to the audience by Vice President Hamlin, and President Lincoln "had a seat near the distinguished" *rascal, who had to leave the* country "thirty years ago."

Now he is applauded and countenanced by the President and members of Congress for his treasonable sayings; and now, instead of being kicked from one city to another, he dines at the Executive Mansion!

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION—FREMONT'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following is Gen. Fremont's letter, accepting the nomination of the Cleveland Convention for the Presidency:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the letter which I have had the honor to receive from you on the part of the representatives of the people assembled at Cleveland, on the 31st of May, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led them to offer me the honorable and difficult position of their candidate in the approaching Presidential contest.

Very honorable, because in offering it to me you act in the name of a great number of citizens who seek above all things the good of their country, and who have no sort of selfish interest in view. Very difficult, because in accepting the candidacy you propose to me, I am exposed to the reproach of creating a schism in the party with which I have been identified.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created, and no contest could have been possible. This is not an ordinary election; it is a contest for the right even to have candidates, and not merely as usual for the choice among them. Now, for the first time since '76, the question of constitutional liberty has been brought directly before the people for their serious consideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly before the people now to say whether or not the principles established by the Revolution are worth maintaining.

If, as we have been taught to believe, those guarantees of liberty which made the distinctive value and glory of our country, are in truth inviolably sacred, then there must be a protest against their arbitrary violation, which had not even the excuse of necessity. The schism is made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such considerations originated the Cleveland Convention. It was among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring them to realize that while we are saturating Southern soil with the best blood of the country, in the name of Liberty, we have really parted with it at home.

To-day we have in the country the abuses of a military dictation without its unity of action and vigor of execution. An Administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty, and the liberty of the press, and; as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the rights of asylum—a right especially dear to all free nations;—abroad, its course has been characterized by a feebleness and want of principle which have misled European Powers, and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are involved in the issue.

The admirable conduct of the people, their readiness to make every sacrifice demanded of them, their forbearance and silence, under the suspension of everything that could be suspended, their many acts of heroism and sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity, or, to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was managed. This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such results as led the European Powers, and logically enough, to the conviction that the North, with its greatly superior population, its immense resources, and its credit, will never be able to recover the South. Sympathies which should have been with us from the outset of the war were turned against us, and in this way the Administration has done the country a double wrong abroad. It created hostility, or, at least, indifference among those who would have been its friends if the real intentions of the people could have been better known; while at the same time it neglected no occasion for making the most humiliating concessions.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest.

The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation, but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose. I do not believe that confiscation extended to the property of all rebels, is practicable, and, if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure, in the beginning of a revolt, which might be quelled by prompt severity, I understand the policy of confiscation; but not as a final measure of reconstruction after the suppression of an insurrection.

In the adjustments which are to follow peace, no considerations of vengeance can consistently be admitted.

The object of the war is to make permanently secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single element in the way of its attainment. This element of slavery may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed amendment to the Constitution to make its extinction complete.

With this extinction of slavery, the party divisions created by it have also disappeared. And if, in the history of the country, there has ever been a time when the American people, without regard to one or another of the political divisions, were called upon to give solemnly their voice in a matter which involved the safety of the United States, it is assuredly the present time.

If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country.—To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support.

My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to be myself a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoln should be renominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to indorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition with the view to prevent the misfortune of his reelection.

In this contingency, I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and as a preliminary step I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make. But I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make this sacrifice only to obtain liberty of speech, and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for me.

With my earnest and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which you acquaint me with the action of the Committee,

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours, JOHN C. FREMONT.

New York, June 4, 1864.

Fair or Fight.—At the late celebration of Thomas Jefferson's birth-day in New York, the subjoined toast was given:—It ought to be adopted by every Democrat, or patriot, in the country:

"*The Presidential election of* 1864—A FAIR ELECTION OR A FREE FIGHT."

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1864.

☞Hon. Alexander King, of Bedford, has been appointed President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial district, in the place of Judge Hill, deceased.

☞The National Abolition-Administration Convention met at Baltimore on Tuesday, and re-nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was nominated for Vice-President. *Of course the nomination of any other man than honest* Old Abe would have been disloyal. Several negro delegates from the South were present, but we have not learned whether they were admitted to seats in the Convention.

