The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic County Committee will meet at the public house of Samuel Wolf, Esq., in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of AUGUST inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to fix days for the Delegate Elections and the County Convention, and transact such other business as may be presented. A full attendance of the members of the Committee is desired.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
Aug. 1, 1864. Chairman.

☞The following persons compose the Committee:

Gettysburg, Jacob Brinkerhoff, H. J. Stable; Franklin, J. W. Lott; Huntington, Thomas G. Neely; Reading, Thomas N. Dicks; Tyrone, John Eckenrode; Berwick bor., Francis Strubinger; Berwick tp., Samuel Brown; Oxford, John F. McSherry; Hamilton, Abner S. Hildebrand; Straban, John Wertz; Latimore, Andrew Shultz; Mount Joy, Michael Fiscel; Cumberland, Cornelius Daugherty; Germany, Amos Dutters; Union, Benj. F. Sollinger; Mountpleasant, J. R. Smith; Freedom, J. Scott Wilson; Liberty, Frederick McIntire; Conewago, Samuel Schwartz; Menallen, C. M. Swope; Hamiltonban, Benj. J. Reed; Butler, John Jacobs.

A WORD IN SEASON.

The terms of the *Compiler* now are Two DOLLARS per annum, *if paid in advance;* or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, if not paid in advance. This increase is but small—hardly anything when compared with the extraordinary rise in the price of paper and every other article used in the publication of a newspaper.

To show this we need but give an instance: Week before last we ordered a small lot of printing paper, which, a few years ago, would have cost less than eighty dollars. Now the cost is *one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-two cents!*—and the price still going up. But not only is this tremendous advance to be noted—the article can only be had *for the dash on delivery*, whereas before the war any reasonable credit could be had.

Printers, in order to live, must therefore not only raise their prices, but they must have prompt pay. They cannot be expected to be able to pay cash unless they get the cash from their customers. This every reasonable man must admit. Our merchants, bakers, butchers, &c., want the cash for all they sell. The printer and his family and his workmen must eat and wear clothes as other people do. How is he to get along unless he gets paid as other people do?

It is unpleasant for us to talk in this plain style, but the necessities of the times—these "good Lincoln times"—leave us no other remedy. We must thus "make a clean breast of it," in order that our patrons may understand the difficulties connected with the printing business. And once thoroughly understanding them, they will appreciate and cheerfully do their share towards making them as light as possible.

Those who have heretofore paid their subscriptions at the end of the year will now find it more than ever to their advantage to pay in advance, saving fifty cents per annum by the operation. We hope that all will avail themselves of the advance rate at an early day. Between this and the August Court no doubt many will, and during the term the number will be largely increased.

That occasion, by the way, will furnish many opportunities to remit money to us. But in cases where it cannot be sent by neighbors or other private hands, the mails should be made use of for the purpose.—Let *all* indebted do something towards keeping the printer's head above water.

A few of our subscribers (all newspapers unfortunately have such) seem to suppose that printers never need money, and would just as soon furnish a person with a newspaper without pay as for it. The notion always was a mistaken one, but never more so than *now*. That style of doing business is "played out." Printers can't afford it—the "luxury" is too dear, with white paper at two cents a sheet, and the prospect of an early rise to three. Should non-payers, therefore, find their papers discontinued, as they soon will unless payment be made in the meantime, they must blame nobody but themselves. We have lost too much in that way already.

We have a fair proportion of regular paying patrons. To them, thanks—many thanks! They have helped us in many a time of need, and we hope we shall never want in proper appreciation of their prompt aid. "May their shadows never grow less"—and their numbers daily increase.

☞The Democratic State Central Committee met, pursuant to notice, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday week. There was a very full attendance of members and unusual interest manifested. A proposition to constitute a platform was discussed at great length and negatived, only six members voting in the affirmative. At a late hour on Tuesday night the Committee adjourned to meet at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, soon after the adjournment of the National Convention, on the call of the chairman.

☞Charles A. Gaither, Esq., has purchased the establishment of the Fulton *Democrat*. Mr. Gaither is a lawyer by profession, a practical printer, a sound Democrat and a gentleman of fine talents. We wish him success politically and pecuniarily, and bespeak for him a hearty support by the gallant Democracy of little Fulton.

