The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1864.

☞Hon. A. H. Coffroth has our thanks for a copy of the Congressional Directory for the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

A Draft for One Year.—A joint resolution was introduced in the *United States Senate* on Friday to authorize the President to call out by draft, for one year, such number of men as the exigencies of the service may require. The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

More Troops.—Several western regiments have passed through Harrisburg within a few days, destined for the Army of the Potomac. Troops are being hurried to the front from all quarters.

☞The militia of New Jersey and New York have been called for 100 days. Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, also calls upon the militia of his State. Pittsburg has tendered an independent battery for 100 days, and the Government has accepted the proposition.

☞It is stated that General Grant has refused to accept the sword of the New York Sanitary Fair, because fraud was practiced in having it voted to him. It is to be hoped for the sake of the fair fame of the General that it is true. It would be a well-deserved rebuke to the fanatical Leaguers of New York, who would resort to such despicable means to deprive the people's choice of the power of wearing the sword which belonged to him by the terms of the elections. Gen. Grant is too much of a soldier to accept a gift obtained dishonorably and in derogation of a brother officer.

☞Sensible and well timed are the following remarks from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, of Wednesday. When the ship is tossed by the storm, officers, crew and passengers should be steady:

Patience.—There was never more need of patience than now. The American people are passing through a fearful trial, a trial of suffering and blood. It is by no means easy to wait, doing meanwhile the calm routine duty of citizen life. Yet that duty is all important, and has its place in the grand sum of patriotic duty just now. The struggle that is before us is a terrible one. We do wrong to yield to the assurances of enthusiastic men that we are just at the end. There is not enough reason to believe that we are so near the end. It is a great mistake to teach that patriotism requires men to receive and believe all the good news, and reject and disbelieve all the bad news. The constant and repeated error of this war has been in encouraging the people to believe in the weakness of the enemy, and the ease with which he was to be disposed of.—The radical papers have been very fond of stigmatizing bad news as copperhead news, and thus conveying the impression that to doubt our complete success at any and all times indicates the political character of the doubter. It ought not to be necessary to show the wrong of this, and the vast injury it has done to the cause. It is infinitely better to fear bad results and hear good news, than to expect good results and hear bad news. We should always be taught to guard against the worst contingency. It is safer to hesitate before receiving as true either very good or very bad news. During the past two weeks they have been wisest and the most true patriots who have waited in profound anxiety, neither unduly depressed or elated, weighing carefully the intelligence as it came, and sifting the small amount of truth out of the large amount of words and falsehoods which have come to us.

☞The Albany *Argus* explains why Grant was distrustful, why the Administration persistently deceive the people, and why the people have lost all confidence in our rulers, in this way: The truth is, we have no Government. *There has not been a Cabinet Council in a year.* The members of the Cabinet do not speak to each other. Chase and Seward are open and malignant enemies. The revelations of the corruption and profligacy in the Custom Houses and Treasury Department are made at the instigation of Seward. Chase commenced the warfare by procuring from the Republicans of the Senate a vote of want of confidence in Seward! The Postmaster General, Blair, openly denounces the Secretary of the Treasury as "a villain." Welles and Stanton ridicule and thwart each other. The spiteful Halleck meddles with all plans only to disarrange them. The Senate hates the Cabinet; and the House sets itself up in opposition to the Senate. Both are torn by factions and intrigues; and all departments of this warring Government are undermined by corroding corruption.

The gratification of personal hate and of political jealousy, and the sordid pursuit of gain, are the sentiments which govern at Washington. We have no other Government.

Air Line Distances.—The Wilderness, west of Chancellorsville, is on an air line fifty-five miles from Richmond, and it is about the same distance from Washington. Germania Ford is exactly sixty miles from Richmond, and so is Orange Court House. By a straight line, Harrison's Point, on the James river, is twenty miles from Richmond, and City Point seventeen. Hicksford, for which point a strong column of cavalry marched the other day, is sixty miles south of Richmond. Fort Darling is eight miles below Richmond.

Look Out For It.—Congress is appropriating millions upon millions of money with very little reflection as to where it is to come from outside of Mr. Chase's bank note printing rooms. What *will* the great mass of the people say, by and by, when they come to be taxed to death to pay, not the debt itself, but the vast annual interest upon it? Look out for the day of retribution. One extreme always begets another, remember.

☞The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* truly remarks: "It is the most awful part of this war that the President of the United States *considers his own re-election the chief purpose to be accomplished by it.*"

AMERICA FOR WHITE MEN.

Gen. Blair lately made a speech at St. Louis against Radicalism, from which the N. Y. *Tribune* makes the following extract in order to prove that he is a copperhead and traitor:

"I am for maintaining this country for the benefit of white people. [Cheers.] I am opposed, while these negroes sojourn among us, to giving them rights over the white citizens of this country. [Cheers.] I am opposed to clothing them with the privileges of suffrage. [A voice: "Let them fight." Laughter and cheers.] I have no objection to their fighting if they will fight on our side."

