The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

E. S. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1863.

Consecration

OF THE

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY

AT GETTYSBURG.

IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE.

Military and Civic Procession.

EDWARD EVERETT'S ORATION.

Address of President Lincoln.

Thursday, the 19th inst., was a great day in the history of Gettysburg—second only in interest to the eventful first, second and third days of July last.

The influx of strangers commenced on Monday, and the trains became heavier and heavier as the day of consecration approached. On Wednesday, Wednesday night and Thursday morning, trains arrived every few hours, swelling the crowd to immense proportions.

Day dawned on Thursday with an unclouded sky, giving assurance of lovely weather. The streets swarmed with people from all sections of the Union, the number variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand. Every available spot on the principal streets was occupied. The throng of ladies and gentlemen, the large turn-out of military in their best trim, the flags floating in the breeze at innumerable points—all contributed to the making up of a picture of rare and exciting interest.

About ten o'clock the line of the procession was formed, and moved forward to the grounds of the Cemetery in the following order:

Marine Band.

Second United States Artillery.

United States Regular Cavalry, from Carlisle Barracks.

Major-General Couch and Staff.

General Stahl and Staff.

Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one hundred and twenty in number, under command of Col. B. Stickney.

Colonel Provost, of Philadelphia, and Staff.

Battery A, Fifth United States Regulars.

Major-General Schenck and Staff.

Band of Fifth New York Heavy Artillery.

Fifth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment, under command of Colonel Murry.

The President of the United States, attended by Vice President Hamlin, Secretary Seward, of the State Department; Secretary Usher, of the Department of the Interior; Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, and Postmaster-General Blair, escorted by Chief Marshal Ward H. Lamon and Aids, Marshals and Marshals' Aids, Brigadier-General Wright, General Doubleday, and Brigadier-General Gibbon, attended by their Staffs.

Commissioners of the different States.

United States Sanitary Commission, numbering twenty men, under command of Dr. W. F. Sewall.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 124, of Gettysburg, numbering two hundred and fifty men, with the Gettysburg Encampment of the same Order.

Hanover Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 334, one hundred strong, with Odd Fellows from other places.

Baltimore Delegation, consisting of members of Councils of Baltimore and Civil Officials.

Birgfeld's Band, of Philadelphia.

Faculty and Students of the College and Seminary.

Several hundred citizens, comprising delegations from the several States.

Carriages containing citizens from the different States and the surrounding country.

The procession started promptly at the time indicated, 10 o'clock, A. M., and moved over the route previously arranged. By the time the President, accompanied by the different members of the Cabinet, entered the Cemetery grounds, the stand erected in the centre of the same was surrounded by at least twenty thousand citizens, several thousand of whom were congregated immediately in front of the stand, the immense crowd being interspersed with chief marshals, aids, and officers of different grades.

A cordon of soldiers were placed in the form of a circle outside of the crowd congregated near the stand and entirely surrounding it, beyond which thousands of citizens clustered in surging masses, endeavoring to get a glimpse at the stand.

After the favored ones were provided with seats on the stand, the Rev. Dr. Stockton, Chaplain of the United States Senate, was introduced, and offered a prayer at the throne of grace. The prayer of Dr. Stockton was delivered in the most impressive manner, and was listened to with breathless attention. At the close of the prayer the band played a dirge.

Marshal Lamon then read a letter from General Winfield Scott, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the ceremonies of dedication.

Marshal Lamon next introduced the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, the Orator of the day.

Mr. Everett's address was an exceedingly elaborate and ornate production, embellished by classical allusions, brilliant rhetorical passages, and historical parallels illustrative of the existing conflict in the United States. After an eloquent reference to Hellenic history and practice, the orator said:

"We have assembled, friends, fellow-citizens, at the invitation of the Executive of the great central State of Pennsylvania, seconded by the Governors of eighteen other loyal States of the Union, to pay the last tributs of respect to the brave men who, in the hard fought battles of the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July last, laid down their lives for the country on these hill-sides and the plains spread out before us, and whose remains have been gathered into the cemetery which we consecrate this day. As my eye ranges over the fields, whose sods were so lately moistened by the blood of gallant and loyal men, I feel as never before, how truly it was said of old, that it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country. I feel as never before, how justly, from the dawn of history to the present time, men have paid the homage of their gratitude and admiration to the memory of those who nobly sacrifice their lives that their fellow men may live in safety. And if this tribute were ever due, when—to whom—could it be more justly paid than to those whose last resting place we this day commend to the blessing of Heaven and of men.