☞We are informed that Hon. John Hickman, formerly M. C. from the Chester district, is determinedly opposed to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Hickman was formerly one of Forney's demi-gods. Why doesn't "the President's dog" bark at Hickman?

A REPUBLICAN PAPER FOR STOPPING THE WAR.

There are frequent indications, of late, that many Republicans are becoming sensible as to the alarming condition into which the country has been brought by this war, and also as to the necessity of a change of administration. A remarkable instance of this, is the Boston *Herald*, a leading Republican journal of Massachusetts, from which we take the following extracts:

"The present appears to be a fitting time for the press of the country to lay aside all party issues and devote themselves to the task of restoring peace to the nation upon a basis which should be alike honorable to all concerned. The present raid into Maryland, threatening, as it does, Baltimore and Washington, the heavy drafts which are constantly being made upon the people in the shape of men and money—to say nothing of heavy taxation and the high price of living—admonish us that war is a serious matter, viewed even in its most favorable aspect."

It further says upon the general topic of subjugation:

"We presume the people of the South are satisfied that they cannot subjugate the North, and the people at the North are satisfied that they cannot subjugate the South. This being true, what becomes our duty, to stay the slaughter of men, to restore peace to the country? This is a political question, and must be decided at the polls by the voters in both sections of the country. If the press would unite upon any basis that would recommend itself to the people, there would be no difficulty in coming to an understanding upon the subject. Can we agree with the South upon any terms? Can we offer a basis of settlement which they will adopt, and which at the same time will be satisfactory to the North? For our part we see no way opened for a return of the rebel States to the Union except by and through the agency of the Constitution. They must either resume their State sovereignty and acknowledge the Federal Constitution, or they must stay where they are. If the people at the South are a unit against a return to the Federal compact, it becomes a question for us to decide how much longer we will fight to compel them to an unwilling association with us. And if we were to succeed in destroying their armies, should we then have peace upon a permanent basis? These are grave questions, and demand the serious consideration of the thinking, reflecting minds. Our object in this article is to call the attention of the press to the great duty which devolves upon them in this trying hour—ask them to discuss this matter calmly and dispassionately, with a view to concert of action, and to unite the people of the North upon some project to stop the further shedding of blood."

The *Herald* also proposes the following questions:

"If we understand the Southern leaders, they will not return to the Union upon any terms. They inaugurated the war to establish a Southern Confederacy, and will be content with nothing short of that. If this be true, can we prevent it and compel them to a submission to the old Union? If we cannot and the people are satisfied upon this point, it is useless to fight any longer, but hold on to what we have got, and wait for time to determine the future."

In a subsequent editorial on the same subject the *Herald* says:

"We warn those in power that a crisis is rapidly approaching that will hurl them from their seats, unless they bring this war to a close, or convince the people that they have the power to do so before long."

These extracts are straws which show that the wind is veering to a new quarter.

REPUBLICAN PAPERS FOR PEACE.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, a Republican paper, thus dwells on the peace negotiations:

We are aware that it has become the fashion with a class of silly, unreflecting men to scout the idea of any peace, and to refuse to listen to deliberate reflection or discussion upon the subject as an abandonment of principle. Such men seem to consider the present struggle as a sort of Kilkenny fight, involving the total annihilation of one or the other of the parties to it, and regard the mention of peace as very nearly allied to treason itself. * *

The North entered upon the present struggle with the declared purpose of maintaining the Union, President Lincoln, in his inaugural, uttered sentiments which would to-day be entirely satisfactory to the South as a basis of peace. Congress at its first session after the commencement of hostilities resolved with all the solemnity of legislation, that the war should be prosecuted with no purpose of aggression upon the Federal rights of the South. The ink of the engrossing clerk was scarcely dry before the national faith thus pledged, was violated. Three bloody years have sealed the stultification which was then enacted.

The key of the great problem now before this people may be found in this question: What are we fighting for? Is it the maintenance of the Union, or is it the reconstruction of the Union upon a basis of emancipation? Are we fighting to assert and vindicate the power of the Federal Government, or to regulate and reform the domestic abuses of the South? In the answer to these questions lies the solution of all the issues of war.