According to the *Tribune* this kind of talk is rank treason, and only calculated to "ravish copperheads and the more manly open traitors of that city." And wherefore should such sentiments please only traitors and copperheads? Are they the only portion of the population who have a proper regard for the rights and well-being of the white people of our country? Are they alone in the effort to elevate the standard of American nationality, and the only class that have the good sense and patriotism to assert that Americans—not Africans—shall rule America?

Not very long ago the N. Y. *Tribune* was loud against allowing foreigners and Catholics the right of holding office and their rights of suffrage. Its watchword then was—"America for Americans." Its cry is now changed and is heard far and wide—"America for Americans of African descent." By selecting the above sentiment from Mr. Blair's speech in order to oppose and denounce it, that paper shows clearly and unmistakably that it is not in favor of "maintaining this country for the benefit of white men," but is bent entirely on the ignoble purpose of vitiating the purity of the suffrage by allowing an inferior and degraded race to partake equally with the whites in that and also in all social rights and benefits.

THE NINE MONTHS' MEN.

The military committee in the U. S. Senate has reported against paying the bounty of $25 to the nine months' men. It takes so very much money, they say, to pay them, and also that they were called out under a "mistake," and that 3,934 Vermont men had already received, by mistake of mustering officers and paymasters, the money belonging to the Pennsylvania nine months' men. Of course, if they were a parcel of contractors or niggers, they would be paid, if it required ten times as much money, and if they had been called out without any authority whatever. The nine months' men had the bounty promised them, served out their time faithfully, earned it, and should have it. If money is getting scarce at Washington, let them curtail expense in a hundred thousand other ways, but do not violate the national faith.

The Colored Troops.—We are enabled, after carefully reading all the war news from Virginia, to state one fact which we know will be gratifying to our Abolition fellow citizens. So far in the progress of Meade's column, their black friends in the army have been carefully kept out of harm's way. While our white troops have fallen under the fatal fire of the rebels by tens of thousands, not a single company of negroes in Burnside's black brigade has been in action, not a single darkey in regimentals killed or wounded. We give this pleasing intelligence as an evidence that the Administration takes excellent care of its proteges. "Nobody hurt" among the colored gemmen.

Confirmed.—In our last we stated that the 7th Regiment Pa. Reserves was reported captured by the rebels, in the conflict now progressing in Virginia. This report, we regret to say, has since been confirmed. Two officers belonging to this regiment, who had made their escape, recently arrived in Washington, and report that the regiment was on a march when the enemy suddenly appeared in the rear and cut off all avenue of escape. Of course it had no other choice than to surrender, and become prisoners of war. We understand, however, that several of the boys subsequently escaped from their captors, five of whom belonged to company A, of this borough. The remainder who were less fortunate were sent to Danville, N. C., where they will remain until exchanged. We hope the government will secure them a speedy release from captivity.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Suicide.—Dr. D. R. Smith, a physician of large practice residing in the village of Newburg, Cumberland county, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in his own stable, on Saturday morning, the 7th inst. The Nashville *Star of the Valley* says that no reason is assigned for the rash act. He was highly esteemed in his profession, had an excellent practice, a pleasant, happy family around him, was in comfortable circumstances, always genial and social in his habits, not known to be predisposed to melancholy, and indeed was one of the last men for whom any one could predict such a sad fate. His death has cast a deep gloom over a large circle of friends, and he will be long and sadly missed in the sphere which he adorned.

Burned to Death.—Mr. George Wolf, of Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, was burned to death last week, while engaged in consuming brush on his timber land. His clothes caught fire and he was so badly injured that he expired before assistance could be rendered.

☞A man named Jacob Lowmiller, residing in Woodward township, Lycoming co., recently shot his sister twice in the head with a gun, killing her instantly. The parties were both unmarried and lived *together*. The murderer decamped and no trace of him has yet been discovered.

Religious Observance.—The ter-centenary convention of the German Reformed Church will meet in Reading, Pa., on the 21st inst. The object of it is to close with appropriate services the jubilee which this branch of the church has kept during the past year, to commemorate the adoption of its symbol of faith, the Heidelberg Catechism, on the 19th of January, 1563. The Rev. Dr. Zacharias, of Frederick, Md., will deliver the opening sermon.

☞During the investigation into the Treasury scandals, the depositions of ten women employed in the Department were read, and some of them pronounced wholly unfit for publication.

☞Gen. Kilpatrick was slightly wounded in the battle at Resaca, Ga.

The War News.

THE ARMY RESTING.

The Philadelphia *Age*, of Wednesday, says there has been no change at Spottsylvania.

Since Thursday there have been no hostilities. The Confederates have gradually adjusted their lines, moving up their wings and encroaching upon the Federal camp, until now they occupy very nearly the same position as before Hancock's success. Their works are covered with woods, so that the movements of the men are concealed.

