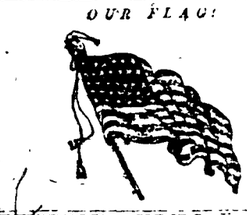
The Compiler,

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1864.

IMPORTANT!

It affords us much pleasure to publish the subjoined despatch, announcing the postponement of the Democratic Presidential Convention to the 29th of August:

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PHILADELPHIA AGE.

New York, June 22.

The National Democratic Committee decided this evening to POSTPONE THE MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, which had been called for July 4th. THE CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN CHICAGO, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

LINCOLN'S STAR SETTING.

Whilst in conversation with a prominent Democrat several months ago, when the prospects of the Democracy seemed gloomy enough, he expressed to us the belief that circumstances would transpire between that period and the Presidential election which would cause such a revulsion in popular sentiment as the world has rarely seen—that so heavy would be the current against Lincoln that men would be ashamed to acknowledge they had voted for him, or given his fanatical and destructive Administration any support.

Events on all sides are already tending in the direction indicated. The people are beginning to *think*. They can no longer avoid looking the facts in the face—they can no longer shut their eyes to the purposes of Abolitionism. They cannot but see that the leaders of that fanatical party will stop at no expense of blood and treasure to accomplish the abolition of slavery—that even the Union itself must give way rather than they shall fail in this thirty-years' cherished purpose. Draft follows draft—one tax treads fast upon the heels of another. Gold up—greenbacks down.—Prices wild, and growing wilder. There is dread and anxiety in every quarter—the present gloomy, and the future portending only the demand for greater sacrifices and sufferings on the part of the people.

In this state of things they find it necessary to look for relief to another quarter—to look to *the old conservative Democratic party*, the party of the Constitution, of law and order—*the white man's party*. In this grand old organization there is help, and in it only. Abolitionism was bred in iniquity, and no good can come of it. It must be voted out of power, if the country is to be saved. We are glad to know that Democratic prospects are brightening every day more and more, so much so as to promise the overwhelming defeat of Lincoln. God grant so auspicious a favor to this torn, bleeding and warring nation.

The Commutation Clause.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Schenck reported a bill in regard to future drafts. A motion was made to strike out the first section, (the $300 repealing clause,) and it prevailed by a vote of 100 to 50. This defeat will, we hope, give the repeal movements its quietus.

—The Senate, on Wednesday night, passed a bill to repeal the $300 clause, and the Republicans of the House held a caucus on Thursday night and decided in favor of the repeal also.

Adjournment of Congress.—The whole country will rejoice to learn that this most unrighteous Congress will adjourn on Thursday next, the last day of June.

☞The Armstrong *Democrat*, the old Democratic organ in that county, has hoisted the ticket of Lincoln and Johnson.—*Abolition exchange.*

The "Armstrong Democrat" has for years been a dirty Abolition sheet, and the assertion now that it is a Democratic organ, is simply a falsehood, known to be such by the shoddyite who wrote it.

Receipts and Expenditures.—The Register of the Treasury, in his report to Congress, states that the receipts of the Government in January, February and March, were as follows:

Customs	$27,439,654
Internal Revenue	27,685,212

The commutation ($300) money received for these three months was $6,440,886.

Expenditures for the three months:

Army	$193,477,740
Navy	17,731,446

What a splendid business—an expense of two hundred and eleven millions of dollars in three months against an income of fifty-five millions of dollars in the same time. How we are growing rich!

The Dear Darkies.—The army correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing about the distinguished services of "smoked Yankees" in guarding trains and prisoners, and such like light and pleasant duty, says: "We have seen them on picket, their hands clasped upon their muskets, looking out with a watchful eye into the woods and fields which might conceal a lurking enemy. We have seen them upon the march in close ranks, with elastic and willing steps, in strong contrast with the loose, careless, shuffling gait of our chosen veterans." What wouldn't such crazy writers say about negro soldiers in case they had a real merit to chronicle? When they tax their fancy to flatter them and disparage our brave veterans, the effect of a little actual service by the negroes would throw such writers into the seventh heaven of raptures.

☞Uncle Abe signalized his re-nomination by a recommendation to Congress to repeal the $300 exemption clause. This is the first gun of the political campaign. He wants to get as many men into the army as possible, so that he can the more conveniently manage them.

☞I have resigned my commission in the army to *regain liberty of speech.—John C. Fremont.*

☞Think of that, white men, who prize your privileges as American citizens.—There is a world of meaning in what Fremont says.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Abolition papers have been publishing the following letter from General Jackson with some comments stolen from the New York *Tribune*, closing with the remark that "copperhead papers are expected to copy:"

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1837.