"For consider, my friends, what would have been the consequences to the country, to yourselves, and to all you hold dear, if those who sleep beneath our feet, and their gallant comrades, who survive to serve their country on other fields of danger, had failed in their duty on those memorable days. Consider what, at this moment, would be the condition of the United States, if that noble army of the Potomac, instead of gallantly and for the second time, beating back the tide of invasion from Maryland and Pennsylvania, had been itself driven from these well-contested heights; thrown back in confusion on Baltimore; or trampled down, discomfitted, scattered to the four winds; what, under the circumstances would not have been the fate of the Monumental City, of Harrisburg, of Philadelphia, of Washington—the capital of the Union—each and every one of which would have lain at the mercy of the enemy, accordingly as it might have pleased him, spurred only by passion flushed with victory, and confident of continued success, to direct his course?"

Mr. Everett then proceeded to a minute detail of the invasion of Pennsylvania, the conflicts which ensued, and the results effected by the army under Gen. Meade.

This was followed by a review of the war in its general character, and an argument in support of the attitude of the United States in its prosecution. This portion of the oration included various allusions to French, English, German, Italian, and in short European history, all cited in illustration of rebellion, its character and the importance of its suppression. The closing paragraphs of the address are as follows:

"The people of loyal America will never take to their confidence or admit again to a share in their government the hard-hearted men whose cruel lust of power has brought this desolating war upon the land, but there is no personal bitterness felt even against them. They may live, if they can bear to live after wantonly causing the death of so many thousand fellow men, they may live in safe obscurity beneath the shelter of the government they have sought to overthrow or they may fly to the protection of the governments of Europe—some of them are already there, seeking, happily in vain, to obtain the aid of foreign powers in furtherance of their own treason. There let them stay. The humblest dead soldier, that lies cold and stiff in his grave before us, is an object of envy beneath the clods that cover him, in comparison with the living man, who is willing to grovel at the foot of a foreign throne for assistance in compassing the ruin of his country.

"But the hour is coming and now is, when the power of the leaders of the rebellion to delude and inflame must cease. There is no bitterness on the part of the masses.—The people of the South are not going to wage an eternal war for the wretched pretexts by which this rebellion is sought to be justified. The bonds that unite us as one people, a substantial community of origin, language, belief and law (the four great ties that hold the societies of men together,) common national and political interests; a common history; a common pride in a glorious ancestry; a common interest in this great heritage of blessings; the very geographical features of the country; the mighty rivers that cross the lines of climate and thus facilitate the interchange of natural and industrial products; while the wonder-working arm of the engineer has leveled the mountain walls which separate the East and West, compelling your own Alleghenies, my Maryland and Pennsylvania friends, to open wide their everlasting doors to the chariot wheels of traffic and travel; these bonds of union are of perennial force and energy, while the causes of alienation are imaginary, factitious, and transient.—The heart of the people North and South is for the Union. Indications, too plain to be mistaken, announce the fact, both in the East and the West of the States in rebellion. In North Carolina and Arkansas the fatal charm at length is broken. At Raleigh and Little Rock the lips of honest and brave men are unsealed, and an independent press is unlimbering its artillery. The weary masses of the people are yearning to see the dear old flag floating again upon the capitols, and they sigh for the return of the peace, prosperity and happiness, which they enjoyed under a government whose power was felt only in its blessings.