It is very hard to say what Butler is doing. No definite intelligence has been received from him, though it is reported that he has laid *siege* to Fort Darling. Beauregard by forced marches has reached Petersburg. Large numbers of Confederate troops have lately passed north over the North Carolina railroads.

General Johnston has retreated from Resaca towards Atlanta. General Sherman is following his rear and has captured eight guns and one thousand prisoners.

Fears are entertained for the safety of Colonel Crooks, who was sent out on a raiding expedition towards Lynchburg, some two weeks ago, by General Sigel. A Richmond paper notices the capture of eight hundred and fifty Federal troops in that quarter, and this may be Crooks' command.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S COMMAND.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

Later from General Butler—Success of General Kantz—Raid on the Danville Railroad—Fierce Assault of the Rebels on Butler's Lines—Gen. Sigel Meets With a Repulse in the Valley.

Washington, May 17th, 9 P. M.—*To Major General Dix*: Dispatches from General Butler just received, report the success of his expedition under General Kantz, to cut the Danville railroad and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox river.

On Monday morning the enemy in force under cover of a thick fog made an attack upon General Smith's line and forced it back in some confusion, and with considerable loss, but as soon as the fog lifted Gen. Smith re-established his lines and the enemy was driven back to his original lines.

At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on General Butler's forces guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed. The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm, General Butler retired leisurely within his own lines. We hold the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond.

Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Dispatches from Gen. Sigel received this evening report that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echols and Imboden, under Breckinridge, at New Market, that the enemy's forces were in superior numbers, and he gradually withdrew from the battle field and recrossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery, and about 600 killed and wounded and fifty prisoners, but bringing all his trains and the wounded that could be transported from the battle-field.

He states that in consequence of the long line, and the trains that had to be guarded, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight, besides the artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy had about seven thousand infantry, besides other arms.

His retrograde movement was effected in perfect order, without any loss of material or men. He gives no list of casualties, but Lieut. Col. Lincoln, of the 34th Massachusetts, is reported to be wounded and captured.

No report of any operations by the Army of the Potomac have been received to-day.

A dispatch from General Sherman reports his advance upon Johnson as progressing to his satisfaction.

His supplies are abundant, and our animals are improving on the grass and grain fields, which now afford good pasture.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

☞A dispatch dated Gauley Bridge, Southwestern Virginia, May 17, says that General Crooks, commanding the Union forces, fought three battles on the line of the East Tennessee railroad, near Newburn, Pulaski county, Va., with the Confederate forces under Generals Morgan, Sam Jones and A. Jenkins, and gained a complete victory, with the loss of 400 killed and wounded. The Confederates lost 600 in killed and wounded and 300 prisoners, among them Gen. A. Jenkins, who was mortally wounded.

An official report of the casualties on the Union side in the late battles states that 4,000 men were killed, about 25,000 wounded, and 5,000 missing.

Gail's House, Headquarters Army, May 17—9 A. M.—*There is but little of much importance to send you this morning.* Both armies remain in the same position as at the date of my last dispatch.

Lee's right stretches to the Po river, near Snell's bridge. The enemy seems to be endeavoring to conceal the position of his lines as much as possible, and it is only by picket firing and a few shots from our batteries that their location is developed.

Gen. Grant, though evidently sanguine of ultimate success in his present operations, betrays very little of the impatience one would suppose to be natural under the circumstances. While many are debating the subject of the fall of Richmond, and fixing the period of that happy event at a few days hence, the General weighs all the disadvantages under which he labors. A few days ago he was heard to say that he would be quite ready to compromise on the Fourth of July as the time for the fall of Richmond. Lee's army has not been beaten yet, and there is, perhaps, still harder fighting in store ere Lee is finally crushed.

General Wadsworth lived three days after he was wounded and taken prisoner, but was insensible to the last moment. He was shot in the back part of the head while stooping to ride under the branches of a tree. Patrick Griffin, whom the General had befriended in Washington some years ago, upon hearing of the death of his benefactor, obtained permission of General Lee to bury his remains upon his premises near the battle-field. The body will be recovered and sent within our lines.

The Mattapony River is formed of four branches, named respectively Mat, Ta, Po, Ny, and in the forks of these tributaries are the scenes of the present conflict. Spottsylvania is upon the Po, which is scarcely more than a creek ordinarily, and not more than half a dozen yards wide. Now it is swollen to a considerable size. The North Anna river is not now fordable.

THE BATTLE RENEWED.

The *Age*, of Friday, says:—General Grant has withdrawn his army behind the Ny river and is now four miles from Spottsylvania. General Butler has been defeated at Fort Darling and has retreated to the protection of his gunboats at City Point.