"MY DEAR MADAM:—By a letter received to-day from your dear husband, is communicated to me the joyful intelligence that you have presented him with a lovely son, and that you intend honoring me with his name by calling him Andrew Jackson. I duly appreciate the honor you bestow upon me; a greater could not be conferred, as it gives evidence of your confidence and esteem. I shall duly cherish it.

"I sincerely regret that I cannot be personally present and act as godfather when he is presented to his God and Savior in the holy ordinance of baptism; but I trust my friend Samuel Swartwout, Esq., will have the goodness to represent me, as my proxy, on this solemn occasion; and I have to request that you and your dear husband present this, my request, to him, and afterward I shall intrust my obligations to this dear boy to your maternal care and that of his dear father, as my debility at present admonishes me that I will never have the pleasure to see him, unless I should be honored with a visit by you and him and his father at the Hermitage. I can only offer up my daily prayers for him.

"I inclose herewith the usual gift to this namesake that I have bestowed to all my others—it bears the impress of the Eagle of his Country, displayed on all her banners—and as the child grows in years and in wisdom I have to depend upon you to explain to him, with this injunction of his godfather, that when he arrives at the years of manhood he will always be found sustaining the Eagle of his Country from the insult, or grasp, of a foreign foe, *and the still more dangerous enemy, the intestine traitor, who may engage in the wicked scheme of severing our glorious Union, upon which depends the perpetuation of our happy Government, which will endure so long as our confederated system lasts, and no longer. Insist in his mind that our Federal Union must be preserved.* To the patriotism of his dear parents I trust this lesson to be early impressed, with all moral virtues, on his mind.

"I beg you to kiss the dear boy for me, and present him with my blessing. My prayers will be constantly offered up for him, that he may have a long and useful life; that he may be a blessing to his parents in their declining years, and a happy immortality. With my sincere prayers for your and your dear husband's welfare and happiness here and hereafter, and that of your amiable family,

"I am, very respectfully, your friend,

"ANDREW JACKSON.

"MRS. JACKSON, of the City of New York."

In the language of the New York *Day Book*, we accept the challenge of the *Tribune* with great pleasure, and we shall see whether Mr. Greeley will be as ready to copy our remarks as we are to lay his before our readers. We fully agree with Gen. Jackson in all he says about the "intestine traitor, who may engage in the wicked scheme of severing our glorious Union."—And we also agree with Gen. Jackson as to who these *intestine traitors* are, as he expressed it in 1844, in these words:

"The Abolition party is a disloyal organization. Its pretended love of freedom means nothing more nor less than *civil war*. All parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their fulfillment."

It is just twenty years since Jackson uttered these words—are they not fulfilled like a prophecy? If this "disloyal organization," of which the editor of the *Tribune* is a shining light, had never existed, we should never have had this *civil war*, and the Union would to-day be as prosperous and happy as ever. The Abolition party is the "disloyal organization" which has broken the Union. In his Farewell Address, President Jackson said: "*The Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved*, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers of the government." This is the great truth which the "Copperheads" have been trying to work into the obtuse brain of Mr. Lincoln. If the editor of the *Tribune* will not receive this wholesome fact from the "Copperheads," will he learn it of Jackson?—And while he seems in an amiable mood towards that great statesman, we commend to him these other words in the farewell address of the old hero. Referring to the idea of a war between the North and South, he said: "If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of the other, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it an end of the hope of freedom." Now it is for repeating this very truth that the *Tribune* calls Democrats "Copperheads."—In the very letter which the *Tribune* approvingly quotes, Jackson says, that "our glorious Union, upon which depends the perpetuation of our happy government, will endure so long as our *confederated system* lasts, and no longer." This again is just what the *Tribune* has been denouncing as "pure Copperheadism." It is what Mr. Lincoln calls "the mischievous heresy of State rights." Lincoln and his party are now striving to overthrow "our *confederated system*," and to fasten a *consolidated system* upon its ruins. At this treasonable business the editor of the *Tribune* works night and day. If this very letter of General Jackson's, which the editor of the *Tribune* thought he was so smartly quoting, were a rope, it would hang him for a traitor. He is one of those *intestine traitors* to whom the letter refers, as those who are seeking to destroy "our confederated system." He is at the head of that "disloyal organization," which in 1844 Jackson declared would end in "civil war." We sincerely hope the *Tribune* will discover some more of these instructive letters of Old Hickory.

"Our Soldiers Busily Digging."—Such is one of the head lines of that loyal sensation newspaper, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of the 8th June.

Everybody remembers the holy horror and the vast indignation of the above paper and all others of African proclivities, at the use of the *spade* by Gen. McClellan. There was no defense, excuse or even palliation for such a proceeding. Ridicule, denunciation, epithets were heaped upon his devoted head. "Chickahominy Grave Digger" was among the mildest names applied to him by the Loyalists.