Fremont's Acceptance.—In another column will be found the acceptance of the Cleveland nomination by General Fremont. It is very evident he has taken the field against Mr. Lincoln in earnest, and "intends to fight it out on that line, if it takes him all summer." He has resigned his commission in the army, and boldly proclaims the necessity of defeating the Illinois rail-splitter.

☞It is rumored that the President is being urged by Abolition Senators and members of Congress to call out immediately five hundred thousand one hundred day men to assist in the fight before Richmond.

The Three Hundred Dollar Exemption Clause.—A dispatch from Washington says that the President has sent a message to Congress, *embracing a communication from the Provost* Marshal General, approved by the Secretary of War, recommending the repeal of the three hundred dollar exemption clause.

An exchange says that remonstrances are being sent to the delegations in Congress from the principal cities, against the proposed repeal of the three hundred dollar commutation clause in the conscription bill. The argument advanced is that it would be to play into the hands of the bounty brokers, and create a system of heartless speculation, which would neither benefit the government nor the people. These remonstrances are said to be from men of all political faiths, and what is especially worthy of note, include not a few officers connected with the service, who have been and are now active in procuring enlistments for the army under the law as it now stands.

The Late John C. Rives.—In a biographical sketch of John C. Rives, published in the *Congressional Globe*, this is said of him: He allowed none to be as generous to him as he would willingly be to them. He expended more in charities than any man who lived in Washington, though he earned the means by industry, well directed labor, beginning at first by turning the wheel that moved the *Globe* presses by his own strong arm, before steam was applied to them. He made no ostentation of largeness, but his books show that in a single year he paid out $17,000 to support the wives of soldiers enlisted in the district, besides innumerable aids in smaller amounts to individuals.

Mr. Rives was a Democrat all his life, and yet the base minions of the "powers that be," the self-styled "Loyalists," had the hardihood to call him a "Copperhead."

Significant.—A day of two since Mr. Fishback presented his credentials claiming a seat in the U. S. Senate from one of the rebel states, by virtue of an election under *Lincoln's mode of reconstruction.* The application was opposed by Sumner, who took the ground that a rebel state, in arms against the government, must remain without representation "until it has been re-admitted by a vote of both Houses of Congress." How Mr. Lincoln will relish this dash remains to be seen.

The League.—Since the proclamation of Governor Curtin, calling upon all loyal citizens to organize into military companies preparatory to the call of the Administration for their services, the Union League, composing a large portion of *loyal* individuals, will find a *fitting opportunity to* display their *loyalty*—not by sentiment and profession merely, but by promptly and *energetically responding to the call, fully* equipped to render their services in the flesh and muscle, as they may be required.

☞The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, a Republican paper, says "the bitterest attacks which could be made by the most malignant of writers upon the policy and character of the men in power, could not possibly so damn and sting them in the popular estimation as the silent, but, therefore, most eloquent denunciation which is hourly leveled at them from presses unjustly suspended and private interests unlawfully trampled under foot."

The Chicago Platform.—Who would believe if the fact were not capable of such convincing proof, that the following was one of the planks of the far-famed Chicago Republican platform?

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our social fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed forces, of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

☞The transportation train of the Army of the Potomac would make a line of wagons sixty-two and a half miles in length, according to General Meade.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Altered notes from the denomination of $1 to $20, greenbacks, have been put in circulation to a considerable extent, within a day or two past. They are calculated to deceive unless very closely scrutinized.

GRANT AND McCLELLAN.

The Abolition newspapers throughout the country are exhibiting a great deal of anxiety upon the alleged remarkable identity existing between the position of General Grant before Richmond, in 1864, and that of Gen. McClellan, in 1862. They seem to be very much afraid that the former will be considered as following the latter; and, therefore, they print very long and foolish arguments to prove that such is really not the case. They know that Grant did not start like McClellan. They are well aware that he avoided the peninsula route. But at the same time, one great fact stares them in the face, which overthrows all their finely spun theories. Gen. Grant to-day is where McClellan was when he begun the first siege of Richmond.