On Tuesday morning last, by means of various adjustments of their lines, and gradual encroachments upon General Grant, the Confederates in Virginia occupied a line further north than any occupied by them since the contests in the Wilderness. The Po is no longer their line of defense. They have advanced to the Ny. This stream rises near Mine Run, and flows southeast, passing five miles north of Spottsylvania Court House, and falling into the Po six miles southeast of it. The Confederates now present a northeastern front along the south of the Ny. They have brought their western flank forward until it is about four miles north of Spottsylvania and near Piney Branch Church, which stands on the south bank of the Ny. Their eastern flank is about three miles east of Spottsylvania.—The Confederates have very strong earthworks and hold possession of the ground on which last Thursday's battle was fought. General Grant, to allow these adjustments, has swung his western flank back until it is on the Ny, about four miles south of Chancellorsville. His eastern flank is southeast of this and east of Spottsylvania. Along nearly all the line, the Ny runs between the opposing armies. On Tuesday, Gen. Grant made various reconnoissances, which developed the great strength of the Confederate defences. On Wednesday morning a battle, it is reported, begun near Piney Branch Church on the western flanks of the two armies. Of this contest we have received no definite intelligence. At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning no firing was heard at Fredericksburg and the anticipated battle may not have occurred. One very incomprehensible thing is, why Grant should have retreated behind the Ny. Of this we have not received a word by telegraph. It is only by letter that it has been learned.

We have at length received some details of Gen. Butler's late movement on the James river. Our readers will remember that some time since he constructed a line of earthworks across the narrow neck between the lower Appomattox and James river. From this line he advanced along the James to the siege of Fort Darling.—The enemy retired before him and he approached, without much opposition, to within three miles of the fort and nine miles of Richmond. Here he captured, without any struggle, the outer line of works, and on last Sunday night was encamped near the fort with his troops drawn up in line of battle. Smith's corps was on the east, with their right, composed of some negro troops and Heckman's brigade, resting on the James river. Gillmore held the western part of the line, with the left flank extending beyond the Petersburg and Richmond railroad.

At daylight on Monday the Confederates began a furious cannonade. They then attacked Smith's corps. A column succeeded in getting between Heckman and the James river. They attacked his rear and doubled his brigade back upon the next one. He, with one thousand prisoners and four or five cannon, were captured. Smith's corps were thrown into confusion and began to retire. General Gillmore, on the left, was then attacked, but repulsed the assault.—Soon he was sent an order by Butler to abandon his line and form in rear of Smith, so as to protect him. Nearly all the artillery was sent to the rear, to be out of harm's way, and Gillmore came to Smith's aid.

At this moment Butler learned that a force of five Confederate regiments had attacked a rear guard of negro troops, whom he had left near Petersburg, and broke it up. He at once ordered a retreat of his whole army, and as quickly as possible they were withdrawn to the entrenchments near Bermuda Hundred, where the gunboats in the Appomattox and James protected them from the enemy. Smith's corps is very much broken up. The retreat gives the enemy possession of the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, and will place Butler for some time on the defensive.

There are large numbers of guerrillas in Grant's rear. Three hundred of them are reported in one body near Falls Church, fifteen miles from Washington. Many are engaged in sinking torpedoes in the lower Rappahannock, and no boats venture up that stream.

There is a report, though not very authentic, that General Banks' army, being shut up in Alexandria, has been summoned to surrender. It was refused. There is no longer any communication with what remains of the Red river expedition. The Confederates have entirely surrounded it.

Washington, May 20, 6 20 P. M.—This afternoon we have dispatches dated at half-past eight o'clock this morning, from Gen. Grant.

Last evening an effort was made by Gen. Ewell's corps to turn our right. They were promptly repulsed by Generals Birney and Tyler's divisions and some of Gen. Warren's troops that were on the extreme right. About 300 prisoners fell into our hands, besides many killed and wounded. Our loss foots up a little over 600 wounded and about 150 killed and missing. General Grant says that probably our killed and missing are overstated.

ENGAGEMENT AT CHARLESTON.

New York, May 17.—The steamer Fulton reports that on the 14th inst., when off Charleston bar, a general engagement was going on between our fleet, under Admiral Dahlgren, and the rebel forts and batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands. All the monitors appeared to be engaged, as also the New Ironsides. Fort Putnam, on Gregg's Point, seemed to be directing her fire principally on Sumter, which was replied to by Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, and battery Simpkins, on James Island. The contest seemed spirited, and as general as has transpired since last autumn. The Fulton chased a blockade runner, bound out from Wilmington, five hours, on the morning of the 25th, and then gave up the pursuit.

Passengers by *the Fulton state that the* engagement off Charleston was of a terrific character. The batteries on Morris Island were directed against Fort Sumter, also the fire of several Monitors.

Sumter has been effectually repaired, and it was thought the strongest fire came from it. The attack is believed to have been made under orders from the Navy Department.

