they have committed a great and indelible crime against the sovereignty of Pennsylvania. They feel and know that thousands of culprits have been sentenced to dungeons for crimes not half as great as those committed by the leaders of the Abolition party during the late political contest. The young burglar, after he has by false keys, entered the dwelling of the rich man, and rifled the carefully-locked drawers of their valuables, feels a pang of guilt as he counts his stolen treasure. He accomplished his dare-devil plans, but had no heart to rejoice over his villainy. So is it with the leaders of Abolitionism in this State. They have gained their "victory," but now when reflection takes the place of passion and avarice, they feel frightened at their own success, and humiliated when they remember the means they resorted to to accomplish their base and unhallowed purposes.—*Volunteer.*

The Cincinnati (Radical) *Gazette*, of Friday, contains a violent phillippic against the Administration on account of alleged mismanagement of the war. What is the matter?

A negro with a white wife, living at Acquackanonk, New Jersey, was *tarred* and feathered last week by indignant neighbors, and the amalgamated couple ordered to leave the place.

THE UNION MEN OF THE SOUTH.

At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Lincoln asserted that in no State except South Carolina were the Union men in a minority, and for months the chief dependence of us all was upon the probability of their getting the control of matters in their own hands; but now we hear very little of those whom we then expected to be our allies. It would seem, though, that General Dix still believes that we have yet friends in the Confederacy, and by proper management we may gain much from their co-operation. In a recent speech at Boston, he said:

"There are multitudes in the South (I do not speak without knowledge) who cherish in their hearts the sacred memories of the past. They will, *unless driven to despair by hardness and distrust*, be as earnest as ourselves in re-establishing the Union. They will unite with us under the old Constitution, expounded by the genius of Webster and defended by the vigor of Jackson, in re-opening the great sources of our prosperity and power. [Loud applause.] If we are true to ourselves, I believe that we who stand here to-day will at no distant period see the States reunited, and the authority of the Government re-established over every portion of our wide domain, and that we may feel again, as in the better days of the Republic, that we are living under a social compact born of the wisdom of God rather than of the imperfections of erring men."

THE ELECTIONS.

The same system of rascality which gave the Abolitionists 15,000 majority in Pennsylvania, has given them New York by 20,000.

Massachusetts goes Abolition—heavily, of course.

New Jersey is still Democratic. The Democrats have both branches of the Legislature.

In Maryland, the Hon. E. H. Webster in the Second district, Hon. H. Winter Davis in the Third, and Hon. Francis Thomas in the Fourth district, have been elected to Congress without opposition. They are unconditional Union and emancipationists. It is now believed that J. A. Creswell, Esq., of the same party, is elected in the First district, over the Hon. John W. Crisfield, regular Union; and also that Benjamin G. Harris, Esq., Democrat, is chosen in the Fifth district, over Calvert, independent Union, and Holland, emancipation Union.

Wisconsin elects the Abolition ticket, as usual.

Nebraska goes Democratic. The Democrats have carried two-thirds of the members of the Council.

From the Age.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH!

Messrs. Editors:—That the State of Pennsylvania has been carried by fraud at the recent election, no one can doubt. Here are the figures to prove it:

The number of votes cast in the fall of 1860, for Governor, were	492,609
Add to this number ten per cent. for natural increase, &c	49,260
Total	541,866
Pennsylvania has sent to the field about 232,000 volunteers, &c., of this number, we suppose, at least one-half have been killed, wounded in hospitals, and in the army, &c., which is deducted from the vote	116,000
The vote of 1863 should not exceed	425,866
Of this number the Democratic party polled for Judge Woodward	254,771
Leaving the actual Abolition vote of 1863	171,095
Instead of which they *pretend* to have polled	269,496
Excess, of fraudulent votes	97,801

(The State of Pennsylvania has been carried by the Democrats in a fair vote, by a majority exceeding 82,000 votes.)

