The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1864.

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the Buehler House, in Harrisburg, on the 19th inst. The Electors are invited to meet with the committee, with a view to a more complete and efficient organization of the party.

☞ We call special attention to an article on our first page entitled, "By their fruits ye shall know them—religion and politics."

☞ We occupy most of our space to-day with accounts of the Rebel invasion. Several articles in type go over in consequence.

☞ That old and sterling Democratic paper, the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, has changed hands, Hon. George Sanderson selling out to Messrs. Cooper, Sanderson & Co., our friend Smith, of the *Fulton Democrat*, being one of the "Co." The paper has appeared enlarged and improved with a neat suit of type from "head to foot." The editorial columns evince ability, spirit and energy, and if the paper does not become one of the most influential in the country we shall be greatly mistaken. The *Daily Intelligencer* will appear about the first of August. The largest success to the new firm.

Northern Central Railroad.—The York *Press* of Friday says, the reports of damages to the Northern Central Railroad have been greatly exaggerated. But a small portion of the track has been torn up, and very few of the bridges on the road have been destroyed. The officers of the road, with their accustomed energy and perseverance, have already commenced repairing the track and putting up temporary structures over the streams where the bridges were destroyed. It is expected that in the course of a week the travel over the road will be resumed.

☞ It is asserted by Forney's *Press* that the President will immediately issue a call for 300,000 men, and that "the hundred days men raised in the several States will not be credited to them under the new call." Do the people want four years more of Lincolnism?

☞ By a decision from the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, men drafted in 1862, and furnished substitutes for three years, are not exempt from draft under the "Act Amendatory of the Enrollment Act."

☞ The Baltimore *Sun* says that Francis Key, son of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," was recently arrested for alleged "disloyalty." So we go. Patriots and sons of patriots are imprisoned and exiled, whilst traitors, corruptionists, bullies and blackguards are elevated to place and power.

☞ Gen. Dix has been arrested and brought before one of the courts of New York, for being connected with the suppression of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*. Gov. Seymour is making the military satraps of the Administration dance to a new tune.

☞ There were upwards of 250 applicants for the Consul Generalship to Canada. It would evidently be much easier, now-a-days, to raise a company to serve their country in Canada than it was in 1812.

☞ In his speech at the Cleveland Convention, Gen. Cochrane delivered the following sentiment, which it is said was received with much applause:—"Intimately connected with these rights is the freedom of the press, and the administration or the man who would aim a blow at it is more guilty than he who is a traitor to the cause of his country."

☞ It is said that Gen. Fremont has a great many friends in Lancaster county among the "Republicans," who will vote for him in preference to Lincoln, if it should happen that the Democratic candidate and platform will not suit them.

☞ It is stated that Forts Lafayette and Warren now contain as prisoners a greater number of "unconditional loyal" citizens than "Copperheads." The "loyal" are there for stealing and the "Copperheads" through spite.

☞ The Democrats predicted that the triumph of a sectional party would produce a dissolution of the Union. This was denounced as "loco foco stuff!" The result is before the country.

We now predict that the re-election of Lincoln, should it occur, will render permanent the separation of the North and South. This will be termed "Copperhead nonsense!" Well—try it!—*Age.*

☞ Falsehoods—the statements of the Abolition papers that certain Democratic journals in this state have hoisted the names of Lincoln and Johnson. The Armstrong *Democrat* and the Lawrence *Journal* have, years ago, ceased to be Democratic papers.

Decadence of the Lincoln Party.—The numerical strength of the Lincoln party is manifestly waning all over the country with great rapidity. Strong men are falling away from his support in all directions, and strong minds are abandoning the leading features of his Administration policy in every State. There are all the reliable prognostics of a general scattering of the thinking and suffering masses. He is regarded as a failure upon all the great ends promised in the onset respecting the rebellion, and Lincoln with an indefinite war, or somebody else for President who is uncommitted against terms of peace, is beginning to be the practical issue upon which the popular mind is swaying, with a positively visible preponderance in favor of the latter.—*Portland Advertiser.*

☞ The Democrats of Cambria county have nominated Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing for re-election to the Legislature.

The War News.

THE INVASION.

Northern Central Railroad Cut.

TRAINS CAPTURED ON THE BALTIMORE AND PHILAD'A RAILROAD.

BURNING OF GOV. BRADFORD'S HOUSE.