The Fulton also brings the following, relative to South Carolina and Florida affairs:

Gen. Gordon has been ordered to Florida to relieve Gen. Birney, denoting that the court-martial in his case has resulted in Gordon's favor.

A mass State Convention is called at Beaufort, S. C., on the 17th of May, to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention. A similar movement is reported on foot in Florida.

The armed steam transport Harriet A. Weed was blown up by the explosion of two torpedoes at once, in St. John's river, Florida. The second engineer, cabin boy, and others of the crew, were lost. The vessel was a total wreck. A large number of persons on the vessel were wounded, some of them severely.

From the Red River.—A correspondent sends the Chicago *Tribune* the following from Natchez on the 4th and 5th:

News brought down by the steamers Pringle and Ohio Belle is up to 2d. Their officers report that there has been no more fighting of any consequence at or near Alexandria. A force of Confederates, not very large, has appeared on the north bank of Red river, and has fired into our troops with not much effect.

I have mentioned that the Federals had in contemplation the building of a dam at the falls, to get off the gunboats now aground, but I have since been informed that the project has been decided to be impracticable, and will be eventually abandoned. The gunboats will have to wait for a rise in the river.

A rebel battery, under a man with the cognomen of Imoloy, the same who fired upon the steamer Von Phul lately, has located itself at Fort de Russey; fired into the steamer Emma, sunk her and used up one or two other transports.

Admiral Porter's flag-ship, the Black Hawk, is lying at the mouth of the Red River. The Admiral is preparing for whatever may be in store for his fleet, portions of which have been pretty severely used lately.

A Woman with Horns.—The New York Observer of the 12th instant contains a letter from its correspondent at Larnaca, in the island of Cyprus, (Turkish dominions,) describing a most remarkable *lusus naturæ*, recently discovered there. It is nothing less than a woman with *horns growing out of her head!* She has one large horn on the side of her head, of the size and consistency of an ordinary ram's horn, besides three or four cornicles on other parts of the head.—The writer states that he has seen her, and that she has been visited by nearly all the consuls and Europeans in that place.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond papers of Thursday, the 12th instant, received in New York, contain the following:

THE FIGHTING IN VIRGINIA.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 12.]

The city was full of excitement yesterday. As the local forces were out, and the printers were called "to the front," we are unable to give a very full account of affairs as they transpired; but we think that all the important intelligence relative to the movement upon Richmond is given below:

FROM GEN. LEE—THE ENEMY AGAIN REPULSED.

The following gratifying intelligence from General Lee was received at the War Department yesterday:

Spottsylvania Court House, via Guiney's, May 11, 1864.—The Honorable Secretary of War: Gen. Grant's army is entrenched near this place, on both sides of the Brook road.—Frequent skirmishing occurred yesterday and to-day, each army endeavoring to discover the position of the other. To-day the enemy shelled our lines, and made several assaults with infantry against different points, particularly on our left, held by Gen. R. H. Anderson. The last, which occurred after sunset, was the most obstinate, some of the enemy leaping over the breastworks. They were easily repulsed, except in front of Gen. Dole's brigade, where they drove our men from their position, and from a four-gun battery there posted. The men were soon rallied, and by dark our line was re-established and the battery recovered.

A large body of the enemy moved around our left on the evening of the 9th, and took possession of the road about midway between Shady Grove Church and the Court House. General Early, with a part of Hill's corps, drove them back this evening, taking one gun and a few prisoners. Thanks to a merciful Providence, our casualties have been small.

Among the wounded are Brigadier Generals Hays and H. H. Walker. R. E. Lee.

The following private dispatch, from Mayor Slaughter, of Fredericksburg, was received yesterday. It refers to the repulse mentioned in Gen. Lee's telegram:

Guiney's, May 11th, 1864.—I came here to obtain some information from the city of Fredericksburg. I hear nothing but the statement that citizens have been arrested as hostages for prisoners we captured there on Sunday. There was severe fighting yesterday near Spottsylvania Court House.—The Yankees, drunk with liquor, attacked our entire entrenchments and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. Musketry firing was heard to-day in the same direction.—The news is generally favorable.

M. Slaughter.

Some anxiety was felt in the public mind as to the supplies for Gen. Lee's army, which may be removed by the fact that all the railroad damage done by the raiders has been repaired, and Gen. Lee's line of communication is intact.

THE CAVALRY RAID—STRENGTH OF THE FEDERALS—THEIR APPROACH TO THE CITY—FIGHTING NEAR THE FORTIFICATIONS.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, 12th.]

The cavalry raid, numbering four thousand men, under Generals Custer and Merrill, which was first heard from at Beaver Dam, arrived at Ashland yesterday morning, where a fight occurred, the result of which is given in the following telegram from Gen. Stuart:

Headquarters, Ashland, May 11, 6 30 A. M.—To General Bragg.—General: The enemy reached this point just before us, but were promptly whipped out, after a sharp fight by Col. Munford, (Fitz Lee's advance,) killing and capturing quite a number.—General Gordon is in the immediate rear of the enemy. I intersect the road the enemy is marching on at Yellow Tavern, the head of the turnpike, six miles from Richmond. My men and horses are tired, hungry and jaded, but all right.