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

In round numbers, in 1860, the vote resulted, for Foster 232,000; for Curtin, 264,000; making a total of 496,000, and a majority for Curtin of 32,000. In 1863, in round numbers, for Woodward, 253,000; for Curtin, 269,000; total, 522,000; majority for Curtin, 15,000. From these figures it will be seen that the entire vote of the State, in the past three years, has been increased 26,000 votes; of which increase the Democrats have received 21,000, and the Abolitionists 5,000. These figures show a considerable dropping of the Curtin. But it has been stated by Gov. Curtin himself that Pennsylvania has 203,000 soldiers in the field, of whom at least two-thirds, or 134,000 are voters. Add these to 26,000, and we have 160,000 voters as the increase of the State in three years; or about 53,000 annually! So large an increase of vote, in the natural way, is scarcely probable, and every man of common sense is led to the conviction that enormous frauds have been perpetrated. The entire power of the government having been enlisted on the side of the dominant party of the State, and every avenue open by which results could be controlled, the inference to be deduced from the foregoing figures is, that of the 203,000 men in the field every man who would vote the Curtin ticket was allowed a furlough to do so. And yet with all those votes, and the 9,000 sent from Washington, gathered from outside sources, the increase is but 5,000 votes in three years, while the Democracy, with no other influence than a good cause, have increased 21,000. The Democratic gain has been won directly from the opposition, and how different the election would have resulted had Democratic soldiers been allowed to vote, we can very well imagine. A change is working. We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from the foregoing figures and then to consider how near to a farce the ballot-box has become in this country.—*Allentown Democrat.*

STANTON'S SHAMEFUL BOAST.

"I elected Governor Curtin," Mr. Stanton replied, "for I sent him 15,000 more votes than he had majority." This was said vauntingly, aloud, in the presence of a crowd, one of whom repeated it to us.—*Argus.*

This is an electioneering falsehood, with, probably, not so much as the shadow of a foundation. If what was reported was said "in the presence of a crowd," some one of "the crowd" can verify it.—*Eve. Journal.*

What right has the *Journal* to stigmatize as a "falsehood" a statement in which we named the date, the place, and the parties to the conversation. Stanton's shameful boast was made on Wednesday last, in the War Office at Washington, in reply to Mr. Covode, M. C., of Pennsylvania, and in the presence of a large number.—*Albany Argus.*

There were a number of brave young "patrits," in our midst, who during the last campaign, talked eloquently about their determination to "stand by the soldiers in the field." Now that the President has issued a call for three hundred thousand volunteers, we are anxious to see whether they really intend to do so.

The Ohio *Farmer* says that coal oil has been found, by accident, to be a most effective means of protecting fruit trees against the ravages of the curculio, by placing sawdust, saturated with the oil, at the foot of the tree.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE NINETEENTH.—An immense concourse of people, from the different States, may be expected here on the occasion of the Consecration of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, which will occur on Thursday, the 19th inst. The number, we think, from indications had from all quarters, will reach many thousands. To accommodate these, the largest preparations will be made. Extra locomotives and cars are about being secured for the transportation of visitors over the Hanover Branch and Gettysburg Railroads, and the town will do everything in its power to accommodate them whilst here.

We understand that a fine display of military—cavalry, infantry and artillery—will grace the occasion. Major General Couch will have charge of this department, whilst Marshal Leaman, of the District of Columbia, will act as Marshal of the civic branch. The procession will form in the forenoon, and march to the ground, where the ceremonies will take place—to consist of a Prayer by Rev. Dr. Stockton, the Address by Mr. Everett, Consecration Ceremony by President Lincoln, the singing of a Dirge by a choir selected for the purpose, and music by several bands.

The Odd-Fellows will be largely represented. Several of the Governors of the States will be here, with the Governor and Heads of Departments of this State. The Army of the Potomac, which so gallantly sustained itself on the bloody fields of Gettysburg, will also, we doubt not, contribute a goodly share of visitors.

The 19th of November, 1863, is destined to prominent mention in the history of our now historic town.

We are requested to announce that there will be a meeting of the citizens of the Borough in the Arbitration Room in the Court House, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the accommodation of the people who will attend the Consecration of the Soldiers' Cemetery next week.

Samuel March, Esq., on Monday last, entered upon his duties as County Commissioner. Wm. B. Gardner, Esq., who on that day retired, by reason of the expiration of his term, was an efficient and faithful officer, and won praise from all who had business with the Board. That Mr. March will also make a good Commissioner, we may safely assure the public.

J. M. Walter was re-appointed Clerk. E. B. Buehler, Esq., Counsel, and Michael Rupp Court-house keeper.

On the same day, George Meckley, Esq., took his seat in the Board of Directors of the Poor, in place of Jacob Miller, Esq., whose term has expired. Mr. Miller performed every duty appertaining to the position faithfully and well, and so will Mr. Meckley.