We know that the authorities at Washington were anxious that the Federal army should not follow the course pursued two years ago, yet Grant's beginning of the siege was exactly like McClellan's was. His right flank approached Mechanicsville and his left New Bridge, as McClellan's did. His supplies are drawn from White House, as McClellan's were. His best officers were McClellan's best officers. The Chickahominy is before him to be crossed, as it was before McClellan. He is surrounded by swamps, as McClellan was, and will have to bridge them, as McClellan did. He sees before him the same immense hills that McClellan saw, terraced from bottom to top with earthworks. The roads he is following were surveyed by McClellan.—His maps were drawn by McClellan's engineers. McClellan's Signal Corps discovered the enemy's fortifications, and left on record full accounts of their position and strength. McClellan's Engineer Corps built the roads across the swamp. From one side to the other of his line, Grant will advance towards Richmond, as McClellan did, and will throughout be benefitted by McClellan's experiences.

General Grant is a brave soldier. Above the mean and petty jealousies that disfigure the men at Washington and their pensioned favorites, he will seek that path which, in his judgment, leads to success, without stopping to inquire who took it before; and the base attempt now making by the Abolition press to injure the fame of General McClellan, will nowhere find more contemptuous disregard than in the breast of General Grant.—*Age.*

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

The Pennsylvania Reserves, whose time had expired, arrived at Harrisburg on Monday, to be mustered out of the service. On their arrival, at about 9 o'clock, they were handsomely entertained by the military authorities of the fort, at the Soldier's Rest, with a splendid collation. The city authorities of Harrisburg then took possession of the veterans, and, in a formal manner, conducted them through the principal streets to the front of the State Capitol, where the formal reception took place, his Honor Mayor Roumfort and Governor Curtin bidding our brave defenders welcome to the Capital of the State, and in behalf of the people of Harrisburg tendering them the hospitalities of the city. Both speakers alluded to the conduct of the Reserves in the field during the progress of the many struggles through which they had passed, and eloquently complimented them for their chivalry and bravery, and the noble manner in which they had sustained the credit and honor of the old Commonwealth. The remarks of the Mayor and Governor excited great enthusiasm.

During the procession a salute of one hundred guns was fired from Capitol Hill. The Governor and heads of Departments, the city authorities, the 1st New York Artillery, the fire department and civic societies of Harrisburg, the United States officers on duty at the post, the judges of the court, with an immense concourse of citizens and strangers, joined in the procession.

All the stores and places of business were closed.

The Reserves.—The following is a record of the engagements in which the Reserves took a prominent and effective part: Mechanicsville and the remaining six days' fight, June and July, 1862; second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Rappahannock Station, New Hope Church, Mine Run, battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and all the engagements of the Fifth army corps to the 31st of May, when they took up their march for White House, where they embarked for Washington on the 2d of June and arrived in Harrisburg on Monday last.

The Democratic National Convention.—This convention, which is to meet in Chicago on the Fourth of July next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, will be accommodated in a building to be erected on the ground where the great Canal Convention was held last year. It will be ample in accommodation, being six hundred and eight feet in circumference, and capable of containing fifteen thousand persons.

☞The New York *Times*, the leading Lincoln paper in New York, says Ben. Butler is utterly incompetent as a military commander, but *political* considerations induce the administration to keep him in command. Are the lives of the people of no account, that an acknowledged incompetent is permitted to slaughter them, merely that Old Abe may obtain Delegates to the Baltimore Convention to renominate himself?

☞The New York *Times*, Republican, in an editorial taking issue with Thaddeus Stevens for stating that the rebel States are belligerents and "that they are no longer in the Union," writes down as a fact, that, "the Confederacy wanted peace and sent Commissioners to secure it. We would not receive them, and proclaimed war! They accepted war."

☞The notorious Jim Lane recently said:

"I like the way this war is being carried on now. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to make this war a permanent institution."

There is not an office holder nor contractor in the country, that is not willing to do the same thing.

☞The *Daily Wisconsin* is out in opposition to Lincoln. Of the three Republican papers in Milwaukie, two are now for Fremont and one for Lincoln.

☞Coffee grounds are said to be a specific for driving away ants from the household.

BUTLER!

In the U. S. Senate, on the 31st ult., Senator Davis submitted the following, on which no action has yet been had:

Whereas, It has been frequently charged in public prints, and by other modes, that when the leaders of the present rebellion were engaged in plotting and maturing it, Benjamin F. Butler was cognizant of and privy to their treasonable purposes, and gave them his countenance, sympathy and support, and that he (said Butler,) after some of the rebel States had published ordinances of secession turned against the conspirators, whom he had been sustaining, to get position and office under the Government of the United States, to enable him to consummate his own personal and corrupt objects; and that after he was appointed, and whilst he was acting in the military service he was, by himself and his accomplice, H. J. Butler, and many others, guilty of many acts of fraud, peculation and embezzlement against the United States, and many acts of extortion, plunder, despoliation, oppression and cruelty against individuals; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee of three to investigate such charges against said Butler, and that said committee have power to sit during the recesses of the Senate, to send for persons and papers, and that it report all testimony and its proceedings to the next session of the Senate.