WASHINGTON THREATENED.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

THE REBELS RETREAT.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—The Rebel Cavalry burned Governor Bradford's residence this morning. It is only four miles out on the Charles street road. A squad of ten Rebels did it.

They came to the residence and ordered out the Governor's family, permitting them to take only a few valuables, and then fired the residence. The furniture was all destroyed.

The Governor was in the city, and was not captured.

The Rebels are now operating on the Philadelphia—

12 o'clock M.—[Here the wires connecting Philadelphia and Baltimore failed, being cut by the Rebel guerrillas.]

The break in the telegraph line is understood to be at Magnolia, nineteen miles this side of Baltimore, and nineteen miles from Havre de Grace. It is also reported that a passenger train has been captured at Magnolia.

One P. M.—We understand that the wires of all the telegraph lines between Philadelphia and Baltimore are now cut. This work has probably been done by small detached parties of Rebels, advancing on unguarded points.

The Rebel Movement on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

The Rebels have destroyed the depot and other buildings of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Magnolia, seventeen miles below Havre de Grace. They have also cut the telegraph wires, and, it is apprehended, destroyed the railroad near that point.

They have also, it is stated, captured the passenger train, which left Baltimore for Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock this morning, and another train is also overdue, and believed to be captured.

The destruction is understood to have been the work of the body of cavalry which crossed the Northern Central Railroad yesterday.

The Rebels in leaving Magnolia took with them the telegraphic operator and the agent of the company at that point.

There is every reason to believe that the Rebels this morning amused themselves by reading the despatches as they passed to and from Washington, and also sent some themselves.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., July 11.—About two hundred Rebel cavalry, under command of Harry Gillmore, appeared at Magnolia Station, eighteen miles north of this point, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, and captured the 8-30 A. M. passenger train from Baltimore, by firing a volley into it, causing the train to stop.

The ten o'clock express train from Baltimore also shared the same fate. Conductor Bryson, of the express, was robbed of his watch and money, as was also Conductor Munshower, of the first train.

The Rebels fired the trains and also the freight house at Magnolia, which were consumed.

One of the engines was fired up, reversed and started towards Gunpowder Bridge, for the purpose of setting fire to that structure, but it is very probable that no damage resulted to the bridge, from the fact that a heavy guard was stationed to protect it.—Passengers were not, as far as learned, molested, except in a very few cases.

The Rebels started in a southerly direction towards General Cadwalader's residence a few miles south, for the purpose of destroying it, and that has no doubt been accomplished.

Passengers are arriving here in every kind of vehicle, and many on horseback.

A battery and a halt, of nine guns, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, arrived here to-day, and one section proceeded to near Magnolia, when the Rebels were discovered in force, causing the section to return.

Large detachments of troops and marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, are here, with other forces, and the country is scoured by our scouts. There is no truth in the reported burning of the Conowingo bridge over the Susquehanna, ten miles north of this.

The telegraph south of this point is badly damaged, but the railroad is not thought to be injured to any great extent.

Major-General Franklin was captured on one of the trains destroyed at Magnolia.

[Through the indefatigable exertions of the American Telegraph Company, Washington was connected by telegraph with the North at 9 18 last evening, by a line that does not pass over the railroad route. As soon as the communication was interrupted at noon, line-men were sent out with a guard, and the necessary repairs made with great expedition.]

BALTIMORE, July 11—11 A. M.—A responsible citizen just arrived in town, who resides near Kingsville, reports that this morning a party of fifty Rebel cavalry passed his house, making for the railroad. They cut the telegraph on the turnpike as they passed. In passing the House of Mr. J. Day, an enthusiastic Union citizen, residing near Kingsville, they noticed an American flag flying, and some of them stopped to burn the barn. He made no resistance until they attempted to take down the flag, when Mr. Day fired upon the Rebels and killed one of them. Mr. Day has not been seen since and his fate is unknown.

A gentleman who was present at the time that Governor Bradford's house was burned, says he was arrested and detained by the Rebels until after they had fired the building. The actors had a written order in these words:—"The house of Governor Bradford to be burned in retaliation for the burning of Governor Letcher's house by the Federal troops. By order of Bradley T. Johnston, Commanding."

They plundered the house of all the valuables, and would not allow Mrs. Bradford to save even her own clothing. They carried off the valuable papers and deeds of the Governor.

BALTIMORE, July 11—11 P. M.—The excitement in the city has been increased by the Rebel operations around the city to-day.

