



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1864.

Democratic National Convention—Proposed Postponement.—Albany, N. Y., June 11.—The National Democratic Committee is understood to be considering the postponement of the Chicago Convention, and will decide before the 20th inst.

No. Enthusiasm.—The Abolition papers are trying hard to raise a general shout of approval over the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson, as Baltimore, but thus far they have signally failed in accomplishing anything beyond a very faint squeak. It would, gentlemen, Old Abe's presidential days are numbered.

One of the Effects.—It is rather significant that the day following the re-nomination of Lincoln for President, gold went up to 199, in New York. This is the highest point of premium it ever reached in that market, and may be taken as an evidence of the distrust the moneyed men of the country have in the present administration.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, for the universal abolition of slavery in the United States, failed in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, for the want of the requisite two-thirds. The Abolitionists wanted it passed so as to have the sanction of law for urging a war for the freedom of the negro—not caring about the union of the States.

John P. Hale has been thrown overboard by the Republicans of New Hampshire. Aaron H. Cragin, of the same party, of course, has been elected to the United States Senate in his place.

The Philadelphia Ledger, in an able and well digested article, opposes the repeal of the 3300 clause of the conscription law, as unjust and calculated to lead to injurious results.

The Emperor Maximilian has arrived in Mexico. Santa Anna is to be Field Marshal of the Empire.

It is stated upon good authority that the colored division of the Ninth Army Corps has not been with the Army of the Potomac since it left the Wilderness. What has become of the dusky warriors? Have they skeddaddled, or been sent to some other field of operations, where their precious lives will not be in such imminent peril? Can anybody throw any light upon this dark subject?

No Worth Much.—The colored soldiers at Fort Hudson are found to be so lazy, so careless, so unreliable, and so expensive, that they talk of disbanding the regiments and substituting white ones. These statements, too, emanate from sources which have hitherto been uniformly in favor of colored troops, and are therefore worthy of confidence.

The President of one of the Loyal Leagues in New Jersey liable to military duty, and as such drafted under the law of Congress, fled from town soon after he was drafted. He is now supposed to be in Canada.

The Cincinnati Commercial, an Abolition sheet, calls the Fremont men "long haired radicals." Then we suppose the Lincolnites must be the kinky-haired radicals. The hair of the long-haired radicals is parted in the middle, and the hair of the kinky-haired radicals curls so tight that it cannot be parted at all.

The New Nation, the leading organ of the Fremonters, declares that "if instead of making loyalty consist in issuing falsehoods to be sworn to under penalty of being called a Copperhead or a traitor, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth had been told, and had it been calmly discussed before giving it credence, we would not now be where we are; we would have reliable generals and real victories, while, as it is, we have nothing of the sort—our sacrifices are the only reality."

It is fortunate for the Nation that it is not a Democratic journal.

"Life-Long Democrats."—In a speech in New York city the other night Chauncey Burr said:

"Daniel S. Dickinson, Lyman Tremain, John W. Forney, &c., are in the habit of calling themselves 'life-long Democrats,' just as Judas Iscariot might have boasted about with his thirty pieces of silver in his pocket, calling himself a disciple of the Lord Jesus."

Gen. Banks has been making speeches in New Orleans. Fremont thinks, and so do we, "An officer who can't fight better than Banks does, isn't entitled to talk." His shoulders disgrace the stars they wear.

It is difficult to see any necessity for assailing our own commanders which is so urgent that it cannot wait for the facts.—Abolition paper.

It is impossible to see the necessity for doing as was done to General McClellan—getting the facts and then assailing him in direct defiance of them.

A Remarkable Case.—The most remarkable case of gubnah wound we ever heard of is that a soldier wounded at Resaca, brought to Marietta on Wednesday, and now in the hospital at that place. Two bullets passed through his head, making four holes, at which the brains were coming out, and, astonishing to tell, he was perfectly conscious and conversed intelligently concerning his situation, and was anxious to know the doctor's opinion of his case. He was alive about thirty-six hours after the wound was inflicted, and may be yet, as we have not heard of his death.