Now, two years afterwards, we have Gen. Grant directly in McClellan's tracks, and with great gusto the radical papers announce "Our Soldiers busily digging." And there before those Chickahominy Swamps, Grant lost more men than McClellan did; and yet no Democratic paper speaks harshly of Gen. Grant, or condemns his course or proceedings. No man however now looks for decency or consistency in an abolition newspaper.

☞Efforts are making in Frederick city, Md., to erect a first class hotel.

THE RETURN OF VALLANDIGHAM.

The sudden return of Vallandigham from his involuntary exile has evidently taken the politicians at Washington by surprise. It is announced, on their behalf, that they do not propose to carry their sentence of banishment or threat of imprisonment into further effect! It is well!

Seldom, says the Albany Argus, has anything in history occurred more infamous than the midnight capture, military sentence and deportation of this citizen. It is with astonishment that we refer back to the trial, and read upon what slight pretext he was accused, upon what feeble evidence convicted, by what perversions of law the judgment was maintained, and under what usurpation of authority he was finally sentenced!

He had said in a speech at a public meeting in his own State, that this war was "wicked, cruel and unnecessary,"—"a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism"—"a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites"—he said he "was resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempt now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our Free Government."—

Vague language like this, which has been surpassed in gravity by the charges made by the members of the Cabinet against each other, and by prominent Republican politicians against the Administration, was the sole ground of accusation.

The weak-minded Burnside, who had sent a military spy, disguised, to listen to and report the speech, sent a squad of soldiers to arrest the obnoxious citizen. "See that the arrest is made as quietly as possible; endeavor to arrive here before daylight tomorrow morning," were the instructions in pursuance of which Vallandigham was seized at midnight in his bed.

The mock trial ended in a sentence of imprisonment in Fort Warren, which was changed to banishment by the following order of the President:

U. S. Military Telegraph, May 19, 1863.
[Cipher]—
[By telegraph from Washington, 9.40 p. m., '63.]

To Major General Burnside, Commanding Department of Ohio:

SIR: The President directs that, without delay, you send C. L. Vallandigham under secure guard, to the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, to be put by him beyond our military lines, *and in case of his return within our lines he be arrested and kept in close custody for the term specified in his sentence.*

By order of the President.

ED. M. CANBY,
Brigadier General and A. A. G.

Please acknowledge receipt of this, and time when received, by request of

Brig. Gen. CANBY.

There never was a grosser act of folly than this of President Lincoln. It was dictated by the lowest feelings of partisan hatred. It was wanton and lawless. It provoked everywhere remonstrance and indignation. The Democrats of Ohio nominated him for Governor, and gave to him 185,464 votes. Men who had believed Mr. Lincoln honest and patriotic, ceased so to regard him, and taking the measure of his pettiness by this act, despaired of the salvation of the country entrusted to such a pigmy! Much of the bitterness with which men now regard the character of the President, and with which they will pass it with bitter execrations to future generations, grows out of this case.

It was the only battle in which the Commander-in-Chief led in person—and it was against a fellow-citizen and a member of his own Government. It was his only victory—a victory over Law and Justice and Truth. Tens of thousands had been sacrificed by him, but this was his only prisoner, and he proposed to make the Rebels his jailors!

Will he complete this his only success by carrying into effect his threat to imprison his victim should he return? Yes; if he can make political capital out of it, and if he has the courage. We await the result of his reflections.

☞The re-nomination of Lincoln in the present exigencies of the country, (says the *Valley Spirit,*) is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. He has proven himself totally unfit for the position he holds. He is weak, incapable, vacillating, a time server, without either wise comprehension of the present or sagacious foresight of the future. Through his mismanagement and imbecility during three years of bloody civil war, the resources of the country have been wasted, thousands of lives have been uselessly sacrificed and millions of treasure squandered, leaving the prospect of peace and a restored Union, as far as human foresight can go, as distant now as at the beginning. He has lent himself to the schemes of the bold bad men around him, in whose hands he is a mere tool to carry out their wicked designs. He has prostituted the war from the high and noble object for which it was commenced to the basest and most ignoble partisan purposes. By his selfishness and partisan policy, he has chilled the ardor and enthusiasm of the people which at the first so nobly responded to the calls of patriotism, and in consequence is now compelled to fill the decimated ranks of the army by means of a merciless conscription. He has violated the personal liberty of the citizen by his arbitrary arrests and unwarrantable and unlawful searches and seizures. He has attempted to stifle the voice of an antagonistic public sentiment by the suppression of free speech and a free press. He has suspended the priviliges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and denied the citizen the right of trial by jury. He has arrested *citizens* without warrant or process of law, tried them for pretended offences before military commissions, and inflicted punishments upon them unknown to our Constitution and Laws. In short, in the language of General Fremont, "the ordinary *rights under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive.*"

Such is the public record of the man who is a second time presented to the American people for their suffrages for the first office in their gift. Unless the spirit of '76 is totally extinct in the hearts of a majority of the people, he will be most ingloriously defeated.

