The Compiler.

OUR PLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 8, 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.

[illegible] persons composing the Committee:

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

☞ Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature to-morrow, two weeks earlier than the time fixed previous to adjournment. The object is to provide for the protection of the State.

☞ The Democratic National Convention will meet at Chicago on the 29th of August inst. A torn and bleeding country is looking with hope to its deliberations.

☞ The Republicans of Butler county, Ohio, have started a new and important Presidential movement. They propose that Lincoln and Fremont be invited to withdraw, and that some one else be nominated for the support of the party, by a convention to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 22d of September next. This movement is very significant. It shows that the supporters of the Administration are tired of Lincoln, and ready to revolt in mass.

But there is no necessity for the Buffalo Convention. The Chicago Convention will give the country what it wants in the way of a Presidential candidate.

☞ A large number of Republican papers in the West are taking down the name of Lincoln and raising that of Fremont. Among the latest we notice is the *Kansas State Journal*, at Lawrence, and the *Helvetian*, a Swiss paper, published at Tell, Indiana. The Western Republicans are going on the war path with the "Pathfinder" very rapidly.

☞ It is stated that "Gen. Cameron, on behalf of the Vigilance Committee of Harrisburg, addressed the President a letter, asking the removal of Gen. Couch and the appointment of Gen. Cadwalader to the position of the Department Commander;" and the papers tell us that the change thus indicated has been "virtually" made.

A cotemporary thinks that Gen. Couch is to be made the scape-goat for the sins of omission committed by the Administrations at Harrisburg and Washington, and a card published by Col. McClure, in regard to the burning of Chambersburg, gives color to the impression. Col. McC. says:

Generals McCausland and Johnson had three thousand men here; two batteries planted to command the town and protect the five hundred who plundered and burned Chambersburg. Gen. Couch had just forty men within reach of Chambersburg subject to his orders, his new troops having been ordered to Washington. Averill was under orders from Hunter, and although urged by Gen. Couch to fall back from Greencastle to cover Chambersburg, was unable to do so in time.

I speak from personal knowledge as to the disposition of our people to defend themselves, had it been possible, and Gen. Couch would have called on them could he have hoped to save the town.

Our loss is over two millions; nearly three thousand people are homeless and every way helpless, but we are cheered by generous friends on almost every side.

☞ From every section of the country come such stern rebukes of the Administration for its sudden interruption of negotiations towards peace, that the longings of the public heart are plainly told. The most earnest supporters of the Administration dare not to defend the President in the line of conduct he has seen fit to adopt, and it is quite evident that even they believe that he was too hasty in obtruding his conditions and trampling upon the extended olive branch. How long will it be, after the insults he has put upon men evidently in earnest, before another such a golden opportunity shall present itself to bring the authorized arbiters of the two belligerants face to face in reasonable conference?

Getting Frightened.—A number of newspapers that support Lincoln and Johnson, among them the N. Y. *Post* and *Times*, are calling for the appointment of General McClellan to the command of our armies.

☞ A large Democratic gain is noted in the city of Columbus, Ohio, at an election held for city officers on the 30th ult.

☞ A "three years soldier" complains in the Philadelphia *Press* that the Sanitary Commission's stores never reach the soldiers, being exclusively appropriated by officers.

☞ The N. Y. *Post* calls upon the loyal Union leaguers to bestir themselves and volunteer. The advice is needed.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the slaves that have been enlisted in Kentucky promise to make fine soldiers. Most of them have in their veins the best white blood of the State, with black blood enough to make them intensely loyal.

This, then, comes squarely up to the Abolition standard of "loyalty." A man must be part nigger to make him "intensely loyal."

CHANGES IN POLITICAL SENTIMENT.

"The Work Goes Bravely On!"

Republicans in all quarters are "coming out from the foul party," and joining the Democracy, firmly convinced that only by a change in the Administration can this once united and prosperous country be saved from total ruin. As evidence of the great change in popular sentiment that is now going on, we make the following extracts from exchanges on our table.