We venture the opinion that if a reliable assurance could be given to the people of the South that the Federal Constitution and its strict maintenance were the sole ultimatum of peace, that the rebellion would cease within three months.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald*, another Republican paper, has the following, which we especially commend to bond-holders:

What we want to secure is not emancipation or slavery; nor the success of this party or that; but the nation's integrity—the Union as it was. All other considerations are of no consequence—not worth name. Give us the Union in peace, and we shall be fully capable of taking care of all else. Slavery will settle itself; it was doing so as rapidly as it could safely, before this war commenced. Give us Union in peace, and the national debt would be nothing. If it was two thousand millions more than it is today, the national stock would at once advance 30 per cent. above par, and gold would sink, till both would come near a level. Give Union in peace, and we should present such a front to the world, as to be ever after secure against encroachments and insults from abroad, and we should hold the destiny of the Western continent in our own hands.

GREELEY HOPES FOR PEACE.

Horace Greeley says he has strong hopes that we shall yet obtain an honorable peace by negotiation. He appears to have abandoned the theories of "unconditional submission" and "complete subjugation." With a sagacity superior to that of his party, he is sensible of the idiocy of supposing that the South can ever be subjugated in any such sense as that the property of all its citizens will be at the disposal of the Federal government. He commends General Fremont for stamping upon instead of standing upon the confiscation plank in Cleveland platform; and he reprobates the folly of the "unconditional submission" insisted upon by the Baltimore Convention. To use Mr. Greeley's expressive epithet, those who believe in such absurdities are "ganies." He is said to have parted with the self-constituted rebel commissioners with regret, and to have gone so far, when about leaving the Clifton House for the American side, as to say to Mr. Sanders, "This is not the end of this affair." You must not think all the Republican party are blackguards." This is interpreted by the *N. Y. Herald* to be a direct hit at "Old Abe."

Words of Reason and Common Sense—Republican testimony against Lincoln.

The New York *Times*, a leading Republican paper, speaking of President Lincoln's declaring he will not receive propositions for Peace without *the abandonment of Slavery*, disapproves of his course in the following language:

"The President made but two conditions to the reception and consideration of any proposition for the restoration of peace, which should come to him from competent authority; first, that it should embrace the *integrity of the whole Union;* second, that it *should embrace the abandonment of Slavery.* We believe he might have gone still further than this; he might have omitted the second of these conditions altogether, and required the first alone, as essential to the reception and consideration of proposals for peace. We do not mean to say that it will be eventually found possible to end the war and restore the Union without the 'abandonment of Slavery;' but we do say that this abandonment need not be exacted by the President as a condition without which he will not receive or consider proposals for peace. The people do not require him to insist upon any such condition. Neither his oath of office nor his consistency require him to insist upon it. That is one of the questions to be considered and arranged when the terms of peace come to be discussed. It is not a subject on which terms can be imposed by the Government, without consultation, without agreement, or without equivalents."

It is cheering to see this evidence of good sense coming from such a prominent and influential Republican paper. Republicans as well as Democrats are getting heartily sick of the war as at present conducted, and long for an honorable peace.—The people will hold Mr. Lincoln to a fearful responsibility for closing the door to peace for the purpose of setting free the slaves of the South. The lives, the property and prosperity of the white people of the country are to be made subordinate to the destruction of slavery. It is time for Republicans to open their eyes to the danger and ruin which threatens us, and in this the New York *Times* has nobly taken the lead.—*York Gazette.*

☞A Buffalo correspondent of the New York *World* says:

A great many letters have been written from Niagara Falls, and published in various journals, regarding the recent meeting of the so-called peace commissioners at that point. None of these, however, have thrown a great deal of light upon the disposition of the rebel commissioners (if they were such) upon the question of peace. There is a very general impression throughout the country that the rebels are willing for policy, to make a show of peace; but that really nothing but independence will satisfy them. I am able to state, however, that the rebel commissioners not only expressed a desire for immediate peace, but volunteered the opinion that a *re-union can be had if the North is only willing to consent to the (to their) right terms.* And these terms they declared were such as the North could honorably accept. Mr. Sanders was very free in declaring that the South was not only willing, but anxious, to enter into something like the old Union. Mr. Clay (to whose opinion, of course, the greatest weight is to be given,) was more reticent upon that point; but he was willing to admit that it was possible to re-establish friendly relations between the North and South, and that the people of the two sections might again live upon the most harmonious and amicable terms.