The Gunpowder bridge was destroyed by a burning train which the Rebels ran upon it, its approaches being guarded by a gunboat lying in the river. The train which they used to accomplish their purpose they had previously captured, being the regular 9-30 passenger train from Baltimore. The passengers were turned out and robbed, and their trunks plundered.

As far as ascertained, the whole cavalry force in Baltimore county which has done all this mischief does not exceed eight hundred, under command of the noted Harry Gilmore.

The defenses of the city are being strengthened and manned by the citizens in large numbers.

The banks and insurance companies have all deposited their valuables on board of a steamer chartered for the purpose, and ready to leave at a moment's notice.

The city is full of rumors to-night of attacks on our pickets around the city, and it is reported that Elliott's Mills are in their possession, but we cannot ascertain the truth of the report.

In the attack on the train at Magnolia this morning, Abraham Ward, the fireman, was the only person killed. The Rebels captured some prisoners, but the most of them escaped to Baltimore. Both conductors escaped.

Only a portion of Gunpowder bridge was destroyed, according to the latest accounts.

BALTIMORE, July 11—11-30 P. M.—General Ord has been appointed to the command of the Eighth Army Corps, and General Wallace commands the Department. By this arrangement General Ord has command of all the troops for the defense of the city.

A gentleman just from Ellicott's Mills reports all quiet there, and for a distance of ten miles beyond.

Our pickets had a skirmish beyond Elysville this morning, with a squad of Rebel Cavalry, and killed the Lieutenant in command and captured two men, the balance escaping.

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The information received to-night is that a very large force of Rebels is within six miles of this city, not far from Tenallytown.

There has been no general engagement, but continuous skirmishing nearly all day.

Among the casualties reported are the following:—

Capt. F. M. Plum, Co. E, Twentieth N. Y. Cavalry, wounded in right foot; Jacob Haines, Fourth New York cavalry, right hip; John Lavinder, Company E, Fifth N. Y. Cavalry, concussion of shell; Graham G. Scott, Sixth Mich. Cav., in knee; Fred. S. Robinson, C, First Connecticut Cavalry, left arm; Peter Berry, First Connecticut Cavalry, neck; John Vandeveer, Fifth N. Y. Cavalry, in leg. Of the One-hundred-and-fifty first Ohio, ten or twelve men were wounded.

There seems to be no doubt the Rebels are threatening Washington, but the preparations for its defense are of such a character as to give assurance of safety.

A large number of families, temporarily at summer residences, together with citizens in the counties adjoining Washington, have come into the city for safety.

Active Movements of the Enemy Near Washington—The Capital Seriously Threatened.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Evening.—The news from Washington is alarming. The *Star* says:—The skirmishing on the Rockville road had commenced at an early hour this forenoon and was continued by the advance of the Rebels to a point about four miles west of Tenallytown. Here their progress on that road stopped and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of them skirmishing about noon, on and about the Seventh street turnpike, near the Clagett farm and the residence of F. P. Blair, Esq.

It is reported to-day that the Rebels have burned the residence of Mr. Blair. There were eight hundred infantry only in the force that camped at Rockville last night, though panic-stricken refugees arriving today from the vicinity of Edward's Ferry report them crossing north at that point, yesterday and to-day, in large numbers, some saying 13,000 and others 30,000.

Breckinridge is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, and Imboden commands their cavalry, now hanging around our fortifications. All was quiet in front of our picket lines upon what is known as the river road; that is the road skirting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal above Georgetown.

Up to noon to-day, the *Star* says, the number and purposes of the Rebel invading force are confusingly conflicting. We give elsewhere the opinion entertained by many around us, that the Rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications of Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so.—Per contra, we have just received the following from a source of great intelligence and reliability, and one that has on repeated occasions had the earliest and most accurate information of Rebel movements in Virginia:—

The information received from this quarter is as follows:—

The Rebel army of invasion marched down the Valley 45,000 strong, including 8000 cavalry, under command of Major-General Jubal Early and Brigadier-Generals Breckinridge, Ransom, Imboden and McCausland.

Longstreet was at Gordonsville on Saturday last with additional forces, to join the Rebel army of invasion—and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by surprise.

The Virginia Central Railroad is repaired, and running from Richmond to Stanton.—Moseby has two hundred and forty men in his command, and expects to have his force increased. At the fight of Aldie Moseby captured eighty of our cavalry, and killed twenty, captured one Major, and had with him in the fight a 12 pound gun. Kinchloes' command of one company is operating near Fairfax Court House, and in the neighborhood of Occoquan.