A correspondent of the *Patriot & Union*, writing from Towanda, in Bradford county, says:

"There is a wonderful political revolution in progress in this county. Republicans are coming over in scores to join the standard of Democracy, and in addition to that there is a considerable number of the Republicans who have already come out in favor of Fremont, and strange to say they are of the most radical class of that party. The repeal of the $300 exemption clause is very unpopular with the Republicans.—Their stumporators have all along advocated it on the stump as a measure adopted for the benefit of poor men, and now say that nobody can get a substitute for less than $1,000, or upwards, and that the poor man not able to raise it will have to go to the war, while the man of wealth can pay it and stay at home. On the receipt of the news of its repeal at this place, one of them stated to a crowd where he had voted for Lincoln, but he'd be d—d if he should ever get a vote from him again; and threatened that if they should draft he would go to Canada.—Bradford county has been rather noted for sudden and great political revolutions, and I am satisfied she is on the eve of another just now. She was originally Federal in her proclivities. Under the auspices of the late General M'Kean she became largely Democratic. She then changed over to Free Soilism; then to Know Nothingism, and then to Abolitionism—and if there is a general change corresponding with those in particular localities I have heard from, I would not be at all surprised if she should change back to Democracy again. A reliable gentleman residing in one township told me he could count up twenty Republicans in his neighborhood who openly declare their intention to vote for the Democratic Presidential candidate, and one of them was a very active and influential leader of that party.

☞ An Ohio exchange publishes the following:

"We are reliably informed that Hon. Thomas Corwin, since his return home, has indulged in bitter denunciations of the Lincoln Administration. We are not surprised at it, but some of his loyal neighbors are terribly shocked."

Mr. Corwin is not the only man who supported the Administration three years ago, who has since become thoroughly disgusted with its mismanagement and corruption.

A Fluttering.—It is reported in the streets that a gentleman of this city, who has heretofore stood high in the ranks of the Republicans, and has been compelled to bear the standard of the party against his wishes, has renounced the faith and declared that henceforth he shall act with the Democracy. The statement has caused some sensation in political circles.—*Rochester Daily Union.*

We hear of similar conversions in high quarters, in this city, and in nearly every county in the State. The recent proclamation "to whom it may concern" has given concern to nearly all of Mr. Lincoln's old supporters. They regard it as an avowal that our armies are in the field no longer to restore the Union, but only to force on the South a delusive system of negro equality.—*Albany Argus.*

There are plenty of such conversions in this part of the country. Among others in "high quarters" in New England, we are well assured of one Republican official holding a very high position (not in this State) who openly proclaims that we must get rid of old Abe and the rest of them, or the country is gone to ——; and of another, occupying a national position conspicuously in the public eye, and prominently an Abolitionist, who says unhesitatingly that he is now "for peace on the basis of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."—*Boston Courier.*

Yes, and elsewhere than in Rochester, Albany and Boston, the good work spoken of by our contemporaries is handsomely progressing. In this city the most sensible portion of the Republican party are confessing the utter failure of the Abolition experiment. They have had enough, too much of it. Throughout the interior also the conservative ranks are being recruited rapidly—not for nine months, or one, two or three years, but for the war—for the war for the restoration of the old Union, for constitutional liberty, and for the preservation of our country from utter bankruptcy and destruction. By battalions they are rallying around the flag of the Constitution.—*Age.*

The Issue.—"I shall never vote again for Abraham Lincoln," said a somewhat influential Republican in this city on Monday. "Heretofore, when you Democrats have charged that he was more for Abolitionism than the Union, I denied it. Now—I can't say one word. I am for no man who insists upon Abolition as a condition even to the opening of negotiations or the hearing of propositions. For one, I am ready to have the OLD UNION again, without conditions—with slavery in the South, or not, just as the South themselves choose to decide, for it concerns them most. Whatever else I do, you may be sure I will never vote for Abraham Lincoln again. He has proved himself, by his Niagara letter, to be no Union man. His disgraceful manners and obscene jokes I could put up with, mortifying as the fact is, rather than vote with a party who I have believed (I begin to think perhaps unjustly) were not for the Union; but I cannot give my sanction to a President who makes Abolition an absolute *condition* even to the hearing of *propositions* from the rebels."—*Hartford Times.*

☞ The New York *Express* says that the feeling is intense against the war policy of the Administration since the President has shown his hand. It is felt in every community of citizens, and among every class of people. An opposition meeting will now call out crowds of people, and among the most zealous in these crowds are those who one, two or three years since, gave their confidence to the President.