"And now, friends, fellow-citizens of Gettysburg and Pennsylvania, and you from remoter States, let me again invoke your benediction, as we part on these honored graves. You feel, though the occasion is mournful, that it is good to be here. You feel that it was greatly auspicious for the cause of the country that the men of the East and the men of the West, the men of nineteen sister States, stood side by side on the perilous ridges of battle. You now feel it a new bond of union, that they shall lie side by side, till a clarion louder than that which marshaled them to the combat shall awake their slumbers. God bless the Union—it is dearer to us for the blood of those brave men shed in its defence. The spots on which they stood and fell; these pleasant heights; the fertile plain beneath them; the thriving village whose streets so lately rang with the strange din of war; the fields beyond the ridge, where the noble Reynolds held the advancing foe at bay, and while he gave up his own life, assured by his forethought and self sacrifice the triumph of the two succeeding days; the little streams which wind through the hills, on whose banks, in after times, the wondering plowman will turn up, with the rude weapons of savage warfare, the fearful missiles of modern artillery; the Seminary Ridge, the peach orchard, Cemetery, Culp, and Wolf Hill, Round-Top, Little Round-Top, humble names henceforward dear and famous; no lapse of time, no distance of space shall cause you to be forgotten.—'The whole earth,' said Pericles as he stood over the remains of his fellow-citizens who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponesian war, 'the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men.' All time, he might of added, is the millenium of their glory.—Surely I would do no injustice to the other noble achievements of the war, which have reflected such honor on both arms of the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States—their officers and men—to the warmest thanks and the richest reward which a grateful people can pay. But they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of those martyr-heroes, that wheresoever throughout the civilized world the accounts of this great warfare are read, and down to the latest period of recorded time, in the glorious annals of our common country, there will be no brighter page than that which relates The Battle of Gettysburg."

The Chief Marshal then introduced the President of the United States, who, after the applause had subsided, spoke as follows:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.—Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing the question whether this nation or any nation so conceived, so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on the great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate it, as a portion of the field set apart as the final resting place of those who gave their lives for the nation's life; but the nation must live, and it is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

In a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground in reality. The number of men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor attempts to add to its consecration. The world will little know and nothing remember of what we see here, but we cannot forget what these brave men did here.

We owe this offering to our dead. We imbibe increased devotion to that cause for which they here give their last full measure of devotion; we here might resolve that they shall not care died in vain—that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, for the people, and for all people, shall not perish from earth.

A Dirge was then sung with fine effect, after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the throng of people dispersed and returned towards the town. The celebration was complete, and not the slightest accident occurred to mar its success.

Among the distinguished personages here were, we understand, nine Foreign Ministers; Ex-Secretary Cameron; Gov. Curtin, Auditor General Shenker, Surveyor General, Barr, State Treasurer McGrath, Adjutant General Russel, of Pennsylvania; Governor Seymour, of New York; Gov. Tod, of Ohio; Governor elect Brough, of Ohio; Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Gov. Bradford, of Md.; Ex-Gov. Pierpont, of Western Virginia—and many others of lesser note.

President Lincoln and party left late in the evening in a special car. Gov. Curtin and the Heads of Departments left later in the night. Other trains followed, taking away thousands of passengers.

On Friday morning the crowd of persons, notwithstanding the departures during the night, was still great, nearly all of whom spent the day visiting the various points of interest on the battle-field. These, nearly all, left on Friday evening and Saturday morning, when the town settled down into its old-time quiet.

The military arrangements, by Gen. Couch, were admirable. Marshal Lamon also performed his part well, as did D. Wills, Esq., the Agent of Gov. Curtin. Capt. McCurdy had the railroad as efficiently worked as was possible.

This report is not as full as we could desire, but is correct so far as it goes. Many matters of detail which would interest the readers of the *Compiler* do not receive mention to day simply because we have not had the time to gather them. Our citizens for several days thought of little else than the proper entertainment of the throng of strangers, and we think they succeeded in satisfying every reasonable expectation in this particular. The visitors, without exception, so far as we know, left with the best impressions of the accommodating and hospitable disposition of our people. We are safe in venturing the opinion that they saw little or nothing to justify the unfavorable impression sent abroad by a few letter-writing fools who came here immediately after the great battle of July last, which had devastated our neighborhood and left the people without the commonest means of subsistence for themselves.

All in all, the 19th of November, 1863, will stand out as memorable in the history of Gettysburg, which has acquired such sudden and world-wide fame.

☞ On Thursday afternoon, immediately after the return of the military from the Cemetery, the New York Fifth Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Marshall, Baltimore, and commanded by Col. Murry, were drawn up in line on York street. Gov. Seymour reviewed them, and complimented them on their fine appearance, which they richly deserved. He then, in a neat and patriotic speech, presented the Regiment with a magnificent Silk Flag, which was received in a few spirited remarks by Maj. Gen. Schenck, on behalf of Col. Murry, whose modesty prevented him from replying. Cheers were given for Governor Seymour and Gen. Schenck, when the Regiment marched to camp.