The Draft.—We learn from good authority, that the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania said, in the presence of several persons, in a public house in Harrisburg, that *the last draft in Pennsylvania has been made.*—Whether it was said knowingly, in view of some negotiations of peace, or in a spirit indicating forcible opposition to the draft, we cannot say.—*Westchester Jeffersonian.*

If current rumor be true, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania did make some such declaration in a public house in this city, one day last week.—*Patriot & Union.*

The remark *was* publicly made in the "Buehler House," at Harrisburg, and the words used by Adjutant General Russel were about these: "*The last draft that can be enforced in Pennsylvania has been made.*"—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞The *Albany Statesman* (Anti-Shoddy Republican) takes a very discouraging view of Lincoln's prospects, and calls upon him to resign as a candidate for the Presidency, to make room for a more valuable man. The *Statesman* says:

"There is only one way left to prevent the Democrats from electing the next President, and that is to have President Lincoln decline the nomination, his successor to be either Gen. Grant, Sherman, Butler or Hancock. Such a nomination would unite the party. Nothing else ever will. Divided as the party now is between the friends of Lincoln, Chase, Fremont, Seward and Weed, the party cannot avoid a most humiliating defeat in November. The catastrophe can yet be averted, but only by the declension of Mr. Lincoln."

☞The Lebanon *Advertiser* says:

We know of dozens in this immediate vicinity who declare that they will never again vote for Abe Lincoln. They are tired of the war and everything connected with it, and as blood and ruination are all the fruits they see in its wake they intend no longer either to support Lincoln or the war. They are now for PEACE and will vote the Democratic ticket. It can go no worse, they say, and may go better. May the infection spread for the sake of the country, for christianity, and for mankind. It WILL go better!

☞The Helvetia, a Swiss paper, published at Tell City, Ind., takes down the name of Lincoln and hoists that of Fremont. Is not this "embarrassing the administration?" Is it not, indeed, "sympathizing with the rebels?"

☞The Kansas *State Journal*, published at Lawrence, in the interest of the Carney party, is out against the re-election of Lincoln.

☞In his late Philadelphia speech, Mr Lincoln said: "We are going through with *our task, so far as I am concerned*, if it takes us three years longer." But suppose the country should get through with Mr. Lincoln after the 4th of March?

☞If it requires three years of hard fighting to make "Washington safe" against the attacks of a few thousand rebel raiders, how long will it take to conquer and subjugate the entire Southern people?

☞Thursday next, August 4th, has been set apart by the President as a day of fasting and prayer.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

The special election to ascertain the will of the people in relation to three amendments to the Constitution which have been proposed by two successive Legislatures, takes place to-morrow. The amendments are as follows, and are stated more fully in the advertisement thereof published in our advertising columns:

1. To allow the soldiers in the military service of the United States, wherever they may be located on the day of election, to vote.

2. That the Legislature shall not pass any bill relating to more than one subject, except the appropriation bill.

3. Restraining the Legislature from granting powers or privileges in any case in which the courts have authority for granting them.

These proposed amendments should receive the careful consideration of the people, who will, doubtless, pass upon them as their judgment shall dictate to be right. So important a thing as adding to, or taking from, the great charter of this Commonwealth, will of course be duly appreciated by our citizens. No mere temporary expedients for political or legislative purposes should be incorporated in that instrument. It should be clear to the mind of ever voter, before he casts his vote for any one of the amendments, that there is necessity for it; and, on the other hand, if he shall be so satisfied, he ought to allow no considerations to influence him against it. We hope that there will be a large vote cast.

There will be three tickets, one on each amendment. The judges and inspectors elected last spring will hold the election.

NOT POPULAR.

"Old Abe's" call for 500,000 more, is not at all popular. Many of his own party are down on it, and speak of it as a most unwise and unjust movement. We give two or three extracts from Republican journals to prove what we say.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"In a great crisis like this, it is important to keep up the spirits of the people, to maintain their hopefulness, to encourage them to new efforts. But this proclamation, cold, lifeless, rigid, bound round with red tape, clothed in the formal language of the bureau, sounds as though its author thought the people could not be chilled and disheartened. Its tone is not that of the chief of a republic calling upon his fellow-citizens to support a cause in which all alike are interested, but rather it is the tone of a *European sovereign* telling his subjects what he requires of them."