We Said So.—We stated, the other day, that the Shoddy organs would claim the adoption of the Constitutional amendments as a shoddy victory, and count every Democratic vote cast for them as a ballot given by some loyal leaguer. As we expected, that is just what they are now doing.—Every one of those organs will now be frantic to convince the soldiers that they are the "soldier's friends," exclusively, and that the Democracy are entirely opposed to allowing them to vote. Shoddy is very sharp—always having a keen eye out for the latest humbug.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ The printing-paper manufacturers, not content with doubling the price over last July, and tripling prices before the war began, have made fresh demands altogether beyond the increased price of chemicals, rags and straw. Already a good many country and weekly journals have been suspended, and many more must go the same way. Some publishers are reducing the size of their pages, and others are threatening to print on half sheets as at the South. In this city the printing of supplements has been stopped altogether.—*N. Y. Express.*

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

The Mayor of the city of New York on Tuesday issued the subjoined official notice, calling attention to the proclamation of the President, setting apart Thursday as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. His suggestion to certain clergymen was well timed and worthy of attention and observance on the part of those who profess to be servants and followers of the meek and lowly Nazarine:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 2, 1864.—In view of the proclamation of the President of the United States, setting apart Thursday, the 4th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, I consider it to be my duty to call the attention of this community to the observance of the same.

To the ministers of the various churches on whom will devolve the duty of opening prayer in the presence of their congregations, and especially those ministers who have inculcated the doctrines of war and blood, so much at variance with the teachings of their Divine Master, I would humbly recommend that they will, on that solemn occasion, invoke the mercy of Heaven, to hasten the relief of our suffering people by turning the hearts of those in authority to the blessed ways of peace.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

SIGNIFICANT SOLDIER'S LETTER.

The following is from the late editor of the Tunkhannock *Republican*—a Republican sheet:

NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., July 3, 1864.—*Dear Wife:* A great many want to know, I suppose, how the last battle went. My answer is, invariably, that we have had but one, and that commenced on the fifth day of May last. The soldiers all console themselves with the belief that this season will end the war, and I believe so myself. If we can't whip them by fall, we never can. The soldiers will stand it no longer. They will go for a new Administration. In fact, I have changed my views considerably from what they were when I left home. There is too much nigger in the present Administration, and too many lies published in newspapers. I find if I want to approximate anywhere near the truth, I have to take it from Democratic papers.

H. A. TIFFANY.

☞ The Albany *Statesman* begins to "see the light ahead." It no longer ridicules the prospects of the Democrats. Nay, it boldly tells Mr. Lincoln that he must get out of the way, and permit his party to put up a more popular man, or the opposition will carry the Presidential election in spite of the unequalled patronage and power of the Administration at this time.

☞ Physicians tell us if ever incurable maniacs recover their senses it is in the hour of dissolution. We are strongly reminded of this by a Washington special to the New York *Herald*, as follows:

"A strong effort is making by Republican politicians to induce the administration to give McClellan command of the defences of Washington."

If ever the doom of shoddy is foreshadowed it must be now, when its adherents are calling on the man of all others by them abused the most.

☞ Rev. Dr. Cheever made an address recently in the church of the Puritans, in which he denounced Lincoln and praised Fremont. An old adage might appropriately be changed to read thus: When *political preachers* fall out, honest men may get their dues.

☞ Dividing the "government"—the Abolitionists, by throwing Hamlin overboard and renominating Lincoln. This is too bad—worse than "copperheadism."