J. E. B. Stuart.

About nine o'clock Gen. Stuart arrived in the enemy's rear on the Brook road, and Gen. Gordon in their rear on the Mountain road. The two roads join at the Brook turnpike at the Yellow Tavern, about six miles from Richmond, and the intention of the enemy was to come down the turnpike, cross the Brook bridge, go around to the Meadow Bridge road, and thence down the Peninsula. This plan was frustrated by the burning of the Meadow bridge by our troops. This fact being discovered, the only *mode of retreat left was to beat Gen.* Stuart at Yellow Tavern, and go up the Brook or Mountain roads, or to attack the battery at the Brook turnpike, and cut their way through.

The former mode was tried, and about four o'clock yesterday afternoon they attacked Gen. Stuart, who, with Lomax's and Wickham's brigades, repulsed them. The fight was a very hot one, lasting over an hour. Among our casualties were Lieut. Col. H. C. Pate and and five captains killed. On their route from Ashland, Gen. Gordon, who was in their rear, attacked them three times, using them up badly every time.

There had been no more fighting up to a late hour last night, nor had the enemy made another effort to break out at Yellow Tavern. All the damage done by the raiders on the Central road has been repaired, and the road will probably be in running order to-day.

THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE JAMES—THE ENEMY FALLEN BACK TO BERMUDA HUNDREDS.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

It would seem that the enemy have changed their plan of operations on the south side of the river. The following dispatch from Gen. Ransom was the first intimation of the change:

"*Drewry's Bluff*, May 11, 1864.—The enemy fell back last night from their position of yesterday towards James river, apparently in some haste. Their pickets have appeared in large numbers on James river, in the vicinity of Howlett's and Dutch Gap, on the south side. R. Ransom, Jr."

Yesterday evening there were no Yankees at Port Walthall, nor along the line of the railroad or turnpike from Petersburg to this city. Last night an official dispatch from the commanding officer at Petersburg announced the fact that the enemy had fallen back to the river (Bermuda Hundreds) and were intrenching.

Intelligence through our signal corps states the enemy were cutting down trees and attempting to block up the river with them, upon the apprehension, probably, that the iron-clads which they say are at Richmond would go down the river.

The movement on the south side, as at first projected, is thus abandoned. The enemy have fairly retreated, whether with the purpose of reinforcing Grant or not is not known. If the Confederate government really had any iron-clads at Richmond now they would be useful.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT LYNCHBURG.

Forty-four officers and eight hundred and ninety one privates, captured by Gen. Lee at Parker's Store, on Thursday last, arrived in Lynchburg Saturday afternoon. Among the officers are one colonel, two majors, fourteen captains and twenty-seven lieutenants, representing twenty regiments, from Maine, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, and Indiana. Two or three of them belong to the regular army.—*Dispatch.*

☞An honorable Senator (Lane, of Kansas) was assailed and beaten over the head on Pennsylvania Avenue a few nights since by a nymph of the pave. The ground of the hostile demonstration was that the great man had seduced and afterwards abandoned her.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Why don't the *Journal* folks make this the issue of a Presidential campaign, as in Sumner's case; or is not the cause of Free Love and Free Rations, in which Gen. Lane fell, sufficiently advanced in popularity?—*Argus.*

☞The Supreme Court of Vermont has declared the soldiers' voting bill of that State unconstitutional, so far as it relates to the election of State officers.

Town & County.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The following is all the information we have received since our last in regard to the killed and wounded of Adams county:

A letter from Capt. H. N. Minnigh, of Co. K, 1st Pa. Reserves, dated May 13, and written in the rifle pits at Spottsylvania, says: My company has lost 5 men, wounded. Reuser, (very slightly,) still with company; also, Baker, Murray Miller, Rosensteel, and Goutermouth, severely but not dangerously.

A letter from Lieut. Geo. Earnshaw, of Co. B, 138th regiment, states that company B has lost 18 men in killed, wounded and missing, but gives no names. Another letter says that Jacob Kitzmiller of the same company was wounded in the arm, rendering amputation necessary. Nothing is said about Capt. McCreary, who was reported among the wounded by the papers.

Elias Redding, of the 87th, is reported wounded.

The following is a list of killed, wounded and missing, in Capt. McCreary's company, 138th regiment:

Killed.—Charles Dickson.

Wounded.—Lieut. Grossman, Sergt. Biesecker, Lea. Hummelbaugh, Geo. Miller, D. Dewalt, A. Hersh, Jacob Kitzmiller, Daniel Kitzmiller, Peter Deardorff, Geo. Booth, Winfield Cover, Wm. Lynn.