In the evening, the excellent Band of the Fifth serenaded Gov. Seymour at the residence of Hon. Moses McClean, with whom the Governor was a guest. After performing several soul-stirring pieces, the Governor appeared, and addressed the crowd which jammed the street in a most eloquent manner, breathing the purest patriotism and genuine love of country. His remarks were those of a statesman, not of the groveling political partizan. His allusion to the occasion which had brought him here—the sacred work of dedicating to the soldier dead a portion of the battle-field upon which they had fallen—were not only appropriate, but feelingly beautiful. At the conclusion the Governor requested three cheers for the Union and the Constitution, which were given with a will, and then "three more of the same sort" for Governor Seymour.

Gen. Vanderpool, of New York, and Assistant Adjutant General Andrews, also of New York, now and for some time on duty at Fort McHenry, were also called out and responded in a very happy and patriotic manner. They, like Governor Seymour, were fervent and eloquent in their prayers for the restoration of the Union under the Constitution of the Fathers, and retired amidst rousing cheers.

☞ On Wednesday evening, the President was serenaded at D. Wills', and came forward to express his thanks. He said he had no speech to make, and would therefore make none. Secretary Seward and Secretary Blair were also serenaded, and responded.

The renegades Forney and Shannon were on hand, and "came out" too. Their speeches were mere low political tirades, out of time and out of place. The "dog" does little credit to his owner.

☞ In his Columbus speech Mr. Secretary Chase intimated that the war must go on under the present policy of the Administration, even "if in doing it we had to come to the old revolutionary standard of a thousand dollars for a breakfast."

☞ The Abolition leaders seem to hate the very word CONSTITUTION, though it be the written bond of the best Union of States the world ever saw. Negro fanaticism rules the hour. May wisdom not altogether depart from the people.

☞ There will be services in the United Presbyterian Church on Thursday, Thanksgiving day, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Orphan's Court on the 22d of December next.

"WELL, THEY CAN'T HAVE IT."

There are many men who want the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.—Well, they can't have it.—*Vice President Hamlin.*

The tone of the Vice President (says the *Journal of Commerce*) is dictatorial—much like that assumed by his party. The Republicans elected their President by a minority vote, and obtained power, through the provisions of the system of government by the vote of far less than half the people. But having power they assume a high hand not alone in the treatment of individual citizens, but in declaring what the future of the country shall be. If we are not to have the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, what are we fighting for? On what principle shall we justify the war?—The secessionists have then been successful, and the Union is destroyed past remedy? If these radicals are to be believed the war is now a free fight for supremacy. Not a war for the Union, but a war for a new government, in which Abolitionists are to rule without any rotation in office. Is this so? We respectfully dissent. "It is disloyal to dissent." Very well, we still dissent. "It is copperhead to dissent." Be it so, we still dissent. Names do not trouble us.—Besides, we charge that every man who refuses to sustain the old Union, who throws obstacles in the way of its restoration to power and peace, is equally with the Southern rebels the enemy of his country. The disloyalty is plainly enough with the Abolitionists. The pretence of loyalty is a thin veil with which to cover that old disunion which pronounced the Constitution a league with death and the Union a covenant with hell, and which advocates such a conduct of the war as makes success impossible and the destruction of the old government almost a certainty.

While the war goes on the people are slow to believe, or quick to forget, that the men who pretend most loudly to support it as a war "for the Union," are the very men who have sworn solemn oaths in other times to destroy the Union. Nor do the people willingly lift the veil which conceals the real designs of the men who profess the purest loyalty, and denounce most fiercely their opponents as traitors. Will any one tell us what Mr. Hamlin means when he says we cannot have the Union and Constitution, if he does not mean that he and his allies intend, by force, to found a new government in place of the old? He means that, and nothing more nor less.—He dare not deny it himself, nor will a radical newspaper be found bold enough to deny it for him. He means just what he meant when he received the great apostle of treason and disunion on the floor of the Senate with distinguished honors.

Is there any principle on which the Abolitionists can claim a right to use the war for the purpose of founding a new government here? Are they any less traitors in attempting to do so than Jefferson Davis and his allies? Have the Abolitionists any more right to make a new nation of us, than had the southern secessionists? Of course not. What then justifies these Abolitionists in calling us traitors who insist on the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is? Nothing. But they invented the cry, for the purpose of diverting attention from their own treason. It is time for the true loyalists of America to cut loose from the Abolition allies of the rebellion. The latter are steadfastly working with the southern rebels, playing into their hands constantly, and now begin to avow openly their determination to overthrow the Union. Their old treason remains in their bones and blood. They found leagues to insist that the Union is dissolved and to keep it dissolved. They invent, plots to preserve power in their own hands, and the whole country is in mourning and desolation, while they riot in wealth and spoils.