☞ "Dividing the North"—the Abolitionists by nominating two candidates for President. It was certainly unpatriotic in Lincoln to become a candidate after Fremont was nominated.

☞ The French *Charivari* has a cut representing two men leaning against a guide post. One has a telescope looking towards America. The other asks, "Is the American war ended yet?" "No, I still see some inhabitants."

☞ Mr. Vorhees declared in Congress, that Mr. Lincoln dare not receive propositions for Union and peace, *because he knows that his party cannot outlive the war, and that his power and the restoration of the Union are incompatible.*

☞ Geore Francis Train, Esq., has been elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention from Nebraska Territory.

Negro Refugees.—The colored population of this city has received large accessions from Chambersburg and vicinity within a few days, and "the cry is still they come." Many of these poor creatures were driven from their homes without means of subsistence, and their condition, like that of thousands of white people in Chambersburg, is truly pitiable. What is to become of them, or how they are to subsist here in the midst of strangers, God only knows.—We visited the railroad yesterday, and found swarms of these poverty-stricken victims of "war's desolation," consisting of men, women and children, quartered in the depots. The probability is that most of them will remain here to swell our already large negro population, and lead lives of vagrancy and crime, or become paupers upon the public bounty.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

☞ "Loyal" organs, which are owned and controlled by office holders, contractors and speculators, who make immense amounts of money out of this war, which is impoverishing the poor people with burdens and taxes, have the unblushing effrontery to say that "copperheads" (their term for Democrats) rejoiced at the destruction of Chambersburg. Now, it is well known that a fellow who lies will steal; and the rule works quite as well the other way—a fellow who steals will lie. No truth can therefore be expected to come from those who live and flourish on the war, and who would perish should the war stop and the shoddy dynasty go under. No thinking man can believe that any Democrat would rejoice over a misfortune which visited alike the just and the unjust—the Democracy and the loyal leagures—at Chambersburg. It is not possible that if Democrats could wish misfortune to leaguers that they would also desire disaster to their fellow Democrats. Such stories only expose shoddy organs to contempt as avaricious and malignant falsifiers.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ What does "the Government" mean by sending engineers to fortify along the Susquehanna and Pennsylvania Railroad westward of this city? Is the theater of war to be transfered hither from the James River? Is half of Pennsylvania to be given up as a sacrifice to the enemy in the fourth year of a rebellion whose back was to have been broken in sixty days? Will somebody tell the people of Southern Pennsylvania how it is?—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ The Rochester *Democrat*, a Republican journal, states that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army, and that an unusual number of resignations of officers has been tendered, among whom are five generals. The Boston *Advertiser* also alludes to rumors it has heard to the same effect.

The War News.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG BEGUN IN EARNEST.

EXPLOSION OF THE MINE UNDER THE ENEMY'S WORKS—TERRIBLE ARTILLERY FIRE—THE REBEL WORKS ASSAULTED—THE ENTIRE FIRST LINE CARRIED.

FORT MONROE, July 30, P. M.—The mail steamer from City Point has just arrived with important news from Gen. Grant's army. The siege of Petersburg opened in earnest this morning at daylight. We sprung the mine and blew up one of their principal batteries in front of Petersburg, containing sixteen guns, and subsequently carried the entire line of works by assault.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 30, P. M.—Just as the boat is about leaving for Baltimore, your correspondent gathers the following additional particulars:

The explosion took place shortly after four o'clock this morning. It was terrific, and destroyed one of the enemy's strongest fortifications, which, as before stated, contained a battery of sixteen guns. The work was rendered a mass of ruins.

Immediately after the explosion the artillery opened with one simultaneous and continuous roar along the entire line of our army.

Up to the leaving of the mail boat at ten o'clock, A. M., two other earthworks had been carried, and also the enemy's entire outer line of entrenchments, and the battle was progressing with great fury.

THE ASSAULT UNSUCCESSFUL.