The New York *Commercial* seems to be of the opinion that Lincoln has rendered himself rather ridiculous, if not contemptible, by making a great fuss about Howard's bogus Proclamation in May for a day of fasting and prayer, and a draft of 400,000 victims for the "slaughter pen," and now so soon following it with a proclamation for fasting and prayer, and a draft of 500,000!! The *Commercial's* language is:

"We have had the proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer, and now comes the call for more troops; the only difference in the calls being that Howard's was issued on the 18th of May and called for 400,000, while the President's was issued on the 18th of July, and goes 100,000 better. Howard, like his friend Fremont, has had to suffer for attempting to lead public opinion instead of following after it. As things have turned out, it would have been about as well to let the bogus proclamation stand as genuine, for in that case we would have been in a fair way of filling our quota by volunteering before the 5th of September, whereas now it is next to an impossibility."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

"We should have unlearned such follies by this time. War can never be conducted successfully in this way. Half a million volunteers could not be organized, equipped and put into the field before the campaign for this year is at an end, and to maintain such gigantic armies for another year, with the better portion of our able-bodied men withdrawn from productive labor, would exhaust our resources and bring us to bankruptcy very rapidly."

The call for "500,000 more" soldiers has made at least "500,000 more" votes against "Old Abe."

☞Some people seem to go crazy about the period of the reign of the dog star. Some of the "loyal" are *always* so. A poor, half-witted vagrant was shot at Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, the other day, by some of the loyal leaguers who shun the battle-field, because they thought he might be a rebel spy. Naturally he ran away when they tried to catch him, and so the poor devil was shot by some one who ought to expiate the crime of his cowardice in the penitentiary.

Female Prisoners.—Gen. Sherman's troops took possession recently of a cotton mill and made prisoners of four hundred girls, who were making their living by working in it. Puzzled at first what to do with them, the General finally resolved to send them to Marietta, Ohio, and there discharge them, to seek at leisure, in a strange place, for the means of subsistance.

☞The Poughkeepsie Eagle (a Lincoln organ) is severe in saying that—

"The people are very tired of hearing of drafts; they dread them as they do a pestilence, and will rejoice greatly when they are likely to be rid of them."

The people are likely to be rid of drafts when they are rid of Lincoln, and not before.

Are You Ready Now for Peace?—Two years ago, Horace Greeley made the following proposition:

"If three months more of earnest fighting shall not serve to make a serious impression on the rebels, let us bow to our destiny, and make the best attainable peace."

We ask Mr. Greeley now, are you ready to act upon your own proposition?

WASHINGTON, July 28.—An order has just been issued from the Adjutant General's Office stating that on and after this date volunteers serving in the three years' organizations who may have at the date of re-enlistment, less than sixty days to serve, may re-enlist in the regiments or companies to which they belong for one, two or three years, as they may in each case elect. The new term will commence from the date of re-enlistment.

All men re-enlisting will be entitled to the bounty provided by the act of July 4, namely: For one year $100, for two years $200, and for three years $300. To men enlisting as herein provided no furloughs will be promised.

HARRISBURG, July 27.—Authority has been granted to the State authorities by the Secretary of War to organize new regiments of volunteers for one year under the last call for 500,000. The Governor will issue his proclamation to this effect as soon as orders are received from Washington. Full companies for this period will be at once received.

☞Old Abe is loosing the support of a great many papers in the West, and gaining none.

The War News.

DESPERATE BATTLE AT ATLANTA, GA.

A BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

[From the Age of Monday.]

The city of Atlanta is situated about seven miles southeast of the Chattahoochie River, on the line of the railroad leading from Savannah to Chattanooga and Nashville. It is the terminus of four principal State railroads. By three of them it is connected with Charleston on the east, Montgomery and Pensacola on the southwest, and Savannah on the southeast. The population is about twenty thousand. It contains the largest rolling mill in the South, besides pistol and tent factories, and Government works for the manufacture of everything needed in the way of army supplies. In anticipation of General Sherman's movement, nearly all the stores in the city were, a short time since, removed to a position of greater security in the interior.