Capt. Robert Bell, who has for some months been discharging the duties of Provost Marshal in this place, has, by recent orders from Headquarters, been appointed Military Commandant of York and Adams counties. Lieut. Lott is now filling the position of Provost Marshal.

The letter from the 87th and the communication of "Medicus" came to hand too late for this issue. They will appear in our next.

The ladies are getting up a large National Flag—20 by 30 feet—to be run up in the Diamond on the 19th, and to be thereafter used on national occasions.

We are now informed that the flag on Round-top was contributed by the ladies of Montgomery county, Pa.

Communion in the United Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath, by Rev. Mr. Wallace. Preparatory service on Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Jesse P. Topper, of Freedom township, presented us, the other day, with a pair of very fine Sweet Pumpkins, for which we thank him. "Punkin' pies" are just the thing this season of the year.

WANTED! WANTED!—We want money. Will not those of our patrons who know themselves indebted to us, either for subscription, advertising, or jobbing, do us the favor to pay up? Our expenses are heavy and must be met, and we can see no way of meeting our indebtedness than by those indebted to us coming to our assistance. Who'll be the first to respond? Don't all speak at once, gentlemen, but come along with the *cash*. If you can't come in person, you can send the amount due us with one of your neighbors or by mail.—We repeat it, we want money and *must have it.*

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.

Highly Important News
BY TELEGRAPH YESTERDAY.

We had news by telegraph, yesterday, that Fort Sumpter was completely demolished and in possession of the Union forces, being occupied by the 144th Pa. Volunteers.

The telegraph also reports a fight between Gen. Sedgwick and the Rebels, between Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Station, in which the former drove the latter at every point, capturing 1200 prisoners. Our loss small—estimated at 75 killed and 250 wounded. Our forces in fine spirits, and anxious for another fight.

Our Quota.—The quota of Pennsylvania under the late call for volunteers has been fixed at 38,268. If the Union League would make one-half of the effort to raise volunteers that it did to secure votes there would be no doubt of our quota being filled by the 5th of January next; but as its organs proclaimed that success at the polls was more important than a victory in the field, it is not surprising that the "Loyalists" neglect the trifling matter of recruiting our armies. The people, however, will take a different view of the matter and fill up the ranks. A veteran volunteer receives the very handsome bounty of $402, and all others $302, besides such bounties as local organizations may offer. With these inducements there should be no difficulty in getting men.—*Age.*

General Butler Again in Command.—It is announced from Washington that Major General Butler has been assigned to the command of the 18th Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in place of General Foster, who is ordered to report at Washington. Circumstances indicate that General Foster will have command of the defences of Washington.

A gentleman just from Richmond says that the rebel Government is seizing all the boots and shoes in that city for the use of Lee's army, which is almost barefoot.

Official Vote of Ohio.—The total vote of Ohio is 435,127. Brough's majority is 61,572.

THE WAR NEWS.

We now have the Federal account of the reopening of the bombardment of the Confederate works at Charleston, on Monday week. As reported by the Confederate dispatches, the firing was opened from Forts Gregg and Wagner, the guns being directed against Forts Sumter, Moultrie and Johnson. The Confederates replied very slowly. On Tuesday Gen. Gillmore brought three of his heavy guns to bear upon the city, and threw shells laden with Greek fire into its centre, but what damage was done is not known. Other guns were being turned upon the city, and were expected to open fire during the after noon. The Federal batteries on the Islands were also active, and four monitors were in position, ready to take part in the engagement. The Confederates, as on the day preceding, did not reply with much spirit. It does not appear whether or not General Gilmore proposes to make this the general attack, but as one correspondent cautions the public against anticipating news of importance by the next steamer, the inference is that the demonstrations of Monday and Tuesday were only preliminary to the grand assault.

Gen. Thomas, in an official dispatch dated Chattanooga, Oct. 29, states that the Confederates attacked Gen. Geary's division on the night of the 28th. Gen. Howard was sent to his relief, but was also attacked by the enemy occupying two commanding hills. A charge was ordered and the position taken at the point of the bayonet, the Confederates falling back across Lookout creek.