THE GROUND GAINED COMMANDED BY SECOND LINE—MOST OF THE WORKS CAPTURED IN THE ASSAULT RETAKEN BY THE ENEMY—THREE HUNDRED REBELS CAPTURED.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31, P. M.—The assault on Petersburg yesterday morning, so auspiciously inaugurated, was not successful from the fact that the works captured were found to be commanded by an inner line, and we were compelled to abandon most of the ground gained. The enemy reoccupied most of the captured works.

The steamer Andrew Harden, with 340 wounded officers and soldiers, arrived this morning from City Point.

General Grant and President Lincoln met here this morning at ten o'clock, and had an interview of some hours on board the steamer Baltimore, which meanwhile made a trip towards Cape Henry. At three o'clock the President returned to Washington and Gen. Grant returned to City Point.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 30, 9 P. M.—After the explosion this morning everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attacking force having given way, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from both artillery and infantry.

The order of the assault was as follows:—Mine to be exploded at three A. M.; batteries to open at once along the entire line; the 9th corps to charge the works, supported by the 3d (Ayre's) division of the 5th and the 3d division of the 2d. The greater part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour designated on account of the fuse giving out twice. The explosion took place at precisely 4,40 A. M., and the roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening.

At half past 5 o'clock the charge was made, and the fort with part of the line on each side was carried in brilliant style. The second division, which was in the centre, advanced and carried a second line, a short distance beyond the fort, and here rested, holding their ground with the utmost determination.

It was at this time the colored division, Brigadier General White commanding, were pushed forward and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill, which would have decided the contest.

The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a galling fire, which checked them, although quite a number kept on. The greater portion seemed to become utterly demoralized, part taking refuge in the fort and the balance running to the rear as fast as possible. They were rallied, however, and pushed forward again, but without success, the greater part of their officers being killed or wounded. During this time they seemed to be without any one to manage them, and they finally fell back to the rear out of range of the volleys of canister and musketry that were plowing through their ranks. Their losses are very heavy, particularly in officers, as will be seen by the following figures:

The 23d United States Colored regiment, 15 officers killed and wounded and about 400 men, including the missing.

The 28th United States Colored regiment, 11 officers and about 150 men killed, wounded and missing.

The 29th United States Colored regiment, 8 officers and about 175 men killed, wounded and missing.

The 31st United States Colored regiment, 7 officers and about 200 men killed, wounded and missing.

The 43d United States Colored regiment, 6 officers and a large number of men.

The 39th regiment lost several officers and about 150 men, killed, wounded and missing.

The loss in the 2d division of the 9th corps, Gen. Ledlie commanding, was very severe, being estimated at one thousand to twelve hundred, while many put the figures larger.

Among those missing I regret to announce the name of Gen. Bartlette, who reached the fort with his command, and his cork leg being accidentally broken he was unable to get off the field. He, however, held possession of the ground for several hours, and only surrendered when all hope of escape was gone.

Some two hundred men, both colored and white, were with him, it is believed, at the time, a few of whom managed to get back to our lines amidst a storm of bullets. Nearly all Gen. B's staff were captured at the same time. Col. Marshall, commanding the 2d brigade of this division, was also taken prisoner, with several of his staff.

Col. Wild, of the 58th Massachusetts, is also reported a prisoner. Col. Gould, of the 59th Mass. lost a leg. Major Barton, of the 179th New York, also lost a leg. Lieut. Col. Barney, of the 2d Penna. regiment, was wounded. Major Prescott, of the 31st U. S. regiment, has had his leg amputated.

This division, having been a good deal in advance of the rest of the line, held their position for several hours, but were finally compelled to fall back, suffering heavily while doing so.

The loss in the first and third divisions was also severe, the latter having some 400 in the hospital.

The 18th Corps occupied a part of the line on the right, but their loss was not very great. We took about 250 prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle flags. All is quiet this morning, Sunday, July 31.