☞Lincoln and his party adherents are more seriously troubled and depressed by the powerful flank movement executed by the Cleveland convention, than they would have been by a flank movement on Washington by Lee's army. Good bye, Abraham!

☞"Brick" Pomeroy says, that in former times "eternal vigilance was the price of liberty," but now it is $300 or a substitute.

WHAT THE FREMONTERS ARE DOING.

As an indication of the exciting character of the political campaign upon which we are entering, the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* mentions that Fremont's friends in that city are organizing clubs upon the largest scale. The Central Club (rooms on Broadway near 18th street) is a complete institution of its kind, and will be followed by the establishment of similar organizations in each ward. Although cut off from Government patronage, the Fremonters seem to have members and money enough to carry on a large political business, and will ask no odds of their peculiar antagonists, the Lincoln men. It is said to be their intention to outdo every demonstration which the Loyal Leagues, or Lincoln clubs, may make in the interest of the Baltimore ticket, and show by indubitable evidence that the Fremonters can always muster the larger crowd and the more enthusiasm. The contest between the two will give peculiar spice and animation to the campaign.

The Baltimore Convention.—The telegraph brought the intelligence at the same time yesterday that the Baltimore convention had re-nominated Abraham Lincoln and that gold had advanced in New York to 195. The latter event indicates the public confidence inspired by the former.

If the action of the Baltimore Convention produced no greater demonstration of public joy anywhere else than in Chicago, the popular delight all over the country is small indeed. Here, not the slightest sensation was visible. Not one person was seen to congratulate another. Not one hurrah was heard. Nobody turned aside to discuss with any other body the occurrence. The news fell flat and dead upon the public pulse. If the Federal office-holders had fired a salute, or sent a rocket, or built a bon-fire, it would have been some relief to the universal carelessness. They did nothing of the sort. Even they did not demonstrate in any way.—*Chicago Times.*

☞Among the good signs manifesting themselves one after another are these:—The subscription lists of Democratic papers are everywhere on the increase, whilst those of the Abolition papers are generally on the decrease. This is a most healthy indication. It shows that the people are getting tired of the continued lying of the nigger organs, and find that in the Democratic journals alone can they look for the truth. Whether on the war, the finances, the taxes, or any other subject, the Abolition papers think of nothing but to *mislead* and *humbug*. They deceived the people in the election of Lincoln, and hope to re-elect him *by keeping up the deception.*

It is amusing to witness the efforts of some of these editors to retain their number of readers. Not only do their columns teem with all sorts of "catch-penny" offers, but personal efforts of every conceivable style are made. To no purpose, however. The public are getting their eyes open—there is "something going wrong." They *know* that, and they know, too, that the Abolition editors are systematically trying to keep the truth from them. Hence the general desire to appeal to the only channels through which accurate information is now to be had—the Democratic papers.—*The people would be doing themselves and* the country a service by giving all others the go-by.

The Philadelphia Age.—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column, that the proprietors of this able and well-conducted Democratic journal are about issuing a popular edition for the coming political campaign. The *Age* is in all respects a most desirable paper, and the party should extend to it a full support, and thus increase its usefulness as a defender of Democratic principles in the approaching struggle.

The Arrest of Governor Medary.—At the time of the arrest of Governor Medary, it was reported that it was made on account of a "conspiracy." The last number of the Columbia *Crisis*, Governor Medary's paper, thus disposes of that story:

So far as our arrest was concerned for "conspiracy," it is too dirty and vile a business to spend breath over. They *dared* not even try us, and *refused to send for us*, when they assured us that they would do so, but abandoned the whole thing until *next October*, without even apprising us of the fact! It is just the thing for the tools of the Lincoln despotism to use to injure our paper, *and that is all they care about!*

☞A Washington correspondent says that President Lincoln, since his nomination at Baltimore, has returned to his "smutty jokes" with increased unction.—He exceeds himself in nastiness. Senator Harris, of New York, recently retired from his presence, declaring to a friend that his self respect would not permit him longer to listen to such gross indecency of language.

☞The New York *Tribune*, in its leading editorial of June 11th, thus acknowledges a fact which Democrats have told the people many times over, and been called "sympathizers with treason" for doing it:

"Our paper currency is notoriously too redundant, causing an inordinate and hurtful inflation of prices."