The Emancipation Proclamation.—The *Tribune* contradicted Wendell Phillips' statement that Mr. Lincoln had said to him that "the Emancipation Proclamation was the greatest mistake of his life;" but the *Herald* correspondent telegraphs that other witnesses corroborate Mr. Phillips; so that it appears that while it has been made a test of "loyalty" to endorse that unconstitutional pronunciamento, the President himself condemns it now as he did eleven days before he issued it. Will it not be amusing when the Leaguers of this city join with the Radicals of Missouri in berating the President as a "Copperhead!"—*Philadelphia Age.*

☞ The "Woollyhead" journals are already pitching into McClellan—trying to make it appear that his removal and the disastrous defeats of Fredericksburg were matters of necessity. Has the Potomac army ever got again within sight of the spires of Richmond since McClellan left it? The truth was, McClellan was getting along too fast. He was likely to end the rebellion without giving time for contractors to make money and Abolitionists to liberate the negro.

Curtin's Organ.—There is a spirited fight going on in the Cabinet between the Blair and Administration party. Curtin's organ even takes a hand in it, and asks for the dismissal of the balky boys. It complains that traitors are retained in office by Abraham Lincoln—outspoken traitors, who use their breath to denounce the party that feeds them—and it recommends that the "administration at Washington go over the departments with a fine tooth comb, removing the scruff and the lice with which they abound," and other like classic expressions of the web-footed, Lincoln school of slang wangery.

☞ John Phœnix related that, passing by a temple of Bacchus in San Diego, Cal., from whence issued "sounds of revelry by night," he inquired of the proprietor if the festivities where not kept up rather late, and obtained the following: "The boys run three days generally. It's a little late now for night before last, but to-night it's just in the shank of the evening." The war has run three years, and, considering that it was to be closed in ninety days, we think it is a little late now for year before last, but this year it is just in the shank of the evening.

☞ Captain Eli S. Parker, of General Grant's staff, is said to be a full blooded Indian and a grandson of the celebrated Red Jacket.

☞ The Portugese Government has built a gunboat to carry one gun. It is named the Terror of the Sea. Now look out!

☞ Governor Parker, of New Jersey, who has been pronounced a Copperhead and Southern sympathiser by the Republican press, is out in a stirring proclamation to the people of his State, calling upon them to respond to the President's call for more troops. He says:

I earnestly call upon all citizens of this State to use every effort to raise these troops. The time for work is short, but if the people of New Jersey, who have hitherto never failed in the discharge of duty, will, unitedly and in the proper spirit, at once enter upon it, with the determination not to fail, they will succeed. Our armies should be largely reinforced. A crushing blow at the armed power of the rebellion, if followed by wise, just, and conciliatory counsels, will open the door to that peace which we so much desire, and which has thus far eluded us. The people, amid many discouraging circumstances, nobly responded to my former calls for volunteers. Whatever may be the result of this appeal, the events of the past few months have reflected additional honor on our beloved State. I have confidence that the people will again respond, and fill *with volunteers* not only our quota of the new call, but also the small existing deficiency.

Is this the language of a traitor to his country? Or are not the men who have so charged him and Governor Seymour and all Democrats, themselves base and malignant liars?

☞ President Lincoln has just issued a call for 300,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion against the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Forney's *Press* is doing its utmost to impede enlistments. It declares that "we want no soldiers under our banner whose sentiments are" such as those uttered by Gen. McClellan, who is "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." Who says that "while the war is waged 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 that "the sole great objects of the war are the restoration of the union of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country."

The Soldiers' Vote.—The Iowa *Statesman* tells us how the vote of the soldiers in the field was cast so solidly in favor of the Abolition candidates. It says it learns from reliable officers high in command that "no Democratic newspapers or documents were allowed to reach the soldiers, and that, drawn up in hollow square, they were harangued by their officers to vote the Abolition ticket. That on the opening of the polls in many regiments the men were arranged in line of battle and an officer passed along the line distributing Abolition tickets and no others; and when all were supplied with tickets marched them in a body to the polls, and under the rigors of military discipline compelled them to vote. It is asserted that Democratic tickets were not to be had. Boys eighteen and twenty years of age were allowed to vote, and when officers were notified that they were under age, replied that if they were old enough to fight, they were old enough to vote."