☞ On Sunday morning, General Grant sent a flag to General Lee asking a truce to care for the wounded and bury the dead. It was refused. In the afternoon General Butler sent a second flag. It also was refused. On Monday morning, a third flag was sent. This the Confederates accepted, and at ten o'clock, when our intelligence closed, an armistice prevailed. The dead and wounded were being cared for. The losses in the battle were principally in Burnside's Corps. Martindale and Warren lost about a thousand. Hancock lost very few.

☞ A court of inquiry, it is said, will be held at Washington to investigate the late attack on Petersburg. Burnside and Meade are the principal officers whose conduct will be examined. The rumors of Meade's removal are still prevalent. The total loss in the late attack is now reported at 5,640.

General Hooker, it is rumored, will supercede Hunter, and have command of the troops defending Washington, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

There is nothing late from Sherman.

It is asserted that a quarrel has taken place between Gens. Banks and Canby, and that one or the other must leave New Orleans.

McCAUSLAND'S REBEL RAIDERS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

The *Republican* of this city, in an extra, says:

Dispatches from Harper's Ferry, dated at 9 o'clock, last evening, state that McCausland's cavalry and artillery, two thousand strong, attacked Generals Averill and Kelley, at Cumberland, with great fury, evidently expecting to demolish them.—The rebels were promptly met, repulsed, and completely routed. General Averill captured several caissons, and a large number of wagons, heavily laden with spoil, taken by the raiders in Pennsylvania. It was also reported that one piece of artillery had been captured from the rebels.

LATER.

ANOTHER REBEL INVASION.

[From the Baltimore Sun of Saturday.]

The most important news we publish this morning is received through the Associated Press, and is contained in a proclamation issued by Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, calling for thirty thousand volunteers for the defence of that State, in which he announces that the advance of the rebel army has again crossed the Potomac and occupied Hagerstown, Md.

A dispatch received from Harrisburg last night states that the occupation of Hagerstown is confirmed by official advices, and that the force in and around the town consists of three regiments of cavalry and two of infantry. From the presence of the latter, it is inferred that they are the advance of a large army.

A number of other dispatches were received at a very late hour last night, from which it appears that the rebels are advancing in the direction of Chambersburg, and have entered Middleburg, eleven miles north of Hagerstown, but in what force is not known—supposed to be the five regiments that were at Hagerstown. Another column is reported as moving in the direction of Cumberland, Md., where Gen. Averill's pickets are said to have been driven in.

An Associated Press telegram from Louisville gives an account of a raid made by a force of Union cavalry 3,200 strong, under the command of Colonel Edward McCook, to the Macon (Georgia) Railroad, and of their subsequent capture by a strong force of the enemy commanded by General Ransom. Eighteen miles of the railroad had been destroyed, and a train of 500 wagons had been captured by Colonel McCook, which he burned, but whilst he was returning with 500 prisoners and 3,000 mules that he had taken, he was overtaken by General Ransom, and about 2,000 of his men captured. Col. McCook succeeded in reaching Marietta, where 500 of his men had previously arrived.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 4.

The following circular has just been issued by General Couch:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, PITTSBURG, Pa., August 4.

To the People of the Southern tier of Counties of Pennsylvania:

Your situation is such that a raid by the enemy is not impossible at any time during the summer and coming fall.

I therefore call upon you to put your rifles and shot-guns in good order, also supplying yourselves with plenty of ammunition.

Your corn-fields, mountains, forests, thickets, buildings, &c., furnish favorable places for cover, and at the same time enable you to kill the marauder.

Recollect if they come it is to plunder, destroy and burn your property.

Signed, D. N. COUCH, Major-General,
Commanding Department.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 31.—The following has just been issued by a committee of citizens:

"Appeal to the Benevolent Citizens of the North.—On the morning of the 30th of July, 1864, the Rebels under the command McCausland, with a force of about five hundred men, entered Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and demanded *five hundred thousand dollars* from the citizens under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing, and was signed Jubal Early. It is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover up a purpose formed before they reached the town to burn it to the ground, without giving any time to remove private property; and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families. They fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places.