John J. Schell, of the 87th P. V., wounded in the arm in one of the recent fights, is now at his home, in York. The regiment is under command of Lieut. Col. J. A. Stable.

POLITICS IN RELIGION.

Amongst the most mischievous of the many irregular influences which inaugurated the civil war now raging in the country, and have since exasperated to diabolical hatred and inhuman thirst for blood thousands of otherwise well-meaning men, and even inflamed to fury many of the gentler sex, is the prostitution of the pulpit to partisan purposes and the degradation of clerical men from their former position of usefulness to that of blatant advocates of destruction. It is amazing, as a contemporary very justly remarks, that the professed followers of the Prince of Peace should have become the bold and unblinking champions of bloody war—and, worst of all, fraternal war amongst brethren of the same family. Two New England preachers, some of whom are avowed infidels, and many of whom deride what they denounce as the superstitions of social order, should have given way to the selfish interests of the shoddy manufacturer, who are great gainers by the war, and should have advocated their cause as against peace, unity and humanity, is not surprising—but that others, natives of the middle and conservative States, should evince the same blood-thirsty disposition, is passing strange indeed!

Amidst this general and insane defection from the teachings of Christ and his Apostles, we are gratified to know that the Protestant Episcopal Church remains true to her sacred mission and refuses to allow her record to be stained by fanaticism. On Thursday week the Church Convention for Pennsylvania met in Pittsburgh, when and where a black sheep of the sacerdotal flock, one Dr. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, introduced a series of slang resolutions, such as are common in these days, about loyalty, slavery and the war. They were vigorously opposed by the venerable Judge Shaler, of Pittsburgh, and others, and finally defeated.

In the course of the discussion, Judge Shaler said: "He had grown grey in the service of the Episcopal church, but old and experienced as he was, he had never before witnessed an issue of this kind among its members. That church had always borne an peculiar character, and it had never yet suffered political questions to tarnish her brightness or invade her sanctity. He had always recognized Jesus Christ as the head of the church, and was willing to recognize no other. The Convention had been called together for the purpose of discussing the church, and he hoped they would leave it to other churches to attend to politics. He recognized the church as a place where men of all political sentiments could meet together in common Christian communion. There should be no unwholesome schisms introduced within the walls of this sacred edifice. Men should not convert the church into a political pandemonium for the purpose of political demonstrations. Oh, that the resolutions had never been brought before the Convention! It would have been well had they been tabled at once. He had lived a long life, he had lost the sight with which God had once blessed him and he was otherwise feeble. He had outlived the constitution of his country, and it was already found that they way into an abolition press, to give them, if possible, a more partisan character. What do these resolutions amount to? They seek to put down slavery and they support an Administration that is sinking the country in irretrievable ruin, and which has disregarded the Constitution. The resolutions are at variance with all precedent in the church. They are blasphemous, and are well calculated to drive that Holy Spirit, which we every day invoke, from among us. What a sin would it be to think that the destruction of life and property, cities and towns! These resolutions assert that slavery is the cause of the war. This was not true. It was the Abolitionists who were the cause of the war. Since 1810 they have been in their endeavors to subvert the South, and the manufacturing interests of New England that caused the war. He felt in his element speaking on this question, as he had always been a politician, and his this Ecclesiastical Body had become a political convention, he felt perfectly at home. He hoped, however, that for the sake of the church they would reconsider their action, and attend to church matters alone. If we are to keep the church pure, we must strike off this political fungus."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The resolution of the Lincoln Convention affirming the Monroe doctrine, and at the same time approving the course of the Administration, is a piece of sublime impudence. When we consider, says the Patriot & Union, that the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote, approved the Monroe doctrine, and that Mr. Secretary Seward subsequently apologized to the French Emperor, and assured him that the Administration would in no wise be affected thereby, what are we to think of a body of men who, knowing the facts, approved in one sentence the doctrine and the repudiation of it? It was an act unworthy of any body of honest, sensible men, but we grant perfectly consistent with the character and policy of the men who passed it. We do not believe the people can be deceived by such a palpable effort at fraud and deception. The Administration is opposed to the Monroe doctrine, and in favor of subverting the Mexican republic by French bayonets, as is proven by all its acts since the incipency of the French invasion. It has truckled in every instance to the nation over which it rules—it has made us a by-word and a reproach among the nations of the earth by its folly, its weakness and its impotencies, and it is too late in the day to wipe out the reproach in the eyes of the people by a deceptive resolution passed by a convention composed mainly of delegates bought by official favor and packed for a particular purpose.