General Braxton Bragg arrived at Atlanta on the 13th, when Gen. J. B. Hood took command of the Confederate army, General Johnston having been displaced. Official despatches from General Sherman's army state that the Confederate attack on Wednesday was made in force. The fighting lasted several hours. The enemy's loss is reported at from six to eight hundred killed, and four thousand wounded and prisoners; that of the Federals at only fifteen hundred. Later despatches announce that in the battle on Friday last, of which no particulars have been received, Major-General James B. McPherson was killed. The death of General McPherson is a serious, perhaps an irreparable loss to the Federal army.

[From the Age of Wednesday.]

The situation of Atlanta is a peculiar one. The country west and south of the city is open and level; that on the northeast is broken by a ridge, known as Stone Mountain, which rises abruptly from the plain.—The defenses of the city are very strong. The fortifications mount formidable batteries, besides others of lesser calibre, commanding all points of the compass. These are fronted on the north by almost inpenetrable abattis running half way around. It does not appear that the works can be carried by a direct assault. General Sherman will probably have to lay siege to them.—Despatches from Sherman's army, received yesterday, convey but little intelligence. They say that Sherman maintained his position, and there have been no reverses. The Federal loss in the battle on Friday, is stated at three thousand. The Confederates as in all the recent engagements, were the attacking party. Two of the enemy's generals are believed to have been killed. General Rousseau's expedition has returned to Marietta, having accomplished the destruction of the Montgomery Railroad. Another under General Garrard, which left Decatur at the same time, has also returned, after burning the bridges and destroying the track of the railroad at Covington, about forty miles east of Atlanta. It is said that Garrard captured two hundred prisoners. All the railroads leading from Atlanta are now cut.

We have news of disaster in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Averill has been defeated by Early near Winchester, and compelled to retreat across the Potomac to Williamsport, in Maryland. The Confederates have advanced up the valley and occupied Martinsburg. They are reported to be in large force.

[From the Age of Thursday.]

The Federal forces engaged in the battle near Winchester, on Sunday last, were under command of Generals Crooks, Averill, and Kelley, and acting Brigadier General Mulligan. The Confederates, it is stated, were led by Breckinridge and Early. General Kelly was killed, and Col. Mulligan left mortally wounded on the field. On Tuesday a body of Confederates crossed the Potomac into Maryland. Some skirmishing occurred at Williamsport. The Federals, it is reported, re-occupy Martinsburg, the enemy having left the town. The whereabouts of the enemy is not known.—It was believed in Washington that they had been reinforced by A. P. Hill's Corps, and that a movement on the capital was intended. Nothing reliable is known, however. Information from private sources contradicts the reported death of General Kelley, in the Winchester fight. The loss in Crooks' command is estimated at one thousand.

We have news of a Confederate success in Arkansas. General Shelby, with a force stated at fifteen hundred men, attacked the Federal garrison at Searcy, on the White River, about fifty miles northeast of Little Rock. The garrison consisted of a detachment from an Illinois regiment, of two hundred and eighty men. Over half of them managed to escape; the remainder were killed, wounded, or captured. Shelby, it is reported, possesses seven pieces of artillery. A cavalry force has been sent after him. There is much sickness among the Federal soldiers in Arkansas, and the deaths are very numerous.

There have been two encounters with small bands of guerrillas in Kentucky. In both the guerrillas were worsted. Gen. Payne has issued an order which forbids the people in Western Kentucky to live in wooden-houses or pay rent to disloyal landlords. At Paducah, fifteen stores have been confiscated to the Government, and large numbers of the citizens have been ordered to leave the State.

In Missouri the Federal commanders are preparing expeditions to hunt up guerrillas. Some of them have already started. One under Colonel Draper, which was out for two weeks, has returned to St. Louis, after killing one hundred guerrillas. Another, out for two days, killed ten. The country is swarming with small bands of partisans.

There is nothing reliable from General Sherman's army. The Richmond papers claim a great victory at Atlanta, and say that Sherman's forces were driven back with heavy loss. The Confederate General Hood is reported to have been slightly wounded.

From General Grant's army we have advices to Monday last. There had been brisk shelling and picket firing between the armies. But few casualties are reported.

☞An arrival at Washington on Thursday morning, brings advices from the Army of the Potomac up to 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, at which time all was quiet in front of Petersburg, but at other points on Tuesday evening and night and Wednesday morning heavy firing was heard, which seemed to have slackened when the steamer was coming down the river.