Upwards of two hundred and fifty houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels, comprising about two-thirds of the town, containing about six thousand inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and all their clothing, except such as they had on their persons.—The loss will be largely over *one million dollars.* Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community. The Rev. John R. Warner, of Gettysburg, providentially with us at this time, is the accredited agent of our citizens for receiving subscriptions and contributions for relief.

(Signed) F. M. KIMMEL,
BERNARD WOLFF,
and many others.

Chambersburg, August 2.—We are well supplied with provisions here at present, and all supplies should be of a kind that will preserve. There is great want of clothing and bedding.

A. K. MCCLURE,
J. A. EYSTER,
WM. MCCLELLAN.

Arrival of a Portion of Averill's Cavalry.—About two hundred men belonging to Averill's cavalry command, who had their horses shot in the late fight near Winchester, arrived here from Chambersburg yesterday afternoon and went to Camp Curtin. The reason assigned for sending them to this city is the inability of the government to supply them with new horses. The men looked as if they had seen hard times.—Some of them were coatless, others barefooted, and the whole party presented more the appearance of dilapidated "Johnny Rebs" than United States soldiers. What disposition is to be made of them we did not ascertain. Most of the men belong to West Virginia and Maryland regiments.

About eight o'clock last night, after the above was written, two or three hundred mounted cavalrymen, representing themselves as members of the First Virginia regiment, arrived here over the Harrisburg bridge, and passed up Front street to Camp Curtin. They are supposed to be a portion of the force lately in charge of Averill's wagon train. The men appeared to be completely "played out," as did also the horses that carried them.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

☞ If the expose of the "Northwestern Conspiracy" is true, as detailed in "loyal" newspapers, then the Administration at Washington might as well say good-bye to power and plunder at once.

Rebel Mining.—There are good reasons for believing that the rebels are mining one of our earthworks in front of Petersburg.—Measures have been taken which will render operations of that sort futile.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Town & County.

CONTINUED EXCITEMENT.—During the early part of last week our town was free from excitement, and the farmers residing west and southwest of us were returning home with their horses. On Friday morning, however, we had rumors that the rebels were again crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, and about noon a despatch was received stating that they really had crossed, and were at Hagerstown. This created considerable uneasiness, which in the evening grew to a high pitch by reports that the enemy had advanced as far as Leitersburg. A packing up of valuables to be sent off by the cars, followed. As we write, Saturday, 9 A. M., the town is quiet again.

MONDAY MORNING.—All quiet here. No rebels reported nearer than Hagerstown.

It was said yesterday that a squad of rebels had made their appearance at Caledonia Springs, in the mountain, in this county; but we were told last night that the party seen was a gang of horse thieves.

QUOTAS.—The following are the quotas for this district and county under the recent call of President Lincoln for 500,000 more men:

GENERAL QUOTAS.

Quota of the State,	61,700
Quota of the 16th District,	2,851
Quota of Adams county,	609
Quota of Bedford county,	646
Quota of Franklin county,	870
Quota of Fulton county,	182
Quota of Somerset county,	546

SUB-DISTRICT QUOTAS—ADAMS CO.

Berwick tp.,	11	Latimore,	29
Berwick bor.,	8	Liberty,	17
Butler,	28	Menallen,	33
Conowago,	19	Mountjoy,	29
Cumberland,	27	Mountpleasant,	36
Franklin,	37	Oxford,	30
Freedom,	23	Reading,	29
Germany,	36	Straban,	31
Gettysburg bor.,	47	Tyrone,	21
Hamilton,	22	Union,	25
Hamiltonban,	28		
Huntington,	43	Total,	669

VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS.—We subjoin the official vote of Adams county on the proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, at the election held on Tuesday last. None but a fool would claim that the result is any indication of party strength.—There was no general interest manifested in the matter, and but for the abuse and bullying indulged in by the more unscrupulous of the Abolition leaders, there would probably not have been half as many votes cast against the Amendments as the figures now foot up.

We printed tickets for the Amendments and against the Amendments and thus left voters of either way of thinking on these important questions to their own choice, as men should always be left in a country claiming to be free.