Another Lincoln Thief Come to Grief.—New York, June 23.—Navy Agent Henderson was arrested here yesterday, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Betts, on serious charges, embracing fraud, bribery, and the transmission of false vouchers. He has been held to bail in $10,000. He was removed from office by the President, and Mr. Bridge, of the Navy Department, has taken charge of the office.

☞The Washington Constitutional Union says:

"It is stated upon official authority, that but one man out of the whole number drafted in Ohio, has yet entered the service. The balance have been exempted, paid commutation, furnished substitutes or 'skedaddled.' Ohio's quota was 20,000."

☞Dick Taylor, the rebel General who defeated Banks, is a son of Ex-President Zachary Taylor.

For Sale.—We notice that the editor of the Fulton Democrat, a sound Democratic paper published in M'Connellsburg, Fulton county, being about to engage, in connection with others, in the publication of a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper in the city of Lancaster, will dispose of the Fulton Democrat on reasonable terms. The Democrat has a circulation of 700 copies, and its subscribers pay. It has also a good paying advertising and jobbing patronage, and does all the County printing. The county is one of the most reliably Democratic in the State.

To a young lawyer of talents and energy a fine opening is offered. Address

H. G. SMITH, Ed. Democrat,
M'Connellsburg, Pa.

The War News.

HEAVY BATTLE AT PETERSBURG.

A heavy battle was fought in front of Petersburg on Friday week, without resulting in much advantage for either side. A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated June 18, 8 P. M., says:

"Our losses, during the past two days are estimated at 8,000 killed and wounded.

"The loss of the enemy at some points is greater than ours, but being generally behind their entrenchments they were not so much exposed, and of course suffered less on the whole.

"All the prisoners taken so far amount to some 1,200 men."

The Philadelphia *Age* of Wednesday says: On last Friday morning the Federal troops approached Petersburg from the north around to the east. To the south the ground was open. General Brooks' (late Gillmore's) corps was north of the Appomattox and in front of the line of works running from Dutch Gap to Port Walthall. Smith was south of the Appomattox, with his northern flank upon the river bank. Hancock was south of Smith and approached the town along the City Point Railroad. Warren was on the southern Federal flank and approached Petersburg from the east, along the Prince George road. Kautz with cavalry was in rear of Warren, protecting the flank. Wright had not yet come up.

On Friday morning at daybreak Burnside captured the two small redoubts in his front, but the enemy soon forced him to retire, and re-took their cannon. General Warren then extended his left flank south from the prince George's road to the Norfolk Railroad. This Railroad, as it runs to a town in the possession of the Federal troops, was of very little use to the enemy. The Confederates, however, strenuously opposed Warren's movement, and it was only after much loss that he accomplished it. During all these manouvres there was heavy firing along the entire line, and every interval of rest was employed by Grant's troops in entrenching. At noon Smith was ordered to withdraw from his position near the Appomattox, northeast of Petersburg. Hancock extended his flank northward to the river, to cover the ground vacated by Smith.—Smith marched towards City Point, crossed the Appomattox near there, and encamped north of the river, where he could aid Brooks. The appearance of the enemy there was threatening.

On Friday afternoon, a general assault was ordered along the entire Federal line.—Warren, Burnside and Hancock advanced to the attack of the enemy's works. The conflict was severe and bloody. The works were found too strong for capture. After fruitless struggles, the columns were withdrawn. At dusk the Confederates began a heavy cannonade, and as soon as it was completely dark they made an attack upon Burnside's position. After a short conflict they captured a portion of a Michigan regiment, and forced Burnside to retire from his outer line of entrenchments. The result of Friday's battle was unfavorable to Grant, and he met with severe losses. Just before daybreak on Saturday, the Confederates withdrew from the portion of Burnside's earthworks they captured on Friday night.

On Saturday morning a division of Wright's corps came up and took position north of Hancock, on the bank of the Appomattox. At daylight the contest again opened. The whole Federal line was ordered to advance. The enemy offered a strenuous opposition, as on Friday. Hancock and Wright made a little progress, but a Confederate battery on the north bank of the Appomattox, which threw shells across the river, made nearly all the ground they took untenable. Burnside did not advance at all. Warren, on the southern flank, found very little opposition, and advanced across grain fields for about half a mile. There was a lull until noon. A second attack was then made. Hancock and Burnside charged the enemy's works in their front. They were met by a furious cannonade, and after a brief, ineffectual struggle, fell back and gave up the attempt. At six in the evening, Warren made another advance across the grain field, but coming suddenly upon rifle-pits and an abattis, found his progress checked. He returned to his first position and began throwing up earthworks. During Saturday night the entire Federal army was engaged in entrenching. No Confederate attacks were made, however. The losses of the Federal army during the day were quite heavy. The battle resulted in slight advances of the two flanks. The centre remained in its old position.