On the last day of their three years, the 30th of May, the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves had a severe engagement with the division of the rebel General Early, near Mechanicsville, and though the enemy greatly outnumbered them, the invincible Reserves repulsed them with great loss.—The division left Harrisburg at least fifteen thousand strong, but returned numbering scarcely two thousand. They have shared the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, and been in all its engagements, generally occupying the most dangerous positions.—General Crawford, in his farewell order to the Reserves, warmly congratulated them upon their good behaviour and gallantry while in the service.

Mr. Seward's craven apology to the French Emperor for the action of our National House of Representatives in relation to Mexico, is a humiliation that every honorable citizen must deeply feel, and an insult to the popular branch of Congress which that body should promptly rebuke if it would retain the respect of its constituents.

Destroy the caterpillars.

PLAIN TALK FROM A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

The following is from the Telegraph, a new Administration paper lately established in Philadelphia: "There was no period during the Rebellion when it could not have been effectually put down, if the required force had been employed and risked. We have wasted time, blood, and treasure in so complicated a work which, with less than half the actual expenditure, might have ended long ago, if it had been applied with the directness and concentration of truth, as is events not suspending fully at least, that an adequate number of men had been called out in the first instance, and placed in charge of a General entirely qualified to lead them, the rebellion might have been crushed in its inception. But we have been, till lately, trifling with the rebels."

This is precisely our opinion. If the Administration had cordially sustained General McClellan during the Peninsular campaign, when he was within five miles of the rebel capital, and the city was panic-stricken, it would have been long since in our possession; but that gallant and accomplished soldier, who served the President and his Secretary of War reinforcements, and they turned a deaf ear to him, and he was compelled with bitter disappointment, to withdraw from his advantageous position and abandon the contest. And why was he not supported? The reason is manifest and known to everybody. In the first place, Lincoln, Stanton, and Halleck, all political aspirants, apprehended that the capture of Richmond would render Gen. McClellan a rival too formidable to be set aside or defeated, and therefore with that cold-blooded selfishness characteristic of mere politicians, they left him and his brave army, an army whose brilliant exploits and chivalrous daring will live in history forever, to their fate. And in the second place the Abolitionists were determined that the rebellion should not be suppressed until their cherished idea of emancipation and elevation of the negro race, socially and politically, to a position of equality with that of the white man, should be carried to its ultimate result, and so the war has been prolonged until millions have been expended to the enrichment of contractors, office holders, and Administration favorites generally, and blood and tears have saturated the earth until the nation is crushed beneath the weight of its great sorrow. Had Gen. Grant commanded the Peninsular army he would like McClellan have been abandoned; he is sustained now because Lincoln and his friends have discovered that an indignant people will no longer tolerate trifling. No, no, the Administration dare not refuse support to General Grant, nor will its promptness now prolong its political existence for another term of four years.

THE FREMONT MOVEMENT.

The New York World, speaking of the nomination of the Cleveland Convention, has the following remarks: "We make no pretension to the gift of prophecy, and must speak with caution.—What is certain is, that this ticket is not put in the field to be withdrawn. It will go through the campaign with indomitable spirit. It has a strong hold upon the sympathies of the most ardent, courageous, and vigorous portion of the Republican party. It carries no dead weight; it is not burdened with the odium of Mr. Lincoln's unpopular and disgraceful measures. It has strength enough to hold its own, and to scale against Mr. Lincoln in at least seven of the States, and it must gain constantly. All who support it at all, will support it with vigor and enthusiasm; the opposition to it will be lame and feeble. The Republican ticket will hold upon the people, and a popular idol, who has contributed more than any other man to the growth of their party, who has been its candidate for the Presidency, and has been conspicuous above all others for strict fidelity to principle.—Besides, events may occur during the summer which will deprive Mr. Lincoln of all influence except that of question-begging kind which results from winking the executive patronage."