From the Baltimore *Sun* of Tuesday:

An official dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Thursday night last, states that no fighting had occurred since Wednesday morning. In the capture of Lookout Mountain the Confederates lost three hundred and fifty in killed and wounded, and four officers and one hundred and three privates taken prisoners. The Federal loss is not reported. A Louisville dispatch reports a Confederate force of cavalry fifteen thousand strong prepared to operate on the line of Gen. Grant's communications. They are now in the neighborhood of Decatur and Tuscumbia, Ala., on the South side of the Tennessee river. A dispatch from Knoxville states that the Federal forces which for some time held the town of London, Tennessee, have retired to the heights on the North side of the river, where their guns command the place. Some severe skirmishing has taken place near Piney Factory, in which the Confederates were worsted, leaving some twenty killed and sixty six prisoners.

By Richmond papers received at Fortress Monroe we have Charleston advices to Friday last. On that day the bombardment of Fort Sumter is represented to have been the heaviest that had yet taken place—twelve hundred and fifteen shots being fired against it during the twenty-four hours. The fire was kept up in the evening against the northeast angle of the fort, but not so heavy as during the day. The Confederate batteries fired slowly. The Federal batteries engaged were Gregg, Wagner, Centre and Cumming's Point, assisted by the monitors.

There is nothing of importance doing in the army of the Potomac. Some changes in the locations of corps have led to slight skirmishing, without serious loss to either side. On the railroad the Confederate advance pickets are near Bealton.

The *Sun* of Wednesday says:

It has been ascertained by a reconnoissance sent out from the Army of the Potomac that the Confederates, in small force, have recently fortified the approaches to the Rappahannock on the north side of the river. It is reported that such information of the position and strength of Gen. Lee's army has been gained as to enable Gen. Meade to assume offensive operations. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that there are indications that active movements will soon commence and a battle be brought on.

A Charleston dispatch, dated Wednesday last, states that three or four shells charged with Greek fire, fell into the city on Tuesday, but did no damage, as they did not explode.

It is stated that the first Alabama (Federal) regiment, recently sent to destroy certain railroad communications, were surrounded by a force of Confederates and most of them captured.

The Federal loss in the attack on Lookout mountain near Chattanooga, was three hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The casualties on the side of the Confederates has not been reported.

The *Sun* of Thursday says:

An arrival from off Charleston on the 30th ult., reports that the object of the late attack on Fort Sumter was to frustrate the designs of the Confederates in constructing new batteries and covered ways on the channel side. Under the destructive power of the projectiles the walls were gradually crumbling, and it was believed that they would soon be completely demolished.—From time to time four of the monitors have co-operated with the Morris Island batteries, in the bombardment. The Confederates have replied from their fortifications on Sullivan and James islands, with considerable deliberation, but were unsuccessful either in injuring the Federal works or the garrisons. The three shells which were thrown into the city of Charleston on the 29th have not been followed by others and the expectation of a general bombardment is, therefore, for the present not realized.

The Richmond papers of Monday contain important advices from Charleston to the 1st inst. It appears that on the night of the 30th ult. the Federal forces continued a furious and incessant bombardment of Fort Sumter from the land batteries, and that on the following morning, at four o'clock, a portion of the sea wall of the fort fell in, burying beneath the ruins thirteen men. During the day of the 31st a furious bombardment was kept up on the fort from the monitors and land batteries. Over 1,200 shots had been fired within twenty-four hours. On the 1st inst. the bombardment still continued, and the shots averaged four per minute on the afternoon of that day.

Friday's *Sun* says:

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is very meagre, but cannot be said to be unimportant, as it is stated that the Federal cavalry are on the front, and the sick and wounded have been sent to the rear, the Confederates still holding the river line from Sulphur Springs to Falmouth. The removal of the sick and wounded may mean that active operations are about to commence.

General Hooker immediately after his recent fight entrenched himself along his whole line. Generals Grant and Thomas visited his position on the 29th, and pronounced it a safe one. The Confederate batteries have played upon the position, but failed to do any harm. There is no news from General Burnside. The Federal troops have possession of Tuscumbia, Ala., and it is thought that a severe fight has occurred between General Sherman's forces and the heavy Confederate force sent to dispute his passage.

East Tennessee is now believed to be clear of Confederates. A fight at Rensa Springs resulted in the defeat of the Confederates, with a loss of seventeen killed and fifty-two wounded. At Laurenceburg a severe fight took place a few days ago, in which the Confederates were defeated.

It is reported that the Confederates under Gen. Marmaduke attacked the Federal forces at Pine Bluff, Ark., on the 28th ult., and were repulsed with considerable loss.