On Tuesday night fighting took place near Bermuda Hundred, and also at Point of Rocks, in which the gunboats were said to be engaged. The movements of the rebels were not fully developed, but they indicated that an attempt was being made to get in the rear of General Butler's forces, to prevent which Gen. Grant has made the necessary disposition of his troops.

PETERSBURG BLOWN UP!

A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday announcing that Grant had blown up Petersburg, having undermined it.

Schuylkill Haven, July 24.—A terrible accident occurred at Phœnix Colliery, on Saturday evening, which resulted in the instant killing of twenty-one men. They were on a slope car coming out of the mines from their day's work, and when near the top of the slope the chain broke, leaving the car to run back with frightful momentum, a distance of 600 feet over a slope of 75°, killing all who were on the car.

Horrors of War.—A family of refugees, ten in number, recently from Arkansas, made their way to Carlyle, Ill., a few days since, and since that time nine have died of what is termed camp fever.

Town & County.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID.

EXCITEMENT.—Some excitement was created here on Monday and Tuesday by reports that "the rebels were coming"—had reached the Potomac at Williamsport, and it was thought would cross. A number of horses from that neighborhood passing through town gave color to the reports. In a few days, however, the uneasiness subsided, and our people are now enjoying the usual quiet.

The reports of a rebel advance grew out of the fight at Winchester, in which the rebels, under Breckinridge and Early, drove back the Federal troops, under Crooks, Averill and Hunter, an account of which will be found in another column.

LATER.—MORE EXCITEMENT.—The above was written on Friday, noon. A few hours later, a despatch was received to the effect that the rebels had crossed the Potomac, and were in front of Hagerstown. Some excitement was thus created, which was increased in the evening by another despatch that the enemy had by that time doubtless entered *Pennsylvania. Our merchants at once* commenced packing up their goods, and sending them off by the railroad. Horses in large numbers from Washington and Franklin counties passed through town at a late hour of the night and during Saturday morning, when our own farmers also started with their stock.—Droves of them are passing through as we write.

THE REBELS IN CHAMBERSBURG.—SATURDAY, 10 A. M.—It is reported that the rebels occupied Chambersburg at 5 o'clock this morning. It is further reported that they are advancing in three columns—one by Greencastle, one by Waynesboro', and another by *Mercersburg.*

STARTLING NEWS.

CHAMBERSBURG NEARLY DESTROYED.—Yesterday morning intelligence reached this place that Chambersburg had been burnt by the rebels. During the day several parties came in, from all of whom we gather the following: About 500 rebel cavalry, under McCausland, entered Chambersburg at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, and made a demand of one hundred thousand dollars in gold or five hundred thousand in greenbacks. This enormous demand was not complied with, many of the leading citizens having previously left.—At 8 o'clock, Fulton Hall, in the centre of the town, was fired, from which the devouring element spread in all directions, until four of five squares were consumed.

The Court House, Bank, Franklin House, all the printing offices, with a large number of private dwellings, estimated at one hundred and twenty-five, were involved in the destruction. But one church, the Winebrennerian, was burnt. The county records, we understand, had been sent away, and were of course saved. There were no doubt many heart-sickening details connected with this horrible affair, which, with lists of the sufferers, will soon appear.

The rebels left Chambersburg at 11 A. M., taking the route west to St. Thomas or Campbelltown. They came in from Mercersburg. Averill pursued them in the afternoon, but his horses were said to have been very much fagged, not having had a mouthful of feed for thirty-four hours.

FROM FREDERICK.—*There was a rumor* yesterday that the rebels were crossing the Potomac at Edward's Ferry. This morning they are said to be approaching Frederick.

DRY WEATHER.—The long spell of dry weather was relieved on Monday last by a very refreshing rain. The corn crop immediately wore a revived appearance, but at this writing the drought seems to be as severe as before.—Unless heavy rains soon visit us, the crop will be an almost total failure in this region—which may a kind Providence avert.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will meet at Altoona, to-morrow, at 10 A. M., and continue in session three days. Addresses will be delivered by S. D. Ingram, of Dauphin; Dr. E. V. Gerhart, President of Franklin and Marshall College; Dr. Thos. Hill, President of Harvard College; Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes, and others. Excursion Tickets at half fares will be issued by all the Railroads for the benefit of delegates.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Fair will be held at Easton, on the grounds of the Northampton Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of September next. For circulars and other information, persons will address A. B. Longaker, Esq., Norristown, Pa.