Another Life-Long Democrat.—The daily papers announce that Kolm, the wealthy New York merchant, was convicted of defrauding the Government, and has been sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary at Sing Sing. His case is one like thousands of others where men have been led in their boots by "loyalty," and shrill in crying "Copperhead," the better to cover their rascally designs. He was an active supporter of the Administration, the boon companion of Loyal Leaguers. Only a night or two before his arrest he gave a dinner at Delunco's to a large party of these very loyal and patriotic persons, and since it would pass the limits of journalistic propriety for us to name the men whom his hospitality gathered on that festive occasion, we can only request our readers to look over their newspaper files and pick out about a score of the most eminent names in Republican law, literature, loyalty and shoddy, the holders of the most profane contracts, the bank cashiers most devoted to Secretary Chase and his paper policy, the pillars of the Loyal Leagues, and they will have hit upon two-thirds of this convicted scoundrel's guests."

Disgraced with the Service.—Erasmus D. Keyes and Andrew Porter, recently mustered out of the volunteer service as brigadier generals to make room for political favorites, have resigned their respective positions of colonel of the 11th and 14th infantry, regular army, disgusted with a military service which is run on a political basis.—Both were old and well tried officers, who had served their country faithfully.

Counterfeit Postal Currency.—Our exchanges are complaining that a new style of counterfeit postal currency is in circulation. It appears to make but little difference how much of the spurious stuff is put afloat, as very few go to the trouble of choosing between the good and bad. All of it soon becomes so dirty and greasy as to defy scrutiny. The currency is a nuisance.

Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in his speech in Congress, thus eulogized American citizens of African descent: "Mr. Speaker, the men of this era of whom the poet will sing in highest strains, the men whom the orator will most eulogize, the men in the grand civil war of old time the historian will write his most glowing panegyrics, are the negro soldiers of the loyal army."

The white man must stand back hereafter when the merit of this war is discussed. He is a decided failure.

Major General Banks has gained a great victory. He has suppressed both the New Orleans Enquirer and the Courier Francoist. Let freedom rejoice!

OUR GENERALS.

Congress has passed an act mustering out of service all general officers not employed in active duty at a given date. This will give Lincoln an opportunity to muster-out McClellan. Fremont has resigned, leaving Dix as senior Major General and Butler second. To escape the effect of this law, we note that Carl Schurz, a Major General, is just detailed as commander at a convalescent camp, heretofore under charge of a captain, and one of the most inferior positions in the army. General Francis Sigel is detailed to superintend the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, without any army; and he has Major General Julius Stuebel (or Stuehl) to assist him in his arduous duties. Major General John A. Dix is superintending the "War Democracy" in New York, and Major General George Cadwallader is superintending all the "fine feeds and fun" that is now going on in Philadelphia. A Major General is at Memphis, the strategic point of New Orleans, and others scattered over the country from Maine to California, literally without employment. But all these generals are Lincoln's friends. Those who are not will be sure to come under the operations of this tyrannical mustering out act. In the meanwhile, every one of them except the former, are not soldiers bred, but are controlled by an expensive adorning, known as the "staff"—an ornament so expensive that "shoddy" rolls up its eyes in fine horror, whilst counting the cost.—Patriot & Union.

Mr. Lincoln has been re-nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and the effect which that nomination is likely to produce begins to be apparent. As the New York Herald remarks, "already it has frightened the great majority of the republican papers; and the more earnest these journals are in support of the principles of their party the greater is their fear at the prospect that the success of those principles is to be ventured once more with Mr. Lincoln. So wide-spread is this hesitancy and sense of danger that it pervades all that portion of the republican party not directly under the influence of his offices, and it is not at all improbable that the whole rank and file of the party will yet break into a sudden panic, in spite of all that the office-holders and contractors can do to keep it in line. Mr. Lincoln's nomination sent gold up to within a hair's-breadth of one hundred per cent, simply because it tells the people with awful plainness that there is an organized and apparently powerful party which desires to keep the country for four years more in its present condition; is opposed to amendment, or to such a change for amendment as a change in the Executive might give, and favors the continuance of that series of criminal blunders which has already brought the country to the verge of ruin."