☞ President Lincoln says, in his recent thanksgiving proclamation, that during the year now drawing to a close, 'Order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict; while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union." Why, then, says a cotemporary, did President Lincoln suspend the *habeas corpus?*

Aristocratic Darkey.—The Haytien Minister, following the lead of several others of the Foreign Legations, is going to give up his magnificent residence in Washington and remove to New York. It is said that he complains of the absence of a friendly recognition from the other Legations, while none of his own color here are high enough in the social scale to fraternize with him.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* closes an article on the election with these words:

"We plead herein for the advancement of the conservative cause, on whose triumph depends, as we conceive, the preservation of the Government of our fathers. *The defeat of the Republican party is a duty as solemn and vital as the people were ever called upon to perform at the ballot box.*"

☞ The Frankfort *Commonwealth*, Governor Bramlette's organ, says:

"We may as well tell Mr. Stanton that he cannot recruit negroes in Kentucky; the people and the authorities will not permit it. The unconditional Union men and the authorities will never submit to the outrage."

Relief for Union Prisoners in Richmond.—Philadelphia, Nov. 19.—Every assurance that the case admits of has been given to the U. S. Christian Commission that stores sent to our Union sufferers in Richmond prisons reach them.

Gen. Meredith, U. S. Commissioner of Exchange at Fortress Monroe, engages to receive all that is sent to his care by express, pre-paid, and send them under flag of truce to City Point. Commissioner Ould gives written assurance that they will be received at City Point and delivered to the prisoners to whom they are directed. Gen. Neal Dow and other reliable men in the prison will receive and distribute whatever is sent to them among their fellow prisoners.

☞ A school-boy "down East," who was noted among his play-fellows for his frolics with the girls, was reading aloud in the Old Testament, when, coming to the phrase "making waste places glad," he was asked what it meant. The youngster paused—scratched his head—but gave no answer, when up jumped a more precocious urchin and cried out: "I know what it means, master. It means hugging the gals; for Tom Ross is allers huggin 'em around the waist, and it makes 'em glad."

☞ The great Russian Railway Company have received and expended one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. The extent of the line now worked is one thousand and ten miles.

☞ It has been found by investigation that the number of men who have been killed in this war does not fall short of half a million.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Russell M. Briggs, of Philadelphia, who came here to remove the remains of a son killed in the battle, and at the same time witness the ceremonies of Thursday, met with a terrible accident on Friday, at the residence of Mr. Solomon Powers. It seems that he had picked up a shell on the battle-field, and undertook to "unload" it. He had the cap taken out, and was striking the shell upon a stone to loosen the powder and thus extract the balls, when the missile exploded, with a loud report, and so horribly mangled his hands as to require immediate amputation of both, beside otherwise wounding him. When the shell bursted, Allen Frazer, an interesting lad of fourteen, son of T. H. Frazer, deceased, but living with Mr. Powers, was standing near Mr. Briggs, and a fragment striking him in the abdomen, cut him nearly in two, causing death in a few minutes. His remains were interred on Saturday in Ever Green Cemetery. Another warning, and one of the saddest, that the dangerous business of shell opening has yet afforded. May it be the last.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of Conowago are making large preparations for a Fair at McSherrystown, to commence on second day Christmas and continue one week, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum connected with the Academy at that place. The ladies of that region have the taste and energy to make the Fair very attractive, and will leave nothing undone to insure its success. This, with the consideration that the object is so praiseworthy, will doubtless draw large crowds of visitors.

☞ Court adjourned on Tuesday morning, in consequence of the death of a brother of Judge Fisher. There was no business of importance disposed of up to that time.

☞ The Horner property, situated on the corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, was sold on Tuesday last, by the Executor, at public sale, for $3,510 cash. Mr. D. Kendlehart was the purchaser.

☞ H. B. Danner, of this place, has received an appointment to a $1200 Clerkship at Washington. His term as County Treasurer will expire on the first of January.

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.

THE WAR NEWS.