Guerillas are very active in Western Kentucky. On the 2d inst. a party of them captured two trains of cars near Mayfield, and they are doing a great deal of damage to the railroad. They are said to be twelve hundred strong.

Saturday's *Sun* says:

A Washington evening paper has news from the army of the Potomac that General Kilpatrick's cavalry on Wednesday started on a reconnoissance towards Falmouth, and returned the next day. He found no large bodies of Confederates this side of the Rappahannock, though they encountered a few bands of guerillas, whom they dispersed. On Thursday the chief of railroad transportation dispatched from Alexandria two hundred and thirty-six cars, loaded with quartermaster's, commissary and ordnance stores, for the terminus at Warrenton Junction. Pontoon trains have also been forwarded recently, which would seem to argue a movement in some direction.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Gov. Curtin's Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by Proclamation, bearing date on the Seventeenth day of October, has called for THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, to recruit the regiments now in the field from the respective States; *And whereas* by information received this day, the quota of the State of Pennsylvania under said call is declared to be THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT MEN (38,268:) *And whereas*, The President, in his said Proclamation, requests the Governors of the respective States to assist in raising the force thus required:

Now, Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do earnestly call on the good and loyal freemen of this Commonwealth, to enlist in the service of the United States under the Proclamation aforesaid, so that the required quota may be made up before the fifth day of January next, on which day the President announces that a draft will commence, for any deficiency that may then exist in the same.

The freemen of Pennsylvania enlisting under this call will be attached to regiments from this State. All who are willing to enlist are requested to present themselves at once, for that purpose, to the United States Provost Marshals' recruiting and mustering offices, in their respective cities, towns and counties. They will receive the following sums as allowance, pay, premium and bounty, viz:

To every recruit who is a *veteran volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting *veteran volunteers*, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402. To all other recruits, not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing Orders, one month's pay in advance, and, in addition a bounty and premium amounting to $302.

Any further information desired can be obtained from the Provost Marshals of the respective districts.

In making this appeal to the good and loyal freemen of Pennsylvania, I feel entire confidence that it will be effectually responded to. The approaching expiration of the term of enlistment of the men now in the field renders it necessary to replenish our regiments. Let us maintain the glory which their valor and conduct have reflected on the Commonwealth, and let our people show, by their promptness and alacrity on this occasion, that they have not abated in courage or love of country, or in the determination that the unholy rebellion, already stunned and staggering, shall be utterly crushed and extinguished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN,

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Abolition Officers Aiding the Rebellion.—The New York Express of Tuesday evening says:

Light is breaking upon the charnel house of official corruption in which the Republicans and leading Abolitionists have, during the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, festered and fattened. The Custom House in this city is beginning to give up the secrets of its inmates. Strange to relate, the chief Apostle of Abolition, Emancipation, Confiscation, denial of *Habeas Corpus*, is the first object exposed to public gaze. He who would consign all Democrats, that deny the statesmanship or political wisdom of Lincoln, to prison houses or exile, is the earliest victim to that greed for plunder which marks the footsteps of the present Administration.

The story is briefly told. The Treasury Department saw fit to require, many months since, that persons in New York, shipping goods to such ports as Matamoras, Nassau or ports in Cuba or Jamaica, should give a bond, for the value of the property shipped, that the merchandise should not be sold to aid the rebellion. To Collector Barney, Deputy Collector Stanton, and Surveyor Andrews, was assigned the duty of watching these shipments to suspected ports, and demanding the prescribed bonds. If the shipper was really supplying goods to the rebels, selling them to Confederate agents, and could not prove what the bond required, it was of great moment to him to procure the bond cancelled without proof. It is alleged that Mr. Stanton has, for money paid by shippers, and their brokers, connived at and consented to, repeated cancellations of these bonds, without the proof required by the Treasury regulations, and thereby aided the rebel sympathizers in this city to evade the blockade.

It has been notorious for a long time that few or no clearances of vessels for these suspected ports were refused by Collector Barney, while the fact has existed that heavy purchases for Matamoras were made in this city.

If all these things be true, it will then be clear that the Custom House, while it has been paying money to defeat Democratic candidates, on the false ground of their sympathy with rebels, has been at the same time, one great blockade-running, rebel-aiding, treason-abetting machine.