From the Standard.

In view of the election on Monday next of President and Managers of "Ever Green Cemetery" and the fact that the Union Stock-holders whether they intend to apply the revenue derived from the sale of lots during the past ten years since its incorporation, to the liquidation of the debt of the cemetery, or whether they prefer to invest it in the purchase of lots, it is deemed desirable to issue a notice to the lot-holders, (who are entitled to its management) having a voice in the direction of its affairs. I submit these inquiries to the lot-holders, and ask them to do they purpose to apply the receipts from the sale of lots, to the liquidation of the debt of the cemetery, (who are entitled to its management) having a voice in the direction of its affairs. I submit these inquiries to the lot-holders, and ask them to do they purpose to apply the receipts from the sale of lots, to the liquidation of the debt of the cemetery, (who are entitled to its management) having a voice in the direction of its affairs.

THE WAR NEWS.

GRANT AGAIN CHANGES BASE. The Age of Thursday says: General Grant has successfully made his movement across the Peninsula to the James River. He has crossed the James, joined General Butler at Bermuda Hundred, and will now advance against Richmond from the south.

On Tuesday morning the army began crossing to the south bank of the James at Fort Powhatan and Wilcox Landing, and General Smith's troops passed up the James on the transports. By Tuesday night Smith's men had all landed at Bermuda Hundred, which is fifteen miles above Fort Powhatan and below it, also began to march up the river bank towards City Point. There was no contest during the various marches—nothing but some slight cavalry skirmishes. Our latest intelligence from General Grant is that on the afternoon of Tuesday, his army was then approaching Bermuda Hundred, where it would join Butler. The Confederates, from their inability and neglect to attack, no doubt surprised through Richmond, and towards Petersburg, and above it, was discouraged. Grant is now sixteen miles from Richmond. The road to Washington is left undefended.

The defeat of Gen. Sturgis by the rebels in Western Tennessee is confirmed. On June 1st he started from Memphis across the country for Chattanooga, with eight thousand men and sixteen cannons. When about half way across, and just as he had arrived at the railroad crossing north from Memphis, he was attacked and defeated by him, with great loss, capturing many prisoners and all the cannon but four. Sturgis turned back toward Memphis, and at last arrived about forty miles from the town. The cause of his defeat was a surprise attack, exclusively of General Sherman's long march into the enemy's country are now apparent. Wheeler, with the Confederate cavalry, has attacked the railroad near Chattanooga, and has blown up a train with a torpedo. Shortly afterwards he took possession of the road south of Resaca, cut the track and telegraph wires, and captured several car loads of grain. He subsequently abandoned the road, and retreated toward Nashville. Sherman is in his old position north of Marietta. Nothing of importance has occurred there.

A dispatch announces that Lee was moving to the south side of the James River, and that the Union forces, and another that there had been fighting on Wednesday morning, in the direction of Petersburg, but that the result had not transpired when the steamer left. Grant and Butler had been in consultation during Tuesday.

LATER.

The Sun of Saturday says: A number of dispatches have been received by the Secretary of War from City Point and other places on the James river, from which it appears that on Wednesday morning an attempt was made on the works in front of Petersburg by Gen. Smith, about 7 P. M. He had succeeded in carrying the principal line of the enemy's works, which was two miles from the city. Thirteen cannon, several car loads of arms, and three to four hundred prisoners were captured. Gen. Lee moved General Smith on Thursday morning, when heavy firing was heard in that direction, but no reports were received of it. A portion of Gen. Lee's army reported as having been at Petersburg on Thursday, and reports to be making arrangements to hold the west side of the Appomattox, and not the city, as it lies directly under the guns of the Federal army. A dispatch from Jamestown says it was reported that Petersburg was in possession of the Federal troops.

The Richmond Whig contains a dispatch from General Lee, (which Secretary Stanton pronounces a doubtful story,) stating that Gen. Sheridan had been routed in an engagement with the army of Lee and Hampton, losing five hundred prisoners and leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

Gen. C. F. Vallandigham Again in Ohio. General Vallandigham, who left the city on Monday, arrived at Hamilton, Ohio, this morning, and made a speech in the public square, after which he left for Dayton. A good deal of excitement occurred at Hamilton during his stay there.