LATER.

Up to 2-15 P. M. the state of affairs in the vicinity of Robbitt's Branch Post Office continued to be about the same as this morning.

There has been no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishing is going on at intervals. The enemy has not made his appearance anywhere within range of our guns, and so far has shown no disposition to do so. No casualties have been reported on on our side in the engagement between Lowell and the Rebel cavalry this morning.

Three Rebel prisoners and straggles were brought in this morning from the front, but they refused to give their regiments or by whom they were commanded. They are inclined to brag, and some of them place their numbers at very high figures.—Some Rebel stragglers who were picked up yesterday at different points in Maryland were brought to the Provost Marshal's office last night. They admitted that they belonged to the invading party, and the infantry consisted of Breckinridge's and Early's Divisions, and that the cavalry was under Ransom.

They would give no information as to the movements of the invaders, and when questioned as to their numbers they differed very widely in their statements.

This morning the Rebel cavalry commenced to show themselves in the vicinity of Silver Spring, Mr. Blair's place, just over the District line, in Montgomery county, on the Seventh street road, just beyond the lines of the fortifications, and up to the last accounts have kept that position. During the morning there has been some firing between the pickets, and two on our side have been wounded.

It is stated by persons coming from that direction, and there are many families moving in, that the Rebel pickets are stationed in Blair's, Clarke's and Brown's woods, and some are confident that the main body of the enemy is at this place. Preparations have been made to receive them in a becoming style.

LATER.—The Rebel force at Silver Spring is said to be about fifteen thousand strong, so far as developed.

Later from Up the Potomac.

Yesterday afternoon a force of the Rebels made their appearance on the tow-path of the canal near Muddy Branch, where there was a squadron of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and four companies of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, under command of Major Thompson.

Our force had orders to fall back, and started towards the city, the camp equipage being placed on a canal boat. They had not retreated far, however, before another band of Rebels were seen approaching from the direction of Rockville, and some shots were fired between each party, but no one was injured as far as we know.

When some three miles this side of Muddy Branch our forces tried to make a stand and quite a little skirmish ensued, in which the Rebels brought to bear upon them one of four guns, and a round shot went directly through the boat, causing it to sink. In this little affair we had three men slightly wounded.

Our men, however, procured another boat, to which they transferred the baggage and pushed on down to Georgetown, where they arrived this morning. The Rebels who at this time showed considerable force, seemed to direct their attention to the Canal, which they damaged considerably, felling trees into it, and blowing up culverts, &c.

Our men report the country full of Rebels, and that yesterday there were several skirmishes, in which portions of three regiments were engaged. In one of these Captain Morris, of Company M, Eighth Illinois, was killed.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An officer who scouted the river some distance above the Chain bridge, last night, reports this morning that all was quiet along that line, no Rebels being visible.

Major General Alexander McCook has been assigned to the command of the Northern defences of Washington. Brigadier Generals Harding, Hoskins and Homer are to serve under him. General Payne has been assigned to a command in the Department. It is reported that the Rebels have been very busy in conveying across the Potomac, horses, cattle, sheep, swine and other plunder taken by them in Maryland.

Major-General J. J. Reynolds is placed in command of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Yesterday a body of Rebel cavalry made a dash into Darnestown, Montgomery county, and captured a considerable quantity of stores.

Last evening, a force of 1500 or 2000 Rebels entered Rockville, and dashed through to a point a few miles this side of that village, halting there for a brief time, when they retraced their steps to the town, and bivouacked for the night.

This morning they are engaged with the cavalry force under the command of Colonel Sewell, thrown out to ascertain their strength and character. No information embracing the details of that now progressing engagement have yet been received.—The point where the fight was in progress was in the vicinity of Rabitt's Creek post office, between Tenallytown and Rockville.

Major-General Augur has returned from a tour through the defences of Washington on the northern side. He found all the works and the troops defending them in admirable condition, and ready to give the Rebels a fitting reception should they approach within range.

[From Friday's Age.]