On Sunday very little was done. Skirmishing and picket firing continued. The Confederates in front of Warren advanced so close to his lines that it was dangerous to move about in them, and many Federal soldiers were killed. On Sunday night an attack was made upon Burnside, but it was repulsed. In the afternoon Grant sent a flag of truce to Lee, asking for a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead. It was refused. On Monday morning there was a little cannonading, but nothing of importance occurred. The Federal losses during Friday and Saturday were very heavy. Warren reports a loss of two thousand: Hancock forty-two hundred. The others have not reported. The Confederates hold the north bank of the Appomattox all the way from Petersburg to Port Walthall, and have batteries in position which annoy the northern flank under Hancock and Wright very much. The railroad between Petersburg and Richmond is in the possession of the Confederates. On Thursday the Confederates captured four hundred prisoners from Hancock.

Some changes have taken place in Grant's command within the last few days. Butler has been virtually relieved from command. All his troops, with those formerly under Gillmore, have been formed into the 10th Corps, under General Brooks. Butler will command at Bermuda Hundred, and superintend the receipt of supplies. Hancock was taken sick on Friday, and General Birney is in temporary command of his corps.

The *Age* of Thursday says:—There is very little doubt that Grant has given up direct attacks upon Petersburg. We think he has begun a new flank movement, by which he expects to turn it. Which way he has marched, however, is not yet evident.

On Sunday, beyond a sharp skirmish after night, nothing was done. The flag of truce sent into the enemy's line was refused, but an arrangement to bury the dead was subsequently made. On Monday morning cannonading began, but it soon ceased. Our latest intelligence is to half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. No fighting had occurred.

The Confeddrates have a strong force on top of Malvern Hill, which is on the north bank of the James River, opposite Bermuda Hundred. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to drive them away. No shells from gunboats can reach them. The Federal gunboats go up the river as far as Dutch Gap, and protect the flank of the army. The Confederate gunboats are just above Dutch Gap, and protect their flank. Mr. Lincoln, on Tuesday afternoon, started on a visit to the Federal camp. He reached there last night, and is now with General Grant. A direct attack upon Petersburg is almost hopeless. A flank movement, if anything, can capture the town.

The absence of any definite news from General Sherman's army is at length explained. The Confederates have not retreated from their position north of Marietta and have made no efforts to retreat. On Wednesday of last week General Hooker's Corps attacked the Confederate works and were repulsed with heavy loss. Some prisoners were captured from the Federal attacking party. Our latest news from General Sherman is to Tuesday night. Rain had fallen incessantly. There had been various movements made and attempts by the Federal army to advance. They were generally unsuccessful, however, though the front had been slightly advanced. The Confederates, it is reported, assume the offensive on all occasions. They made a fierce attack on Howard's Corps, which was repulsed. There is not the slightest evidence of any intention of the Confederates to retreat.

General Hunter is still in the vicinity of Lynchburg, with Confedrates in front and rear of him. He has destroyed some bridges upon the railroad running between Gordonsville and Lynchburg. General Crook and Averell are with him. It is reported that Gen. Ewell's Corps has been detached from Lee's army, and sent westward after Hunter. The absence of Ewell from Petersburg renders this quite probable. On Saturday last, the Confederates report, General Hunter made an attack upon Lynchburg. He was repulsed, and it seems has given up any further attempts. The enemy are threatening his rear, and he evidently is anxious to make his way northward.

General Sheridan's raiding party, after leaving the neighborhood of Gordonsville, went northwest through Spotsylvania, almost to Fredericksburg. Finding they could not get out there, they turned southeast and have arrived at the White House, on the Pamunkey. Their losses were quite heavy. *Supplies have been sent to them.*

The guerillas have burned all the wharves on the Potomac at Acquia Creek, and also all the long wharves which jut out from the north bank of the James at various points. Efforts were made to save the Acquia landings, but they were fruitless.

General Forrest telegraphed to Atlanta that the Federal killed, wounded and captured in the recent victory over Sturgis, exceeds the number of Confederates who were engaged in the battle. Sturgis' troops were principally negroes.

General Sigel denies that any raiders have crossed the Potomac.

The *Age* of Friday says:—The movement, which is progressing in front of Petersburg is not yet explained. It began on Tuesday. Mr. Lincoln has returned to Washington from his visit to the camps. Transports report guerrilla firing on the Appomattox and the James rivers.

On June 12th the Federal officers were taken to Charleston to be exposed to the Federal bombardment. There are five generals—Seymour, Wessels, Scammon, Shaler and Hickman—eleven colonels, twenty-five lieutenant colonels and nine majors; fifty officers in all. The names of the Confederate officers to be sent to the blockading fleet have not yet been announced.