THE EFFECT.

The Findlay (O.) *Courier* thus speaks of the withdrawal of men from that (Hancock) county into the war. It says:

THE EFFECT OF THE DRAFT.—The last draft, that of the National Guards, is more seriously felt by the agricultural portion of the community than any heretofore. In some townships full one-half of the working population have been taken out, and this at a time when their presence and labor is most needed. The crops on which their families depended for maintenance during the coming year, ought now to be put in; but the implements of labor must now stand idle, and the families left to suffer. We know many large families of women and children left without any means of support whatever, and who must live off the charity of their neighbors. And all this is for what? To satisfy an overweening desire on the part of Gov. Brough to show his authority by tendering aid that was not asked for.—While the Western Governors, whose States supply provisions for a large portion of the East, are so eager to depopulate their States, we see no such eagerness on the part of Governors of the Eastern States; the producers are to be taken away from their labor, while the consumers are left at home. This is true Abolition policy—labor must ever be subservient to capital. It will, by and by, be found out by fools and tyrants that men who are engaged in raising food are more usefully employed for the country's service than they were when conscripted as food for gunpowder. Bread and meat are rather more useful to the people than guns and bayonets.

Whiting on Substitutes.—Wm. Whiting, Esq., solicitor of the War Department, has decided that a substitute, whether procured by a person who has been enrolled, without being drafted, or has been enrolled and drafted, is entitled to receive from the government the bounty of $100, payable on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to bounties paid to volunteers. It has also been decided that a man who is drawn in this draft and, pays the commutation of $300, is only exempt until the next draft; that is until such time as the President may make another call for more men, and in no case is his name to be left off the enrolling list for more than one year. The drawing of the present draft is to continue until the quota is filled, but the names of those paying the commutation or obtaining a substitute do not go in the wheel for this quota. *Bradford Reporter.*

Gen. Buel.—This accomplished officer and estimable gentleman is, we learn, no longer in the service of his country. It is but right that the facts connected with his retirement should be known to the public. Subjected to a court martial by the Washington Administration, he was honorably acquitted, having clearly established the falsity of the charges alleged against him; but the proceedings of the court have never been given to the public eye. Why this simple act of justice is denied him, is altogether inexplicable. After his acquittal, the War Department offered him a command under Generals who were his juniors in rank, which, with the proper spirit, he declined accepting. He was then mustered out of the service as a Major General of Volunteers, and, at once, resigned his commission as Colonel in the Regular Army.—Thus, one by one, the nation, tottering on the verge of ruin, is being deprived of some of its best and bravest defenders, through the miserable jealousies and shameful injustice of those who now wield power at Washington.—*Ag.*

The Right Name at Last.—Up to the present time, the Administration presses, Radical Abolition as well as moderate Republican, have cautiously styled "the present deplorable civil war"—(see unanimous resolution of Congress, July, 1861)—a war *for the Union.* Now, however, emboldened by the assumed support of a large army, and the patient submission of the people to the unconstitutional measures which have been enforced by the authority of Presidential Proclamations, they are throwing off the mask, and beginning to call things by their right names. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Thursday evening, speaks of "the present *War of Emancipation.*" If that had been the declared object of the War at the outset, how many supporters would it have found?

Reconstruction of the Cabinet Demanded.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *World* writes:

"The action of the Convention to-day in the acceptance of the radical delegation from Missouri, settles the question that Mr. Lincoln is expected to reconstruct his Cabinet. That action was an intimation to the occupant of the White House that not only Mr. Blair, but Messrs. Welles, Stanton, Bates, and perhaps even Seward, were expected to be removed from their positions and new men substituted in their places. It is safe to say that the convention was unanimous as to the necessity of new heads to nearly every department of the government, with the single exception of Mr. Lincoln's own position and Mr. Chase's. The present Secretary of the Treasury is strong, and it is feared that any change in his position would lead to a financial crisis, and troubles innumerable, which the party in power have not the courage to face. Mr. Henry J. Raymond, both publicly and privately, has given it as his opinion that a change of Cabinet is absolutely demanded to give Mr. Lincoln any chance of success in the approaching canvass. The nominee of the Baltimore convention has so many official sins to answer for that he cannot, in addition, be expected to carry those of Welles, Stanton, Seward, Bates and Blair; hence an entire change of the government programme has been as much as dictated by the action of the Baltimore convention."