CHECKS AND NOTES—STAMP TAX.—The amended Internal Revenue Law requires a two cent stamp on all checks. Under the old law only those above twenty dollars required a stamp. All notes of $100 or fractions of that sum, require a five cent stamp, without regard to the time they are to run. Receipts also require a stamp, and are good for nothing unless they have one attached.

What a beautiful system of taxation we are having under this Abolition Administration. It is nothing but taxes! taxes!—drafts! drafts! Will not the people look to their own interests—to their own lives—and *vote this ruinous*, negro-freeing party out of power?

PRISONERS.—A private letter informs us that William Reed, Amos Meals, Jonas Freet and Amos Hummer, of Companies B and G, of the 139th Pa. Regiment, were taken prisoners at the battle of Monocacy.

☞William F. Hinkle, formerly a student of Penn'a. College, has been appointed a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. This is a well deserved compliment, and a just recognition of the faithful and heroic manner in which he discharged his duties in the bloody battle of Shiloh.

☞*Prof. Stover has placed upon our table* a copy of the Proceedings of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church at York in May last, for which he has our thanks.

☞Astonishing power seems to be possessed by Dr. Ludlum's Specific, judging from the great number of cures effected by its use.

☞The following *letter from Capt.* H. S. Benner, of the 101st P. V., captured at Plymouth several months ago, was received on Wednesday last. Though brief, it contains matter which will be interesting to many—hence we publish it:

"CAMP OGLETHORPE,"
Macon, Geo., May 14th, 1864.

H. J. STABLE—Dear Sir:—*Please inform my* friends that I am enjoying good health. I suppose you have heard of Sergt. Shorb being wounded; also the death of Geo. W. Beck, all of Adams county. Very respectfully,

H. S. BENNER.

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.

Communicated.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP, ADAMS CO., PA., July 26, 1864.

H. J. STABLE, ESQ.—Dear Sir:—In the last Draft, to fill the deficiency of the quota assigned to Butler township, in the call of 500,000 additional made by the President, (or "the government,") the deficiency was *two men*, and it so happened that there was one Democrat and one Abolitionist drafted. The Democrat, who was *classed* a "copperhead" by his conscripted friend and the "Loyal Leaguers" generally, reported at the time and place named in his notice and paid the required commutation necessary to exempt him; but the other, (the Abolitionist,) reported at some other place, not yet known to the Provost Marshal of this Congressional District, or his loyal friends at home. "He went and run away."

This conscript, or deserter, was a member of the "Loyal League," and was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the abolition of slavery, denouncing Democrats as copperheads, traitors, Southern sympathizers, &c. Now, when there is a time for him to show his loyalty, when his country calls upon him, he is not willing to respond, but, as a "loyal man," deserts his "loyal friends," and escapes the wrath to come.—This, Mr. Editor, is a sample of "loyalty," established by a Loyal Leaguer of Butler township, Adams county. He is now safe in Canada, doing his utmost to crush this wicked and unholy rebellion. He is a ripe specimen of the "loyal vagabond." From one who is subject to DRAFT.

☞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

☞The President, in ordaining a day of humiliation and prayer, little dreamed how many and how fervent prayers will go up to heaven on that occasion for deliverance from the evils of his mal administration.

☞*Decidedly rich*—the fact that the Lincoln abolitionists are running a candidate for Vice President who, by act of Congress, cannot himself vote for President, and is not a citizen of the United States!

☞Col. A. K. McClure has been nominated for the Legislature by the Abolitionists of Franklin county.

☞The quota of Pennsylvania under the 500,000 call is 61,709.

☞Hon. C. L. Vallandigham has accepted invitations to address the Democracy of Pennsylvania at Venango, Crawford county, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, Saturday, September 10th, and at Lancaster city, Saturday, September 17th.

☞The Rebel General Hood is a Kentuckian by birth, and graduated from the Military Academy in 1852. He lost a leg at Gettysburg.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF THE COMPILER:

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail *without charge. Respectfully yours,*

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
831 Broadway, New York.

Aug. 1, 1864. 3m

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

Swallow two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by

JAS. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York.
☞*Agent for the United States.*

P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given. Aug. 1, '64. 3m.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 1, 1864. 3m

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. Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York.