Missing.—Wm. Sweeny, Keller Culp, Wm. Stultz, H. Gilbert.

A private letter states that Sergt. Findley Biesecker, of Co. B, 138th regiment, was wounded and has since died.

David Ohronister, of Hampton, a member of Capt. Walter's company, was wounded in the abdomen on the 5th, and taken to Fredericksburg, where he died on the 14th or 15th.

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH.—A number of letters from members of the old Eighty-Seventh Regiment have been received by their friends in this place, during the past week, through which we learn that the casualties among its members are comparatively light compared to some of the other regiments, although they were in the midst of the fight where the battle raged the fiercest. As the members of this regiment are principally from York county, our citizens naturally feel a solicitude to hear of their fate. Lieutenant John F. Spangler, of company A, writes to his father in this place, that they have been engaged with the enemy for nine days, and although they were under fire day and night there was but one of *their men in the regiment killed* and twenty-three wounded. The one killed was a young man named Henry Ensinger, of company A, formerly in the employ of Mr. Joseph Erney, confectioner in this place.—*York Press.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—The difficulty between the Government and the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments, in relation to the time of their three years' term of service, has been amicably adjusted; the Government having consented to allow the time they were in the State service to their credit on their three years' term, averaging the time the different companies of the regiments were mustered into the service and mustering each regiment out from such average date. In pursuance of this arrangement, the 9th Reserve Regiment, which was one of the earliest raised, was mustered out on the 4th inst.

WAR'S DESOLATION.—While we are awaiting the result of the mighty contest now going on in Virginia, the thought how those have fared in the struggle with whom we are intimate is ever present. Do they still live, or have they fallen upon the field; or, are they wounded, and if so, how? There is many an aching heart in our midst, eager yet afraid to read the list of "killed and wounded!" May the awful sweep of the wing of the Destroying Angel have touched "our own" lightly!

☞An interesting entertainment was furnished by the "Franklin Literary Society of Mummasburg" on Saturday evening week, the proceeds to be contributed to the Sanitary Commission. The programme on the occasion was as follows:

Prayer.
Oration—The Miseries of War—E. G. Stover.
Lecture—The American Union—E. W. Stahle.
Oration—Pictures of the War—C. H. Fulweiler.
Address—Young America—P. D. W. Hankey.
Essay—The Hospital—Jno. H. Stahle.
Oration—The Fathers of the Republic—A. E. Hartman.
Benediction.

The literary exercises were interspersed with excellent music.

— By special request, the exhibition was to be repeated on last Saturday evening, and we doubt not it was a thorough success.

☞The "Young Folks" of Gettysburg gave Concerts in Sheads & Buehler's Hall on Saturday and Thursday evenings, for the benefit of the Christian Commission. The Hall was filled on both evenings, and the receipts of course handsome—about $40 the first evening and $50 the second. The performances were very entertaining, and highly creditable to the "young folks" and the two or three ladies who directed.

THE APPLE CROP.—Judging from the appearance of the orchards, a good apple crop may be expected this year. The continued rain may have injured the *fruit somewhat*, but still a fair yield is looked for. The cherry trees, generally, also appear well filled with fruit.

☞An altercation occurred between George Warner and George Willard—two youths of this place—on Monday last, during which the latter drew a pistol and shot the former in the arm and breast. The wound inflicted, we believe, is not serious. The parties have been bound over for trial.

☞The Assessor of U. S. Revenue Taxes gives notice that the books of the Assistant Assessors will be open for inspection until the 28th of May. Those in Adams county who desire to appeal must do so *in writing* on or before that time.

☞On Tuesday morning the 21st Pa. Cavalry, which has been encamped at Chambersburg since the re-organization of the regiment, passed through this place, en route for Washington, from whence it is presumed they will be immediately moved to the front, to take part in the great contest now going on in Virginia. Capt. Mickley's company, composed almost entirely of Adams county men, belongs to this regiment. Robert Bell is Major.

☞Gen. S. Wiley Crawford, the gallant young commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves, has been reported killed or captured; but we have seen a letter from him dated Thursday last, which removes all doubts as to his safety. His brave command, sadly thinned by its many heroic conflicts with the enemy, has again been terribly decimated. The total loss of the Reserves is 110 officers and 2,294 men killed, wounded and missing—including 870 captured in the early part of the struggle. This must be nearly if not quite fifty per cent. of its strength; and it shows how desperate and deadly have been its struggles.—*Repository.*

RAILROAD ELECTION.—The election for President and Directors of the Hanover Branch Railroad was held several weeks ago, and the following named gentlemen were elected, to serve one year:—

President—Capt. A. W. Eichelberger.
Managers—Jacob Forney, Jacob Wirt, David M. Myers, Stephen Keefer, George Eichelberger, Henry A. Young.