A cavalry skirmish occurred at Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan, on Wednesday morning. The Confederates two hundred strong, crossed the river at that point, the Federal forces falling back to the infantry pickets, suffering a small loss in killed and wounded and prisoners. Some firing was heard in the evening in the direction of the Rapidan, south of Culpepper, but no particulars of the engagement, if any, have been received. Confederate guerilla parties have made their appearance at various points within the Federal lines, and captured some Union citizens and army sutlers. A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Times says that one half of General Lee's army has gone to Hanover Junction, in the direction of Richmond, and the other half has gone toward Lynchburg, with the view of reinforcing the troops sent against Burnside, or covering their retreat in case of a repulse.

A Knoxville (Tenn.) dispatch states that the Confederates commenced skirmishing with the Federal outposts near Kingston, on Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, and at noon opened with artillery on the Federal position. About three hours after they charged the lines on the crest of the hill, the Federal forces yielding and falling back about a third of a mile to a stronger position. In this engagement General Sanders was wounded and carried from the field. The whole Federal loss is reported at one hundred and twenty-five killed.—The Confederate loss is not mentioned.—The Confederates have completely invested the place, but as it is strongly fortified it is believed that Gen. Burnside will successfully defend it. Kingston is the shire town of Boone county, and is situated on a point formed by the Holsten and Clinch, constituent branches of the Tennessee river.

Gen. Sulivan reports a reconnoissance of the Valley of Virginia as far as New Market. At Mount Jackson a fight occurred, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates with a loss of twenty-seven taken prisoners. The Federal loss was two killed, three wounded and three missing. Gen. Kelly reports that there is not at this time an organized force of the Confederates in the State of West Virginia. In a skirmish near Covington, recently, General Averill captured twenty five of Imboden's command.

An arrival from Charleston Bar with intelligence up to Monday evening reports the continued bombardment of Fort Sumter day and night. It was believed that the fort is so much reduced that it will be surrendered in a short time.

Further details of the late engagement in the Teche country, Louisiana, show that the Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was six hundred and seventy-seven. It is believed that the Confederates suffered severely in killed and wounded.

A Cairo dispatch says that there are indications that the Confederates will soon make another raid on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.—*Sun of Friday.*

☞ A New York dispatch says that a report has been received there that the Federal army under Gen. Meade has advanced and now occupy Madison Court House, and that the Confederates are retreating. Madison Court House is about fifteen miles southwest of Culpepper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.

The *Star* this afternoon says: We learn, through recent correspondence up to the 17th from Richmond, between Robert Ould, the rebel exchange commissioner, and Gen. Meredith, our exchange commissioner, which has reached this city, that the rebel authorities are faithfully executing their promise to give our men, prisoners in their hands, the food and everything which the Government has forwarded to that end, alleging that Gen. Neal Dow has violated the obligation under which he was selected to distribute the supplies in question. Gen. Winder has taken that duty from him.—Winder complains that General Dow, instead of confining himself, in his visits to the Belle Isle prison, to distribute the goods, has busied himself with investigating the management of the commissariat, and with starting false reports concerning it, and with becoming the surreptitious bearer of a letter from the Island. These allegations General Dow denies with the greatest emphasis, and states that what he learned concerning the rebel commissariat on the Island, he could not avoid hearing, as it was uttered by our men (prisoners) in loud tones of complaint, in the presence of rebel officers.

Gen. Winder has substituted a board of Union officers—Col. A. Von Schrader, inspector general of our 14th Army Corps; Col. L. P. Cesnola, of the 4th New York cavalry; and Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Boyd, quartermaster to our 20th Army Corps, to make the distribution in question, and states that so large is the quantity of such things being received, that he must appoint other such boards to aid that named above.

Our hospital here (Acting Surgeon General Barnes) has come forward to add medicines to the stores thus furnished to our suffering heroes in Richmond by the Government.

The Emancipation Proclamation.—The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is for sale out West; and one bid has been offered of twelve hundred dollars for it.—Some Loyal Leaguer "hopes it may be secured for a loyal Historical Society."—Dick Turpin's commission to rob on the highway, which this eccentric rascal had drawn up, and forged the seal and signature to, recently sold in London for two hundred and forty pounds, just exactly the price offered for the Emancipation Proclamation.

☞ Among the burdens of these ruinous times none will be felt by the poor man heavier than the price of coal. It is now $9 per ton in the cities. The people will yet get enough of the disunion party in power.

Shrewd.—Said an Irishman to the telegraph operator:

'Do you ever charge anybody for the address in a message?'