All Right!—The Leaguers, in Philadelphia, have bound themselves not to associate with Democrats. When one of its members gives a party, the list of the names to be invited has to be audited by the "head" of the family before the cards are sent forth. On a recent occasion, the daughter of a wealthy "Leaguer," on Arch street, was about to have a party, and the list of young men to be invited had, of course, to be submitted to papa. He returned it to his daughter with one name stricken off. "What is that for?" asked the young lady. "He is a Democrat," said the old man, "you must not invite him." "But," replied the young lady, "he is the only young man of ability and really refined manners on the list." The dispute which followed caused the party to be postponed in this particular instance; but that kind of intolerance is generally practiced among the League party, in Philadelphia. It would serve the old fools right if their daughters should marry only with the shallow coxcombs who are trying to make themselves the equal of niggers; but it would be an awful punishment to the young women.

Sale of a Valuable Horse.—Col. Lang, of Vassalboro', Maine, has sold his horse "Cloudman" to Mr. Bonner, of the New York Ledger, for the handsome sum of $20,000. It is said that this horse has made the fastest half mile time on record.

Shoemakers are exempt from military service in the Confederate army.

HOLLOW PROMISES.

During the recent campaign, the Republican newspapers and stump-orators were lavish in their promises and pledges to the people. Only re-elect Curtin and we were to have no more rebel invasions—re-elect Curtin and there would be no further draft—re-elect Curtin and the State debt would be extinguished—re elect Curtin and the Union would be speedily restored. Curtin has been re-elected, and the telegraph wires have scarcely flashed the news of his success over the land, when the rebels are again upon the border, striking alarm into the hearts of the people. Curtin has been re-elected, and the news has scarcely reached Washington before the President issues an order for another draft of three hundred thousand men. What are the pledges of these false men worth? They are as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. False in these two pledges, they will yet prove false in all. Under their reckless profligacy, your State debt will be increased by millions. Under their partisan bigotry and shameful mismanagement, the war may be prolonged for years, and then close in some terrible disaster. Under the revolutionary doctrines they proclaim, the Union your fathers made will burst into fragments, as astronomers tell us did a planet in our solar system, and like the asteroids the separate stars in the national galaxy will wander off through space, each alone, shattered and unsightly, in its own eccentric orbit. O! ye who still have eyes and see not, ye who profess to know in whom ye have trusted, see now whether they will avail to save in the hour of trial.—*Spirit of Times.*

Washington Style—Diamonds and Whiskey.—A Washington correspondent of the *Independent* says: "There was a sight to be seen in broad daylight a few days ago, in front of the Presidential mansion, which gave those who witnessed it a shocking idea of the onward strides which the vice of intemperance has made in good society during the last few years. A woman clad in the richest and most fashionable garments, with diamonds flashing from her slender fingers in the slant Western sunshine, sat upon the stone balustrade, unable to proceed on her homeward walk without betraying herself. At last she rose and started on, swaying to and fro, and yet soon rested again, utterly unable to proceed. The carriage of a foreign minister passed by—the poor woman was noticed—and it turned, stopped, took in the lady, and carried her to her luxurious home. For the lady is wealthy and occupies a high social position, but she was drunk in the streets of Washington!"

Mr. Arthur Farquhar, of this borough, has received a contract for the manufacture of several thousand coffins to contain the bodies of the Union soldiers now being disinterred and collected in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, preparatory to its dedication. These houses for the dead are now being constructed in a plain and substantial manner at Mr. Farquhar's shop, near the railroad depot.—*York Press.*

Special Notices.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Quilting, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and not certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in taste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

G. JACOBS & BRO., Local Agents, at Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOB MOSES,
37 Cortlandt Street, New York.

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

[$25!] **Employment.** [$25!

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

Valuable Mill Property

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., that fine MERCHANT MILL, known as Delone's Mill, together with 4 Acres of Land, more or less, with the buildings belonging thereto—situate in Conowago township, Adams co., Pa., adjoining lands of David Smyser, John Marshall, and others. This is perhaps one of the best and most convenient Mills on the Little Conowago, situated in one of the most fertile valleys in the State, and has been thoroughly repaired during the past summer, and is in excellent order.

For terms, which will be made easy, apply to the subscribers at the Mill, or farm a short distance from it. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when attendance will be given by

MARIA McC. DELONE & SONS,
Heirs of Jacob Delone, dec'd.

Nov. 9, 1863. ts*