The Confederate expedition into Maryland is now over, and its history can now be written. The number of men engaged was about fifteen thousand—no more. They were divided into two bodies. They came up the Shenandoah Valley, and one body attacked Martinsburg whilst the other besieged Harper's Ferry. Martinsburg was captured, and stores amounting to three millions of dollars carried off. The column then crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, by skillful manoeuvring forced Sigel upon Maryland Heights. The Confederate column at Harper's Ferry besieged Sigel for four days, whilst the other column overran Western Maryland as far as the Monocacy. Hagerstown was captured and contribution levied. Thousands from the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, and many people in York and Adams counties, left their homes. The harvests were gathered and spoiling. The authorities at Washington became frightened and sent to Grant for help. He detached Ricketts with a division of troops, who arrived in Baltimore and were sent to the Monocacy to aid General Wallace.

The arrival of Ricketts and Wallace changed the Confederate plans somewhat.—Their troops abandoned Hagerstown and marched against Frederick. The siege of Maryland Heights was raised, and its assailants marched down the south bank of the Potomac and sent a flanking party across the river at Point of Rocks. It marched up the Monocacy. Wallace was surprised and defeated. He lost six cannon and many prisoners. He ordered a hasty retreat toward Baltimore. The Administration became more frightened, and the North was in consternation. Sigel was relieved from command, and his troops without a leader, could do nothing. The Confederates captured Frederick, and followed Wallace's retreat. From Martinsburg eastward they tore up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Wallace withdrew to Ellicott's Mills, but the Confederates, after tearing up the railroad, sent their main body south of it, and detached a cavalry force towards the Northern Central Railroad.

Washington appeared to be in imminent peril, and the Administration hurried forward reinforcements. The 19th Army Corps, under General Reynolds, which had been sent for as a reinforcement for Grant, was entering the mouth of the Chesapeake. It was ordered at once to Washington. One corps of Grant's army, the 6th, under Wright—was detached from the lines before Petersburg and sent to Washington.—General Wallace in Baltimore, was superseded by General Ord. The Confederate cavalry expedition overran Eastern Maryland. Twenty-five miles of the Northern Central Railroad were damaged, and the Philadelphia Railroad was seriously injured. The cavalry, loaded with plunder, came within six miles of Baltimore and returned to the Confederate main body.

This main body was being busily engaged in coming to the south bank of the Potomac at and near Edwards' Ferry. A strong force had been sent towards Washington to guard against surprise. Part of it halted in front of Fort Stevens, on Seventeenth street. Part marched toward Bladensburg, and cut the telegraph to Baltimore, but did not injure the railroad. The Confederate outposts made a great show and frightened the people in Washington, but they made no attacks. There was heavy skirmishing, in which the Federal loss was about three hundred. Meantime, the Confederate main body was taking an immense amount of plunder to the south side of the Potomac. On Tuesday morning it got safely over. The outposts were called in. Bladensburg and Washington suddenly found themselves without an enemy. The Confederate rear crossed to the south bank of the Potomac, and the expedition was over. It cost the North an immense sum, and caused one of the greatest panics ever witnessed. By the diversion of forty thousand men from General Grant it may have saved Petersburg.

General Foster, who commands the Federal troops at Charleston, recently sent a night expedition to surprise a Confederate work on Johnston's Island. The expedition consisted of two regiments. They sailed in boats to the island. Some of the boats, however, got aground, and the noise alarmed the Confederate garrison. They sallied out of the fort, and captured all of the Federal troops who had landed. Six officers and one hundred and thirty-seven men were taken prisoners. The rest of the expedition returned to Foster's camps.

There is nothing of importance from Grant's army. There is a rumor of the capture of Petersburg. If it were true Secretary Stanton would very quickly tell us of it. Sheridan's cavalry is reported as having gone towards Hanover Court House to intercept the Confederate expedition returning from Maryland. Wright's Corps, a division of troops under Ricketts, and Wilson's cavalry, have been sent from Grant's camp to Washington.

General Johnston's army still holds its position on the south bank of the Chattahoochee, with one corps on the northern bank. General Sherman's troops are on the northern bank. Sherman has not yet crossed the river, nor has any movement looking to that end been yet reported. Sherman is said to have captured three thousand prisoners on the retreat from Kenesaw Mountain.

General Franklin escaped from the enemy and arrived safely in Baltimore. He left there yesterday to go to his home in York, Pennsylvania. It is stated that General Franklin was the author of the famous dam which saved the gunboats on the Red River expedition. We trust if this be so he will get the credit of it. He is too modest to ask for it.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The trains are running to and from Washington this morning as usual. The Washington papers have been received.

PRIVATE "FLORIDA" AGAIN HEARD FROM;

SHE APPEARS OFF CAPE MAY.

A WEEK OF DESTRUCTION.