'No,' replied the operator.

'And do ye charge for signing his name, sir?'

'No, sir.'

'Well, then, will ye please send this? I just want my brother to know I am here,' handing the following:

'To John McFlinn——at New York.

'——(signed)——Patrick McFinn.'

It was sent as a tribute to Patrick's shrewdness.

☞ The difference between perseverance and obstinacy: the first is a strong *will*, the last a strong *won't*.

☞ Can any one tell the exact width of a narrow escape.

Yes, it is the width of a lady's refusal to marry.

☞ Time doesn't fight fair in his conflict with us. He pulls out our hair.

☞ Thanksgiving next Thursday.

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 your 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.*

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JONAS EICHOLTZ, of Lee county, Ill., to Miss ELENORA E. PETER, of Middletown.

On the 14th inst., at Gettysburg, by Rev. W. Y. Gotwald, Mr. DAVID BAUMGARDNER, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss HETTIE MUSSELMAN, of Fairfield, Adams county.

On the 15th inst., at Fairfield, by the same, Mr. HENRY MUSSELMAN, of Fairfield, Adams county, to Miss LIZZIE DUNN, of Hagerstown.

On the 2 th ult., by Rev. M. Bachman, Mr. WILLIAM J. SNYDER to Miss JOSEPHINE M. MILLER, all of this county.

On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr. GEORGE WEAVER to Miss LYDIA ANN LONGENECKER, all of this county.

DIED.

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

On the 14th ult., Mr. FREDERICK HOLTZ, one of the most esteemed citizens of Strabn township, aged 64 years 10 months and 19 days.

In the 12th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH RIDER, widow of the late Jacob Rider, of Germany township, in the 76th year of her age.

On the 3d inst., JOHN WASHINGTON, son Samuel and Elizabeth Little, aged 25 years 9 months and 14 days.

On the 16th inst., MARY ANN, only child of Lieut. Wm. H. and Catharine E. Baker, aged 10 months and 2 days.

On the 16th inst., ANNIE C., daughter of Serg. Jerome Martin, aged 4 years and 2 mos.

Near Abbottstown, on the 28th ult., MARIA CATHARINE CAROLINE, daughter of Nicholas Beaty, aged 1 year 4 months and 25 days.

In Oxford township, Adams county, on the 31st ult., ANN MARIA BOETZAPPLE, aged 6 years 10 months and 14 days.

Near New Oxford, on the 6th inst., CATHARINE CATHARINE, daughter of Wm. and Sarah Wagner, aged 3 years 2 months and 6 days.

On the 29th ult., at Fountaindale, WILLIAM SPRENKLE, Sr., aged 60 years 3 months and 5 days.

On the 16th inst., Miss NANCY GREEN, of Mountjoy township, at the residence of the late Hugh G. Scott, aged about 75 years.

On the 9th inst., in Petersburg, Mr. GEORGE GARDNER, aged 62 years 11 months and 9 days.

On the 5th inst., in McSherrystown, JAMES LEWIS, son of Francis and Mary Kitchen, aged 2 years 4 months and 11 days.

On the 11th ult., SAMUEL MARK KECKLER, aged 2 weeks and 5 days.

Communicated.

Died, on the 30th ult., in Baltimore, of pulmonary hemorrhage, Mr. JOHN A. PEFFER, brother of Dr. D. S. Peffer, of our county.—The deceased was universally beloved for his gentlemanly deportment, benevolence and christian-like demeanor.

☞ County papers please copy. D. L. R.

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Brown, George Cromer, George Fissel, Wm. Myers, and others, containing 44 Acres and 44 Perches—about 15 acres being woodland. The cleared land has been all limed—granite soil. There is a good spring on the property and running water through it—also a first-rate Orchard of young trees, just beginning to bear.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call at Solomon Miller's Potter Shop, near by.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ADAM C. MILLER.

Nov. 23, 1863. ts

Notice.

FREDERICK HOLTZ'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Frederick Holtz, late of Straban township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HOLTZ,
JOSEPH HOLTZ,
Executors.

Nov. 23, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JACOB REX'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Rex, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS REX,
BURKHART WERT,
Administrators.

Nov. 23, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JOHN H. BREAM'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John H. Bream, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH BREAM,
CORNELIUS BREAM,
Administrators.

Nov. 23, 1863. ts

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.