☞The great Philadelphia Sanitary Fair opened in that city on Tuesday.

The War News.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The *Sun* of Wednesday says:—Secretary Stanton, in his bulletin of last night, announces that he has received dispatches from Headquarters Army of the Potomac up to nine o'clock yesterday morning, which report that an assault was made on Gen. Burnside about midnight, and was successfully repulsed. On Monday afternoon a dash was made by 100 picked men of the enemy upon Gen. Hancock's corps, when nine of them were captured and the rest killed or driven back. Several letters have passed between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, in reference to collecting the dead and wounded of each army, but they were unable to agree upon any arrangement. No intelligence has been received by the War Department of any other military operations.

☞The *Age* of Thursday says:—The contest on Friday last caused severe Federal losses. They were almost equally distributed throughout the entire line. The result of the battle was as we stated yesterday. The northern Federal flank retreated to Bethesda Church; the southern flank maintained its position below Coal Harbor. In all portions, however, the line was greatly weakened. It was too weak for attacks, and almost too weak to cover and defend a position six miles long. The contest showed that the Confederate works at Coal Harbor were very strong; and the last hope of going to Richmond by the Mechanicsville route was given up. That part of the campaign was ended. The Confederates claim Friday's battle as a victory, and say they captured two thousand prisoners.

On Saturday nothing was done. On Sunday, Grant began making new dispositions. The northern flank had been composed of Warren's corps at Bethesda Church, and Burnside's corps north of the Church, with cavalry beyond. The cavalry was called in on Sunday. The flank was concentrated. Hanover Town and New Castle were given up. The roads running from those places to Mechanicsville and the Chickahominy were no longer picketed. The entire country above Bethesda Church was abandoned, and Burnside made the place the north end of the Federal line. Warren was withdrawn from the front, so that Burnside joined Smith. Warren went to the rear, and marched southward to the southern flank. He became the reserve of that flank, and the various divisions of the corps, which had been in reserve, went forward to the front and strengthened the line. On Sunday night the enemy made various reconnoissances to discover the Federal position. On Monday nothing was done, and on Monday night some skirmishes occurred. The picket lines of the two armies are very close to each other. Sharpshooters are continually firing, and the Federal losses from this, even when no conflict occurs, are estimated at four hundred a day. During Monday General Grant sent a flag of truce to General Lee, asking a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead on part of the line. No result is yet reported. On Tuesday morning Burnside held the northern flank at Bethesda Church, and was on the road to New Bridge. Smith was south of Burnside; Wright south of Smith, and Hancock south of Wright. The southern flank was near the railroad, with cavalry pickets extending to the road. Warren was in reserve. One week before the Federal southern flank had been on the New Bridge road; now the northern flank is upon it. Hancock, Warren and Wright are supplied by the White House Railroad, which has been reconstructed to Despatch Station, ten miles from White House.—Smith and Burnside are supplied by wagon trains sent from White House by road to Bethesda Church. These trains are always strongly guarded, as even in the short distance they go they are frequently attacked by guerrillas. Our latest intelligence from the army of the Potomac is to Tuesday afternoon, when no change had taken place. No fighting had occurred.

There has been a Federal victory in the Shenandoah Valley. Staunton is a town in the valley forty miles west of Orange Court House, and twenty five west-northwest of Charlottsville. Twelve miles north of Staunton, is Mount Crawford. General Hunter met the Confederate forces at Mount Crawford, and killed their commander, General W. E. Jones. They then retreated through Staunton, followed by the Federal troops. Hunter occupied the town and the Confederates encamped between Staunton and Charlottsville. *This victory, beyond the new ground occupied, does not* affect the aspect of affairs in Virginia.

There is a despatch from Sherman, but nothing of importance. Nothing has occurred in Butler's department.

General Morgan has begun his raid into Kentucky. He has entered the State with twenty-five hundred men, and has captured Paris. He is advancing towards the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, over which Sherman's supplies are carried. He has already destroyed some other railroads.