Yesterday afternoon it was rumored in the city that the pirate Florida had closed a week of piracy and devastation by landing the crews of five American vessels at Cape May. Subsequent intelligence corroborated the rumor, and at six o'clock yesterday afternoon about thirty of the crews of the captured vessels arrived at the depot of the West Jersey Railroad in Camden, and came over to the city, where they were provided with lodging. From the crews the following narrative of the destruction of the vessels was obtained:—

Capture of the "Golconda."

The first vessel captured was the Golconda, a whaling barque, from Talcahuana, Chili, where she had been cruising for eighteen months, in search of oil. A cargo of eighteen hundred barrels was obtained and the Golconda sailed for New Bedford.—Early on the morning of the 8th, in latitude 37 30, longitude 72 15, a large barque-rigged vessel, floating the American ensign, was descried lying-to a short distance off. This latter craft immediately bore down upon the whaling barque and fired a shot across her bows. The barque hove to and the pirate's boats boarded her and informed the captain that his vessel was a prize to the Confederate war-steamer Florida. The chronometers and other valuable ship property were removed to the pirate, the crew taken off and the vessel set on fire. The pirate was first seen at half-past 4 in the morning. The barque was burned at 9.—Just previous to the capture of the Golconda, the Florida spoke an English vessel.

A Second Prize—The "Margaret Y. Davis."

About an hour afterwards the Florida, who still kept the American flag flying at the mast-head, overhauled a schooner, called the Margaret Y. Davis, commanded by Captain West. The Davis was from Port Royal to New York, and had no cargo.—Her crew were all taken on board the pirate, and, like her predecessor, the Davis was fired. A few hours after an English schooner, bound for Nassau, passed, and the Florida, hailing her, put on board the captain and mates of the two captured vessels, and then kept on her course up the Gulf stream.

The Capture of the "Greenland."

The barque Greenland, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of nine hundred tons of coal for Government use at Pensacola, left the Breakwater about the same time that the Davis was captured. The day following her departure from the Breakwater the Greenland was captured in latitude 35 56, longitude 75. The capture occurred early in the morning, and the first intimation the sailors received of the proximity of a strange vessel was a peremptory summons to haul to. This was done, and the vessel was taken possession of in the name of the Rebel Government. The water was but eighteen fathoms at the time of the capture. After the Greenland surrendered the instruments of the captain were removed to the Florida, and the Greenland was burned. She was under the management of Captain Everett.

A Chase.

The Florida sailed for a few hours around the spot where the Greenland had been captured, and then directed her course toward Fortress Monroe. The Greenland had been towed down the river by the tug-boat America. When the pirate approached the tug left. The statement of the Captain of the America runs in this wise:—

On the 9th instant, at 12.30 P. M., latitude 36 54, longitude 75 2, saw a steamship bearing E. by S., and steering about W. S. W., right for the tug, and making a great deal of black smoke, apparently from bituminous coal, with all sail set. At 1 30 P. M., she took in all sail; had a great many men on board, which induced the belief that she was no friendly vessel, and I therefore let go the barque, and bore away from her with a heavy pressure of steam. She turned out to be the notorious craft Florida. She pursued the tug with all her speed, and when she discovered that she could not overtake it, she made directly for the barque, which she boarded, set fire to and burned; after which the tug proceeded to Fortress Monroe, to give information of the occurrence. The commander of the squadron immediately despatched three war steamers in pursuit of the pirate.

Destruction of the "General Berry" and the "Zelinda."

The barque General Berry, of Baltimore, Captain William B. Hooper, was the next destroyed. She was from New York, on her way to Fortress Monroe, with a load of twelve hundred bales of hay. At half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning the barque was overhauled and burned off the coast of Accomac, Chincoteague, bearing west southwest, twenty miles.

Shortly after, the barque Zelinda, of Eastport, was destroyed. This vessel was new, and was out of New Orleans in ballast. She was a beautiful vessel, of 500 tons, and commanded by Captain Shackford. Like the Berry, she was burned off Chincoteague, in latitude 37½, longitude 74 50. After the burning of the Zelinda, the Florida hoisted the flag of the barque at the mizzen-mast-head of the pirate.

The Pirate's Description.