On Monday last General Sheridan's cavalry arrived at White House, on the Pamunkey. They were very much disabled. Three-fourths of the horses had broken down, and many of the men were on foot. Part of the corps sailed some distance down the Pamunkey in boats. The Confederates attacked them, and a small land force which garrisons White House, on Monday, and there was a brisk contest all day. The Confederates were repulsed, though they still remain in the vicinity.

The number of Confederate prisoners of war in the North is reported at fifty thousand. Thirty-five hundred of them are officers.

LATER.

A Movement Toward the Weldon Railroad, South of Petersburg.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac states that Gen Wilson's division of cavalry moved to the Weldon Railroad on Thursday, and was engaged in tearing up the rails at Reams's station. The second and Sixth Corps also moved from their old position toward the Weldon railroad, and when near the Jerusalem plank-road the Second Corps was confronted by Hill's Corps, and a smart engagement ensued.—The Confederates succeeded in getting on the flank of a battery of the Twelfth New York Artillery, and surprised the infantry supporting it, who made but a slight resistance, and left four of their guns in the hands of the enemy. The Federal line was again re-established, the Fifth Corps on the right and the Sixth Corps on the left.

A severe fight was going on about midnight, the infantry and artillery firing being heavy.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Washington Arsenal on Friday, a few minutes before 12 o'clock. It appears that some red stars for fireworks had been made and set out in black pans to dry, and not being made to stand a higher temperature than 200 degrees, were soon ignited by the heat of the sun. The remainder of the powder and the laboratory were of course blown up. The occupants of the building were mostly females. Upon the explosion a terrible scene was witnessed at the yard. About 1,200 men and 300 women immediately started out and left the yard, some of them being severely burned. The alarm was immediately given, and after the fire was extinguished, the work of recovering the bodies commenced. Eighteen have been taken out burnt to a crisp, and their remains placed in boxes. It will be impossible to identify them. Eight have been placed in the hospital—all females. The scene at the yard was heart rending when the parents of the unfortunates reached the place. Until the roll is called none of their names can be ascertained.

Major Stebbins, military storekeeper, was in the building at the time, with several other gentlemen, and states that after the powder in the benches caught, the fire ran down rapidly, blinding the girls, and setting fire to their clothes. Many of them ran to the windows wrapped in flames, and on their way communicated the fire to the dresses of others.

The nineteen dead bodies taken out were so terribly charred as to be almost beyond identification. Three more are mortally injured, and there are fifteen or twenty severe contusions. Special care was taken to prevent the fire from reaching the large magazine, in which several tons of powder are constantly kept, for had the flames reached this building the loss of life would have been fearful, as several hundred persons were in the immediate vicinity.—While the firemen were engaged in pouring their streams upon the building in which the explosion occurred, another explosion took place in the ruins, but this only resulted in throwing into the air some of the burning timbers. Quite a number were injured in jumping from windows, but the majority of those who escaped in this way immediately ran off in all directions, which renders it difficult to tell who perished and who escaped. One young woman had an arm broken in jumping from the building. Three boys are missing, and it is feared they perished in the building.

Only two of the bodies have been identified—those of Joanna Conner and Margaret Horan. The number killed is 17—all charred remains—and four others badly injured, namely: Mr. Moulton, clerk; Miss McElfresh, Elizabeth Hunt and Anna Bache.

An inquest was held, and the following is a portion of the verdict given by the jury: They are of the opinion that Superintendant Brown was guilty of most culpable carelessness and negligence in placing highly inflammable substances so near a building filled with human beings, indicating a most reckless disregard of life, which should be severely rebuked by the government.

☞The thermometer was up to 90 in the shade in New York on Thursday. There is great complaint there of the want of rain.

The Drought.—The papers East and West complain of the continued drought, which is damaging the crops.

☞In Penn Yan, N. Y., the proprietor of a single whisky distillery paid $25,000 internal tax for the month of May.

☞Gold was quoted in New York on Friday at 218. "Nobody hurt!"

Town & County.

CEMETERY ELECTION.—The election for a President and seven Managers of Ever Green Cemetery Association came off on Monday last, with the following result:

President,

Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker	10 votes.
D. McConnaughy	1 "

Managers,

D. McCreary	11 "
H. J. Stable	11 "
D. Ziegler	11 "
J. L. Hill	11 "
D. Kendlehart	11 "
Jno. Winebrenner	11 "
John L. Tate	11 "

The new board is pledged to hand the control of the Cemetery over to the Lot-holders as soon as the proper arrangements to that end can be made. The result of the election is highly gratifying to forty-nine fiftieths of our citizens.

The new board organized on Friday evening by electing H. J. Stable Secretary and Dr. J. L. Hill Treasurer.