☞The *Sun* of Friday says:—The news we publish this morning from the army of the Potomac is not of great importance.—The latest dispatches are dated headquarters, Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock, and state that a portion of the Fifth Corps is reported as having arrived at a point on the Chickahominy, near Bottom's Bridge, on Tuesday afternoon, and that considerable firing was heard in that direction. On Tuesday evening, by means of a flag of truce arrangement, Gen. Grant had his dead and wounded between the lines of works brought in under the direction of the corps commanders, by the medical officers and stretcher-bearers, who were the only ones allowed to go to the field, and at the end of the time agreed upon they were notified of the fact from the enemy's lines, when all hands left at once.

☞A dispatch from Grant's army says that on Tuesday night the rebels made a midnight attack on our forces, but were repulsed. The loss on both sides was very heavy. Every night there is very heavy firing, which continues until after midnight.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that Morgan's men are within thirty miles of that city, and occupy Paris, Cynthiana, Georgetown and Williamstown.

A later dispatch says that on Thursday Gen. Burbridge came up with and defeated a portion of Morgan's command at Mount Sterling, and is following after the rest.

Loyalty.—Keep it before the people that the Chicago *Tribune*, a Lincoln loyal organ, said:

"Give us a rebel victory, let our army be destroyed, Maryland conquered, Washington captured, the President exiled, and the Government destroyed; give us these and any other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, sooner than a victory with McClellan as a General."

McClellan to Heir a Fortune.—The New York Herald says: "From London we are informed that Gen. George B. McClellan has a fair chance of being declared heir to the personal fortune of the late Sir John Campbell, (Lord Clyde,) the great warrior, who, it may be said, won the empire of India to England. The family history of the case shows that the hero of the Potomac army stands already well on the list of heirs presumptive in the case."

☞Mr. James Wier, of Owensboro, Kentucky, who was appointed by the Lincoln Convention in that State as a delegate to Baltimore, and also as one of the candidates on the Lincoln electoral ticket, has declined to act in either capacity. He says he does not know what they want by this use of his name; but if it was to help Mr. Lincoln to a second term of the Presidency, he is not the right man.

☞The young man Smeltzer, sentenced to be hung at Frederick, Md., for the murder of Miss Nusbaum, is said to have made a confession.

Town & County.

FROM THE 87TH.

BATTLE FIELD, NEAR GAINES MILL, June 3, 1864—12 M.

DEAR COMPILER:—A terrible battle in progress. We have gained nothing yet to-day.—The loss in our Brigade is heavy. Col. John W. Schall, commanding Brigade, wounded in arm—still on duty. Our loss in officers alone this morning is twenty in Brigade. Capt. Pfeiffer is shot through the body; I fear will die. Co. F has just lost James Murray killed. Isaac Sheads and Keffer wounded. The slaughter is terrible, and is not over. Our Regiment has the fourth line for once to-day. I have been in the front all the time nearly, but have always escaped. Our progress from this to Richmond will be slow, and cost many lives. The 138th, I hear, has lost a few men this morning. The 10th Vermont, in our first line, has already lost 100 men. I close as the firing is very hot. This is the 31st day of this campaign. Our loss so far about 78 killed and wounded. God has watched over us, but our hour may come yet. In haste, Zoo-Zoo.

P. S.—Co. F has lost so far—killed, James Murray; wounded, Isaac Sheads, head; Amos Keffer, arm; Amos Burke, arm, amputated; Corp. McGonigal, foot; Jacob Rice, thigh, twice; Samuel Fisher, side; Jacob H. Grove, head, getting well; Serg. John H. Sheads, hand; Jeremiah W. Sterner, thigh; flesh.

Missing, Wm. Ogden, David G. Myers, Wm. Fullerton, supposed to be prisoners.

Co. I has just had John Hale wounded in arm.

Samuel V. Marsh, Co. I, died from effect of wound; buried at Port Royal on the Rappahannock.

☞In the fight of Friday week, the 138th P. V. suffered considerably. P. Miller, W. Hoke and J. W. Linn, of Co. B, were wounded in the hips and arm; H. C. Sadler, of Co. G, was also wounded. John Kitzmiller, of Co. B, from this place, was killed in the battle of Coal Harbor on Wednesday.