Gen. C. F. Vallandigham, the "Fratricide," arrived here today, to be mustered out of service. A grand reception was given them.

SPEECH OF VALLANDIGHAM. CINCINNATI, June 15.—Mr. Vallandigham made his appearance at the Pennsylvania Convention, held at Hamilton, Ohio, today, to the apparent surprise of a large portion of the assemblage. He was received with great enthusiasm.

He spoke briefly from a written document, narrating his arrest and defending his actions, and then, in answer to the President that he was arrested because he labored with some effect to prevent the raising of troops and encouraged desertions from the army, or had disrespected or failed to counsel obedience to lawful authority, he respectfully (and with great aplomb) offered to every speech he had made and to the record of the military commission by the trial and sentence of which he was banished. "The sole offense," he said, "which I maintain to my charge consisted in my criticism of the policy of the Administration addressed to an open political meeting of my fellow citizens. For more than one year no public man has been arrested, no newspaper has been suppressed within the State, for the expression of opinion, which hundreds in public assemblies and the press, with violence, and violence in which I have never indulged, have criticized and condemned the acts and policies of the Administration and denounced the war. All proceedings under it were null and void. 'The time has arrived,' he continued, 'when it becomes me as a citizen of Ohio, and of the United States, to demand, and by my own act, vindicate the rights, liberties and privileges which I regard as forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been deprived.' He reiterated his right to criticize the acts of the Administration, and cautioned his political friends to abstain from acts of violence on his account, although he declared none to shrink from any responsibility, however irregular, if forced upon them.

Mr. Vallandigham was accompanied to the depot by an enthusiastic crowd, and arrived at Dayton on Friday, where it is understood he will make a speech. The Convention elected Mr. Vallandigham a delegate to the Chicago Convention.

The despatch announcing the arrival of Vallandigham in Ohio was received with great cheering. A resolution was adopted, urging Illinois to stand by Ohio in protecting him.

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The peach crop in New Jersey promises to be very large.

TOWN & COUNTY.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.—The election of officers of Ever Green Cemetery is advertised to take place, at McCaughy's Hall, to-day, between 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. In another column will be found two communications, demanding that the Cemetery pass into the hands of the lot-holders. There is every reason that this should be done—more that it should not.

The stock-holders are few—the lot-holders have become many—and we do not suppose that, with an exception or two, the former would hesitate to yield to the latter that control which it was originally contemplated should be accorded them at an early period in the Cemetery's existence. Certainly they should not. As yet, we do not. Indeed, we areglad the movement for a change has been inaugurated. Justice to the lot-holders demands it—the proper care of the grounds and the better management of the finances demand it.

D. McCaughy, the President, years ago, "gobbled up" and has ever since held the position of Treasurer, (notwithstanding the annual election of J. B. Danner to that office,) receives all the monies coming in from the sale of lots, &c., and pays out (after he has sufficiently worried creditors with delays) on his own orders. Not only have those beautiful grounds suffered by neglect, but the credit of the Cemetery company has been seriously impaired by the homeless mismanagement of its financial affairs—in plainer terms, by McCaughy's having charge of the funds.

The house originally built for the purpose of the grievances complained of. As one of them, we have to say to the stockholders that we are tired of having the complaints of our citizens daily wrung in our ears—all growing out of the fact that one person has his own ends or interests to subserve by keeping control where it is. We have felt too deep an interest in the Cemetery, (and can claim some little credit for the manner in which we for years manifested it,) to be willing now to allow it to languish for any such selfish purpose. Let us be just to the public, and we shall be just to ourselves.