☞At an election for Managers of the Gettysburg Water Company, at McClellan's Hotel, on Tuesday last, the following persons were chosen: George W. McClellan, George Swope, E. B. Buehler, S. R. Russell and Andrew Polley. The board immediately organized by electing George W. McClellan President, and S. R. Russell Secretary and Treasurer.

THE DRAFT.—The Draft for the quotas of all sub-districts deficient under the several calls for 700,000 men will be resumed in Chambersburg on Tuesday, the 5th of July, for Adams, Bedford and Fulton counties; and on Tuesday, July 19th, for Franklin and Somerset counties. The assignment of credits for volunteers will be continued notwithstanding the draft.

☞Rev. Wm. R. H. Dietrich was installed as Pastor of the German Reformed Church in this place on Wednesday last. The installation committee consisted of Rev. Jacob Ziegler, of Gettysburg, Rev. J. O. Miller, of York, and Rev. J. Mickley, of New Salem. Messrs. Ziegler and Mickley conducted the installation services in the morning, and Mr. Miller delivered the charge to pastor and people, in an appropriate and forcible sermon, in the evening. The exercises were unusually interesting and impressive.

☞A severe accident happened one of our best citizens on Friday last. Mr. Jacob Benner, who had been hauling the water necessary in the putting up of the wall to enclose the National Cemetery, whilst unloading was precipitated to the ground by the sudden tilting of a barrel he was emptying, and broke his arm. We hope he may not be long deprived of the use of the limb.

☞The celebration of the coming Fourth here promises to be an extensive affair. Gov. Curtin is to preside, and Rev. Mr. Warner to deliver the oration. A band of music from Chambersburg will be in attendance. The celebration will take place on Culps Hill, north side, where a dinner will be served. It is not doubted that many strangers will visit our historic town on that occasion.

☞A fishing party, using Rhodes' dam, on Middle Creek, one day last week, caught at one haul upwards of *six hundred* fish, many of them large, which all were fit for the spit.—Whenever any other party beats this, we will cheerfully print the particulars, if sent us.—Specimens of the catch should accompany the report, to verify it.

☞Several very tall stalks of Flax, grown upon the farm of Capt. Martin Thomas, in Butler township were placed upon our table the other day. They measured three feet six inches, and would doubtless have grown seven or eight inches more. Who can beat them?

☞A visitor to the Soldiers National Cemetery from the State of California, a few days ago, observing that the names on the head-boards of the soldiers from Indiana were becoming obliterated, they only having been marked in pencil, at once ordered new head-boards, on which the names have been painted in a neat and durable manner.

☞We observe by the Philadelphia papers of the 15th inst., that the friends of Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Stewart, of the 1st Pa. Reserves, presented him with a beautiful saddle and equipments as a token of their appreciation of his services. The presentation was made while the regiment was lying in Philadelphia waiting to be mustered out. The presentation speech was made by Mr. A. Koser, and was responded to by Col. Stewart in a neat and happy style.

☞Mr. James Romser, of this place, a member of the gallant Reserves, has been appointed Provost Marshal of Adams county, by Capt. Eyster, President of the Draft Board, with headquarters at Gettysburg.

☞Messrs. Welsh, Dellone & Co., advertise, in another column, that they have commenced the manufacture of Chewing Tobacco in our neighboring town of Hanover. With a large supply of old leaf tobacco purchased in Kentucky and Missouri, they hope to be able to supply an extensive demand, and invite all dealers in Adams county to their different varieties, which are pronounced A No. 1 by all who have used them. Merchants will find it to their advantage to deal with this firm, we can safely promise.

☞Caterpillar nests can be permanently and easily destroyed by firing a gun, charged with loose powder, and not wadded, into them. The muzzle should be held two or three feet from the worms' nest. No injury is done the tree, and the effect is complete. So says an exchange. The plan is easily tried.

☞Hay-making has commenced in this region. The crop of grass is unusually good, and the weather "just the thing" for drying.

☞The running of a regular train has been resumed on the Littlestown Railroad—leaving Littlestown at 7 o'clock in the morning, and returning at an early hour in the evening.

☞A slight change has been made in the time table on the Gettysburg Railroad. The train heretofore advertised to leave at 1.15 P. M., now leaves at 11.10 A. M.

☞Dr. Ludlum's Specific cures cases which have been of long standing, and which have baffled the skill of the doctors.

☞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 subscriptions at the Bank. mar.26tf

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

☞Single copies of the Compiler, with or without wrappers, five cents.

☞John Morgan surrendered to Gen. Hobson in Ohio, and Gen. Hobson surrendered to John Morgan in Kentucky.

☞About $70,000 in gold was recently found in an old cellar in New Hampshire.