The Florida is described as a long black barque, with two white stacks, fore, main and mizzen try sails, gaff top sails and top-gallant sails fore and main. Her power of speed was variously computed from eleven to fourteen knots. The crew is a mixture of all creeds and nationalities—French, Spanish, Portugese, Germans and Americans, all being represented. They are well trained and disciplined, and absorbed in getting plunder. The Florida is a screw propeller and carries eight guns, seven thirty-two's and one nine inch. Her crew number one hundred and fifty-five, and she is under the command of Captain Morris.

On Sunday morning the pirate spoke the schooner Howard, of New York, and overhauled her, but the schooner was released and bonded for six thousand dollars. All the crews of the captured vessels were placed on board, and the Howard landed them at Cape May in her pilot boat. The audacity of these piracies can only be appreciated when it is stated that, when the red flames of the Berry and the Zelinda lit up the waves there were nearly a score of Union gun-boats lying within fifteen miles of the scene of conflagration. No bolder act has been committed since the commencement of the war. The two raids of the Rebels, naval and military, have inflicted heavy losses upon us at the same time.—*Philadelphia Inquirer of Tuesday.*

☞ Gravel and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder yield to the remedial powers of "Dr. Ludlum's Specific" as a sovereign remedy.

Practical Treason!—The Republicans say that Lincoln and Hamlin are the Government, and to oppose them is to oppose the Government, which they call Copperhead treason. The Republican Convention at Baltimore threw Hamlin off, and thereby upset half of the "*Government.*"

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

Town & County.

OUR TERMS.—From the 1st day of August, 1864, our terms of subscription will be TWO DOLLARS if paid in advance, and TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not so paid. These terms have been agreed upon by all the publishers in this place, and will be *strictly adhered to.* This is but a slight advance upon old rates, and by no means in proportion to the great advance in labor, paper and all other kinds of printing material.

THE BATTLE OF MONOCACY.—We have but few particulars of the late battle at Monocacy Junction, three miles below Frederick. The 87th and 138th Regiments P. V. were in it, and behaved gallantly. We learn that in Company F, 87th, Elias Sheads, Jr., was killed, and Wm. Sheads and John Snyder wounded. In the 138th, John Tate, (son of Robert,) Emory Gunn and Amos Snyder are reported among the wounded. These casualties are gathered from letters received by friends in this place.

A letter from the 87th Regiment, dated at Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, July 13th, was received by the editor of this paper on Friday evening. It states: "The Regiment lost heavily during the battle—six officers killed and wounded, and two missing. Lt. Baker is still missing, and I fear wounded, as he did not join us on our second line. The Regiment lost 42 killed and wounded that I know of, and 126 still missing, many of whom are no doubt killed or wounded. Our Brigade has now only 550 muskets, about half as many as our Regiment used to have. Adjutant Martin was wounded, and I had him got off the field to a house, but I think he will die. Serg. Elias Sheads, Co. F, was killed. He was a good man."

☞ The following persons were wounded in the 138th regiment, in the fight at Monocacy Junction on Saturday week:—Elias Stonesifer, Nicholas Wilson, Jacob Clepper, Abraham Markley, Alex. Culbertson, Simon Sigafoose and Theodore Clepper.

☞ We learn that John Barker, son of Joseph Barker, of Littlestown, was killed in the battle of Monocacy. He belonged to the 3d Maryland.

☞ William Crawford, of the Signal Corps, was brought to his home in this place on Wednesday. He was severely wounded in the thigh during a skirmish near Harper's Ferry.

☞ A delegation of some 15 or 20 members of the Christian Commission passed through this place to Frederick on Wednesday last, with stores for the wounded there. Several members from this place accompanied them.

☞ Lieut. J. M. Thompson, of the 49th Pennsylvania Regiment, has been appointed Military Provost Marshal at this place. He arrived on Monday morning with a guard of 12 men, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

☞ The excitement is over. Our farmers have returned with their horses. Nearly all the wheat has been gathered in, and what has not, soon will be. The few who kept their horses at home, finished their harvest last week, and helped their neighbors beside.

The "scare" was unnecessarily great. Should the Rebels make another such demonstration, may cooler counsels prevail.

☞ The immortal "J. N." writes us that he will be here on the 19th inst. to "lift the veil" and strike a blow for "Truth and Union."—However great the pressure, "J. N." assures us that he will "assume it all on himself."

☞ Mr. Henry Culp, whose farm adjoins town, placed upon our table, the other day, several stalks of Timothy measuring 5½ feet. This is too tall to be easily bented.

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

STILL IN THE DARK.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in speaking of the Rebel invasion of Maryland, says:

"They came unheralded, and even now those who are in the best positions to obtain information seem to be totally in the dark as to where they came from, how many there are of them, who commands them, or where they are bound to."