☞A letter just received from Lieut. Earnshaw, of Co. B, 138th Reg., states the casualties in the company as follows:—Killed, John Kitzmiller. Wounded, Serg. John Fry, Henry J. Wortz, Wm. A. Hake, John T. Crouse, Peter Miller, J. W. Linn.

☞Thomas Elden, of Company G, 138th Regiment, who was wounded a few weeks ago, died in the Hospital at Washington on Monday. His remains were brought home for interment. The funeral took place at Bendersville on Wednesday. His brother, H. C. Elden of Co. K, Pa. Reserves, was taken prisoner in the last battle in which the Reserves participated, and just the day before the Reserves started for home.

☞The following members of Capt. Hunter's cavalry company were captured during the fight at New Market, on the 14th of May:

Corp. Theodore McAlister, near Gettysburg; Augustus McFarland, Hanover; Geo. Spangler, Heidlersburg; Wm. A. Crouse, J. H. Gelwicks, and Frank Gibbs, Emmitsburg; Charles Currens, Taneytown.

Mr. Crouse, we understand, was mortally wounded. Part of the company is on duty in Western Virginia, while another portion is at Camp Stoneman, near Washington.

☞A telegram from Colonel Boyd, commanding the 21st Pa. Cavalry, dated at Yorktown, announces that he has been wounded and that about forty of the 21st had been killed and wounded. In what engagement this occurred we are unable to say, as we have had no intelligence of the whereabouts of the regiment since they left Washington.

☞Dr. Gordon Winslow, inspector of Sanitary Commission, fell overboard from the Steamer Ripley coming up from the White House on Tuesday and was drowned. He had in charge the body of his son, Col. Winslow, who was killed in one of the late fights. The Doctor was well known to many of our citizens, having been here after the battle of Gettysburg.

☞The members of the late 165th Regiment from this county, will regret to learn that Colonel Drake, of the 112th New York, who commanded Foster's Brigade, with which the 165th was connected, was mortally wounded in the abdomen, and that Col. McConnic, of the 169th N. Y., of same Brigade, was killed in the battle of Coal Harbor a few days ago. Col. Drake's Adjutant was also killed.

☞Drafted men in Adams county will be required to report for examination in Gettysburg from the 13th to the 17th of June, inclusive. Those who fail to appear on those days will lose the benefit of an examination near home, and will be obliged to appear afterwards at Chambersburg. The examinations will be held in the Court House. The Board will go into session each morning at 7 o'clock, and men are requested to be there promptly at that time or as soon thereafter as possible.—Drafted men should bring their notice of draft with them.

☞Pursuant to the call of the Burgess, the citizens of Gettysburg assembled in the Court House on Tuesday evening, to initiate arrangements for a proper celebration of the coming Fourth of July. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. Charles Horner as Chairman, and John T. McIlhenny as Secretary.

Col. C. H. Buehler offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July and the Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in an appropriate manner.

The following committee was appointed:—Col. C. H. Buehler, David Wills, Dr. H. S. Huber, Charles Tyson, John T. McIlhenny, Joel B. Danner, J. L. Schick and Charles Ziegler.

On motion of D. A. Buehler, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a proper reception of the Penna. Reserves.

The following persons were appointed the Committee:—Col. C. H. Buehler, Emanuel Bushman and John T. McIlhenny.

NO BOUNTY TO PARENTS AND RELATIVES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS WHO WERE IN NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.—We understand that the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, at Washington, has decided that the parents and relatives of soldiers who died, or were killed in the nine months' service, are not entitled to the bounty promised by the act of July 14, 1862, as has been the understanding heretofore. We have not seen the decision or the reasons for it, but it seems to us that if the law does not allow it to be paid one ought to be passed that would give it to them.

But Congress seems to be too busily engaged in establishing a "Freedman's Bureau," and providing other means for the support and maintenance of the negro, to find time to do justice to the parents, widows and orphans of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives for their country's cause, in the nine months' service. —*Shippensburg Sentinel.*

☞Attention is directed to the sale of R. F. Shorb & Co., advertised in another column.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.—The Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich will be installed Pastor of the Ger. Ref. Congregation of this place, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. J. O. Miller, of York, will preach the Installation Sermon.

COMMUTATION—SUBSTITUTES.—We republish the following provisions of the Enrollment bill passed by Congress, last winter, for the information of those who have just been drafted:

Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. But in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuring of a substitute extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provisions of this section.