We understand that the election for permanent officers of the "Gettysburg, Battlefield Memorial Association" was held in this place on Monday week. The following persons were chosen:

President—Joseph R. Ingersoll. Vice-presidents—Henry C. Carey and Edmund A. Souders; Philip David A. Stewart and Wm. M. Marsh of Pittsburgh; A. O. Heister, of Harrisburg; H. W. McMaster, of Philadelphia; and Rev. Dr. H. L. Bengler, of St. George's Church, Gettysburg. J. B. Danner, R. G. McCaughy, J. F. Fehsebeck and Geo. Arnold, of Gettysburg. The Board has organized by the election of Rev. Dr. H. L. Bengler as Vice-President, D. Carson Treasurer, and D. McCaughy Secretary.

There were, it is said, only some half dozen persons at the election. McCaughy is too heavy a weight for any enterprise to carry in these parts, but he ever so deserving.

RETURN OF THE RESERVES.—The Pennsylvania Reserves, their three years having expired, have returned home. No. 6 of the 18th Regiment was raised in this town, and county. At the close of their military term, last week, the company numbered but 20 men, the rest having either been killed or discharged, or re-enlisted. On Wednesday about a dozen of them reached Gettysburg in the noon train, and another equal in the evening, when the formal reception took place. The bells were rung, the flags run up, and the citizens, Old Fellows and Students of Pa. College, headed by martial music, formed a procession, and escorted the returned braves through the principal streets, and then to the Public Square, where a reception speech was made by Rev. Mr. Conser. Capt. Munnigh responded in a brief but happy speech. After the speeches a handsome collation was served up to them by the ladies of town, in Shickel & Butler's Hall.

THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—We have now more definite information concerning the 21st Pa. Cavalry. After reaching Washington, they were discharged, changed into infantry, and at once sent to Grant's army. On Thursday, the 2d inst., they were at Bethesda Church, in close proximity to the enemy, and engaged in throwing up entrenchments. While at this work the enemy kept up an almost constant fire upon them. On Friday the brigade moved on the enemy's works, and the regiment was engaged in the last part of the fight, the contest only closing with night. Among the wounded was Col. Boyd, a ball striking him on the side of the neck, near the shoulder. He has since been removed to Chambersburg, and is not expected to recover.

The following list, taken from a letter from Mr. Hart, a member of Capt. Mickle's company, embraces the killed and wounded from this county:

Killed—Wm. Mickle and Henry Beiter. Wounded—John Shriver, Charles Prosser, Geo. W. Conrad, Geo. Plank, Wm. Toot, and Levi Hart.

The Board of Enrollment, composed of Capt. George Eyster as President, John Culp as Commodore, and Dr. S. G. Lane as Surgeon—was in session in the Court-house, in this place, nearly all of last week, examining drafted men. We understand that very few soldiers were realized. A small number of the drafted were exempt on account of physical disabilities, whilst nearly all the balance paid \$300 commutation, which Mr. Scull, the collector of the district, was here to receive.

The Board only drafted for the quota, and for every man exempted there will be another one drawn—which, we are informed, will take place at an early day.

A History of the Pennsylvania Reserves is about being published by Elias Barr & Co., Lancaster, Pa. This work promises to be of much interest—containing, as it will, the names of all the officers and privates of the corps—their promotions, casualties and discharges,—also minute descriptions of all the battles, skirmishes, marches and expeditions in which they took part—all derived from official and authentic sources. See circular in another column.

ANOTHER WARNING.—Adam Tawney, Jr. of Fairfield, this county, met with a serious accident a few days ago. He was engaged in opening a shell, when it exploded, some of the fragments striking him in the feet, and probably crippling him for life.

We understand that the young ladies of Mrs. Eyster's School have filed and had forwarded to the Philadelphia Fair 43 wicker baskets, done up in the most handsome style. In addition to this a few weeks ago they handed over to the agent of the Christian Commission 2 boxes containing 120 pillows, 5 gowns and 10 rolls of bandage and lint.

Mr. Philip Redding of Cumberland township, made us the recipient, the other day, of several most beautiful letters—tender and delicious. Many thanks to him and his good lady, who can't be beat at gardening.

THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The Commissioners of the States having died buried in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, and composing the Board of Managers of the Cemetery, met in this place on Friday last, June 10th. There was a very full attendance, all of the members being present except three. The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board, to invite designs for a Monument, made a report and laid before the Board fifteen designs, furnished by eminent artists from different parts of the United States. The Board finally adopted the design furnished by Mr. James G. Batterson, of Hartford, Connecticut. He is the architect whose design for a monument to the Volunteers of Pennsylvania, who fell in Mexico, was adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania some years ago, and a conditional contract made for its construction, but which afterwards failed for want of an appropriation. He is also the designer and architect of the "Worth Monument" in New York city.

Some of the principal features and combinations which were used in the design for the monument to the Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell in Mexico, are incorporated in the design adopted for the Soldiers' National Cemetery. The material proposed to be used is the white granite. Around the base of the monument are four steps representing, severally, war, history, peace and plenty. The column is surmounted with a statue representing the Genius of Liberty, holding in one hand the laurel wreath, and in the other the American flag. The whole height will be sixty-five feet. We think the design very fine and appropriate, but are not sufficiently well acquainted with such works of art to give a description of the different parts of it. It will be lithographed shortly, and the public will have the opportunity of seeing the design.

There was other business transacted, but of minor importance.

The work of enclosing the Cemetery has been going on for several weeks, and it is expected that the whole grounds will be enclosed this summer, and the grave-stones all put in place.—Solid.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg, on the 7th inst., to make arrangements for a proper celebration of the Fourth of July, and the First Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, met at the office of David Wild, Esq., on the evening of the 11th inst., and organized by appointing Col. C. H. Bucher, Chairman, and Chas. J. Tyson, Secretary.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted: Resolved, That invitations be extended through the papers of the county to the charitable, benevolent and industrial Associations and the public generally, to join in the celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, on the Fourth of July, and that a special committee be appointed to have charge of the arrangements to be observed on that day. Resolved, That an invitation be given to Rev. J. B. Wagner to deliver an oration on the occasion.

In motion, the following committee was appointed to prepare music—John T. McMillen, Charles Zieglar and Charles J. Tyson. In motion, the following committee was appointed to secure pecuniary aid: J. B. Danner, and H. S. Huber. On motion the following committee was appointed to be present and receive: J. B. Danner, and H. S. Huber. Meeting adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock of the Chairman.

CHARLES J. TYSON, Secy.

HORSE THIEVES ABOUT.—On Monday night a attempt was made to steal some horses belonging to Mr. Joseph Colburn, of Hanantown township, from the field where they were in pasture. The thieves were discovered while in the act by Mr. Colburn's son, who fired upon the rascals several times with a revolver. They (the thieves) fired back, one of the balls passing through the neck of young Colburn's cow. The thieves, two in number, although firing steadily, wounded no horses, were obliged to abandon their work, and fled to some place near by.

Those persons whose names are dropped from our subscription list from time to time, please let us hear from you, so we can be sure as we can afford to trust them. Advertising and job work generally should be paid for at the time the work is done. We must pay cash, generally in advance, for every thing, and it is impossible, therefore for us to do otherwise than demand ready pay for our work.

Installation services in the German Reformed Church on Wednesday morning next.—Rev. J. O. Miller, of York, to preach the sermon.

Mr. C. A. L. Davidson and A. H. Colford, M. C., have placed us under obligations for continued favors.

James H. Marshall, Esq., member of the Legislature, has presented with a copy of the Impartial General Law passed at the last session. He will please accept our thanks for the acceptable favor.

Thomas E. Riechart, of Fairfield, Adams county, has been appointed to a Clerkship in the office of Capt. James Brig. Quartermaster, at Washington, and David R. Shields, of Gettysburg, a Clerk in the Quarter Master General's office, War Department, Washington.

Our soldiers seem to have found out the remedy most valuable to them, judging from the large demand for "Dixon's Blackberry Compound," and great is the number of certificates of cures of Dysentery and Diarrhoea, which Mr. Davidson has received from them. It cures both old and new cases.

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 to the Bank. mar 24th

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

In the United States Senate, on Thursday week, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution, declaring that, as three years of civil war, involving an enormous expenditure of blood and treasure, have proven that war was not a proper remedy for our national troubles, the President of the United States be authorized to propose a cessation of arms and an amnesty to the authorities of the Confederate States with a view to