The *Bulletin* is entirely wrong; they did not come unheralded. Scarcely was there a Democratic newspaper in the country that did not predict some such catastrophe, from the policy adopted by the Administration, of stripping Maryland and Pennsylvania of fighting material and leaving the Federal capital and Baltimore with hardly a show of defence. A result of this kind was to be strongly apprehended before Gen. Grant's change of base to the south of Richmond; but after that event there was nothing to prevent this invasion except sure and speedy progress toward the capture of Richmond and the formidable character of the expeditions under Generals Sheridan, Crooks and Hunter, whose duty, it strikes us, was to hold the valley of the Shenandoah and beat back any force that might threaten Washington and our borders. The dragging of the siege of Richmond before Petersburg; the retreat of Sheridan to the White House, on the Pamunkey, and his subsequent escape over the Peninsula and across to the south side of the James River; and the hasty retrograde flank movement of Hunter away up the Great Kanawha, left the whole route to the North exposed, and Gen. Lee, as was predicted, has not been slow to profit by it. If Gen. Grant should be compelled to detach a large portion of his forces to meet this new move, it will amount to a virtual abandonment of the siege of Richmond for the present.

If the original programme of Grant was to attack from the north side, then there would have been less responsibility resting on the columns of Hunter and Crooks, but if the south side attack was not an afterthought, and was predetermined, then we think a grand mistake was committed in placing a mere political General like Hunter, and the cavalry force of Sheridan, to hold the route to the Federal Capital and the North. For which mistake who is responsible?

It is not extraordinary that "THOSE WHO ARE IN THE BEST POSITIONS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION *seem to be totally in the dark as to where they* (the rebels) *came from, how many there are of them, who commands them, or where they are bound to.*" The same thing has frequently occurred to those same persons. They seem to be singularly short-sighted in every sort of military strategy except that which savors of the "Scotch cap."

It is about time that the statesmanship that would reform the social institutions of half a *continent* through the instrumentality of windy proclamations, and the military strategy that endeavors, by anaconda movements, to encircle eight hundred and eighty thousand square miles of hills, valleys, coasts and rivers, were laid aside for something a little more sensible and practical. Their opacity of vision in military matters is no worse than in social reforms, and while the whole bent of their energies and the movements of our armies are directed to the accomplishment of unnecessary and even pernicious social revolutions, they cannot hope to be otherwise than "totally in the dark as to where they (the rebels) came from, how many there are of them, who commands them, or where they are bound to."—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ The whole of Louisiana, except New Orleans and its immediate vicinity, is again under Confederate rule.

STRAGGLERS COMING IN.—On Sunday last stragglers from our army commenced arriving in this place. They generally belonged to General Tyler's command, who they report was taken prisoner. The most of them are hundred day's men. Their position during the fight was on the right wing, and being outflanked, were cut off from their commands, and made their escape as best they could. They were ordered to report at Gettysburg, where they continued arriving in squads for several days, until they numbered probably one hundred and fifty—both of infantry and cavalry.—Provost Marshal Thompson has taken the proper steps to return them to their regiments, and on Tuesday sent off a large squad of them to Hanover.—*Star.*

☞ Some fifteen or more rebel deserters were brought here last week, and sent to Harrisburg. They expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and then get as far away from the rebel army as possible. They generally represented the force across the Potomac as large, much larger than it really seems to have been.

FIRE.—At about 5 o'clock on Friday evening, the roof of Provost Marshal James Rouser's dwelling, on Washington street, was found to be on fire, threatening the destruction of the building, and others adjoining.—With hard and active work, however, it was arrested after burning probably half the roof. It was caused by fire crackers.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Sold for a PANCAKE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York.

☞ PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

☞ G. JACOBS & BRO., Local Agents at Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, Auditor to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Isaac Brinkerhoff, Administrator of Rachel Brinkerhoff, deceased, (settled by J. G. Brinkerhoff and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrators of Isaac Brinkerhoff, deceased,) among the parties entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will sit for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, in Gettysburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

E. E. BUEHLER, Auditor.

July 18, 1864. td

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, Auditor to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of Alexander Miller, Administrator of William Toot, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will sit for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, in Gettysburg, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. E. E. BUEHLER, Auditor.

July 18, 1864. td

Auditor's Notice.

THE subscriber, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob F. L