☞Provost Marshal General Fry has addressed the following letter to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Md.:

Sir—In reply to your inquiry as to length of time to which the payment of commutation money exempts a man from liability to service, I have the honor to state that the language of the law seems to me to make the subject plain. The law says: "If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provisions of the Act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such persons from draft in filling that quota." If it should be necessary to make several drawings of names in order to fill "that quota"—that is to say, the quota already assigned—the person paying commutation money will be exempt on account of such payment from all the drawings to fill "that quota" made subsequent to the one in which he was drawn, and for which he paid the commutation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The army committee at Gettysburg acknowledge the receipt of the following hospital stores, for the month ending June 1st, viz:

From the Presbyterian and M. E. Sabbath Schools, 1 box containing 100 house wives, Samuel Bushman, 1 picture frame and shells; Gettysburg Ladies' Aid, 4 boxes containing pillows, handkerchiefs, towels, shirts, bandages, slippers, stockings, fruit, jelly, wine and other articles, valued at $189; G. R. Sabbath School, 27 house-wives; Miss M. Thompson's School, 12 house-wives; young ladies of Mrs. Eyster's Female Seminary, 2 boxes containing 120 pillows, 5 gowns, 100 rolls bandages and lint; Gettysburg Ladies' Aid, 3 boxes containing assorted hospital stores, valued at $241.15.

Cash contributions. David G. Myers, $15.00; M. L. Stover $10 00; Mrs. E. Agnew, $35.00; M. Dermeee, 25 cts; John Rupp, $5.00; Miss H. McCreary, $5 00; M. E. Church coll., $8.00; G. R. Church, coll., $7 85; Presbyterian Church, coll, $34 80. Total $140 90.

R. G. MCCREARY, President.

☞William Sweeny, of Co B, 138th Regiment, and David Myers, of Co. F, 87th regiment, both from this place, have been heard from. They were taken prisoners in the battle of the Wilderness, and are now in the hands of the rebels. Sweeny is at Gordonsville.

☞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. may 28tf

☞We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Davidson, of Cincinnati, in this paper. He is fast establishing his reputation for sending out from his establishment an article that will not accomplish all that is claimed for it. The public may rely on any thing which bears his name as being all right.

☞The attention of Agents is invited to adv. of Weir & Co., 43d S. Third St., Philadelphia, in this issue.

☞The *Compiler* will be furnished from this time until after the Presidential Election at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, cash in advance.

☞A Republican exchange says the politicians are trying to defeat the people.—That is true, the officers, contractors, plunderers, and all the vast hordes of paid pimps and lickspittles who feed upon the treasury of the people, are trying to listen Lincoln on them for another four years.—The people, however, who love liberty and have to pay the money that is thus squandered, prefer a wise and Constitutional administration.

Frightful Railroad Accident.—On the 30th ult., a party of young men and women who had been attending a circus in Sunbury, Pa., started home on a hand car on the Northern Central Railway. The hand car was in charge of a track master, and with him were Horatio Seesholtz, Wm. Persing, Abraham Zimmerman and John Hopper, Olivia J. Hetrich, Louisa Fiester and Susan Hollenbach, all residing from three to five miles below Sunbury. While crossing the creek bridge, about a mile below town, the hand-car was struck by the express train south, and was crushed. Misses Fiester and Hetrich were thrown into the creek, and their bodies were found the next morning. Miss Hollenbach was so seriously injured that her recovery is considered doubtful. The men were all injured, but not seriously.

The Steamer Berkshire Destroyed by Fire—Forty Lives Lost.—Rondout, N. Y., June 9.—The steamer Berkshire, running between Hudson and New York, and belonging to the Hudson steamboat company, was destroyed by fire last night at Esops Island, eight miles below that place. She was going down to New York. The fire originated from an explosion of a lamp in the oil room. The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained, but it is thought that at least forty persons perished, most of them being burned to death in their state rooms.

The Pope on American Affairs.—The following paragraph appears in a letter from Rome to the London *Herald*: "The pope has sent a large sum for the relief of the wounded soldiers in America, to be equally divided between the Federal and Confederate hospitals. It is probable that Governor Wise, of Virginia, may shortly arrive here, on a mission from Jefferson Davis to the Holy See, the Pope being most desirous to effect, if possible, some settlement of the question through the Bishops of the dissentient States."

☞They have a sword contest at the St. Louis Sanitary Fair. At first there were no votes for McClellan, but his friends, indignant because his