At the meeting of the board the President submitted the Twelfth Annual Report of the working of the road. The gross earnings have been $44,786 10 and the working expenses amount to $26,253 24, leaving a balance of net earnings of $18,132 86, which has been appropriated to the payment of the floating debt.

BUGS.—*As the season for bugs approaches*, it will be well to bear in mind the advice of the *Country Gentleman*:—Housekeepers not being desirous of being carried out of the world by bugs, will be glad to learn that they cannot stand hot alum water. Take two pounds of alum; bruise it, and reduce it to powder; dissolve it in three quarts of water; let it remain in a warm place till the alum is dissolved. The alum water is to be applied by means of a brush, to every joint and crevice in the floor; whitewash the ceiling, putting in plenty of alum, and there will be an end to their dropping thence.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday week, a small child of Mr. Rufus Krug, of Conowago township, this county, accidentally fell into a tub of hot water, which was standing on the floor, and was scalded so badly that it died in about 24 hours after. The child was aged about two years.

☞The Rebel General J. E. B. (Jeb) Stuart, who made a raid through this county in 1862, was killed, week before last, in an engagement with Gen Sheridan's forces, at the Yellow Tavern. The funeral took place in Richmond on the 13th inst.

☞The First National Bank of Gettysburg having determined to increase its Capital Stock to $100,000, there is yet an opportunity afforded to those who wish to make a good and safe investment to subscribe and thus secure some of the stock. The books are now open for subscription at the Bank. mar.28tf

☞Mr. Cornelius Bream, of Huntington township, recently sold a handsome buck for a handsome price—live weight of the animal 203½ lbs., and the price got $26 50.

☞New subscribers are coming in from all directions. Keep the ball rolling!

☞Orphan's Court to-morrow.

☞In New York, on Wednesday morning, about the time the newspapers were being put to press, and when the offices were solely in the hands of the foremen, the editors having left, a proclamation calling for 400,000 men by the President, and purporting to come through the Associate Telegraph, was carried to each of the offices. It was put in type by all who received it, but only found its way to the public through portions of the editions of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, the rest discovering its bogus character in time. The forgery was very ingeniously gotten up, and was calculated to deceive any one. During the forenoon, the editors of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* offered a reward of $500 for the discovery of the guilty party, and the Associate Telegraph $1000. But this did not satisfy the "Federal Power."

In the evening squads of soldiers took possession of the offices of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, stopping all operations, and orders were issued for the arrest and imprisonment of the editors in Fort Lafayette. The latter order was, however, suspended before their arrest. As we did not receive the *World* on Friday, we infer that the office was still held by the military. This arbitrary act upon the liberty of the press, hundreds of miles away from the scenes of military operations, and where the laws of the land are in full play, is pronounced by all high-minded editors as unnecessary and therefore tyrannical, and as deserving of the denunciations of every lover of genuine freedom. Even Greeley cannot stomach the outrage.

The Inland Telegraph line was also taken possession of by military authority, and in several instances the operators were sent to Washington.

CALL UPON THE MILITIA.

Proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania—He Calls for Volunteers to Respond to an Anticipated Demand from the President.

Philadelphia, May 19th.—Gov. Curtin has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas circumstances render it not improbable that the President of the United States may within a short time call on Pennsylvania for volunteer militia for a brief term of service; and

Whereas the example of the brave men now in the field from Pennsylvania, heretofore on every battle-field distinguished for courage and efficiency, but who in the recent battles in Virginia have gained an enviable distinction by their deeds of valor and endurance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased effort to sustain their country's flag and terminate the rebellion; now, therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make this, my proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth willing to respond to such call of the President, to form military organizations without delay, that they may not be found unprepared to do so.

I do further request that commanding officers of all military organizations which may be formed in compliance with this proclamation do forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them into service in case a requisition should be made by the general government. If made, it will be for a term of not less than one hundred days. The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted, and paid by the United States, and mustered into the service thereof.

Given under my hand at Harrisburg, this 18th day of May.

By the Governor: Eli Slifer,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

☞It is said that the rebels captured at Mansfield two wagons loaded with paper collars; and that General Dick Taylor returned the collars through a flag of truce, with a letter to General Banks, in which the facetious rebel said: "I have boiled, baked and stewed these things, and can do nothing with them. We cannot eat them. They are a luxury for which we have no use, and I would like, therefore, to exchange them for a like quantity of hard tack." The joke is a good one, and has convulsed the western boys, who have no great admiration for the "Liberator of Louisiana." When the western troops passed General Banks's headquarters, coming into Alexandria, yesterday, they groaned, jeered, and called aloud, "How about those paper collars?"

The Latest Hoax.—We learn from the highest authority that the documents recently published purporting to be letters and dispatches from Earl Russell, Lord Lyons and Jefferson Davis, through his private secretary, respecting the building of rebel rams in British ports, were unmitigated forgeries from beginning to end, no such documents having ever been written by the parties whose names they bore.—*Phila. Amer.*