Democrats divided on the Amendments, as did Republicans, the "*red tickets*" intended for the weak-kneed among the latter not having the effect desired in all cases—far from it.

	1st Am't. For	1st Am't. Ag't.	2d Am't. For	2d Am't. Ag't.	3d Am't. For	3d Am't. Ag't.
Gettysburg,	229	65	237	56	236	57
Germany,	108	103	111	96	111	96
Oxford,	74	85	125	34	115	24
York Springs,	292	97	291	91	291	91
Millerstown,	185	2	185	2	185	2
Hamilton,	55	141	61	133	61	132
Menallen,	152	46	157	39	155	40
Straban,	96	122	111	106	109	107
Franklin,	117	92	157	52	157	51
Conowago,	77	50	76	50	76	50
Tyrone,	73	55	79	47	78	48
Mount Joy,	73	55	120	16	122	15
Mountpleasant,	59	146	69	136	69	136
Reading,	78	108	76	108	64	110
Berwick bor.,	37	6	37	6	37	6
Freedom,	79	4	83		83	
Union,	40	103	46	97	47	95
Butler,	101	78	105	73	105	73
Berwick tp.,	13	55	13	55	12	55
Cumberland,	94	63	118	39	118	33
Highland,	43	15	43	15	44	14
	2,080	1491	2360	1251	2275	1251

The Amendments have no doubt carried by a large majority in the State.

TOWN MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held in the Courthouse yesterday week, at which a Company for home protection was raised, to be commanded by Col. C. H. Buehler. Nearly one hundred persons enrolled themselves, and drills have been had every evening since. Col. C. H. Buehler is captain, Lt. Col. E. G. Fahnestock first lieutenant, and Capt. Wm. J. Martin second lieutenant.

A resolution was also adopted expressing sympathy with the sufferers at Chambersburg, and tendering them the hospitality of our town. Committees to collect clothing and money for their relief were appointed. Handsome collections, we understand, have been made in town, which will no doubt be largely swelled by contributions from the country.—Certainly no worthier object ever appealed to the liberality of the people of this region.

☞ A Company of Cavalry for the one hundred days service was organized at the Court House on Monday last, by the election of the following officers:

Captain, E. M. Warren; 1st Lieut., C. H. Fulweiler; 2d Lieut., Dr. S. N. Ecker; Orderly Sergt., W. R. Eyster.

The Company left for Harrisburg on Friday morning.

☞ A detachment of Philadelphia City Scouts have been operating in our county during the past week, with considerable efficiency. A considerable number of rebels have been captured, as also several deserters from our ranks. They are all carefully attended to by the Provost Marshal. Among those arrested a few days ago, was a brother of the celebrated Gen. Stewart, of raid memory. He was taken near Emmitsburg by two or three of the scouts from Philadelphia, one of whom was a physician, and had been in the same Medical class at Philadelphia with the rebel spy arrested (Dr. Stewart.) He accosted Stewart familiarly by name, when he came up to him. The latter denied all knowledge of his captor, but finally confessed that he was the man. There were found on his person maps of roads, distances, statements of positions and strength of the Union forces at different points—showing him to be a confirmed and intelligent spy. He was brought here to the Provost Marshal's, and after examination, was strongly manacled, and sent off to Harrisburg, to await his merited doom.—*Sentinel.*

HORSE THIEVES ARRESTED.—A horse belonging to the County Superintendent of Common Schools, Aaron Sheely, Esq., residing in Mountjoy township, was stolen, or "pressed," by several persons in U. S. uniform, one day week before last. The thieves were pursued, and were overtaken at Hanover, three in number, where they were arrested, and have since been lodged in jail here. In the arrest, we regret to say, that one of them shot Mr. Simon Haner, of New Salem, this county, who was assisting, inflicting a very severe wound in the thigh and calf of the leg. He was brought up on Sunday in the cars, and removed to his home. He is getting along as well as can be expected, we understand.

☞ Don't fail to read the articles presented on our first and fourth pages.

THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.—The Executive Committee appointed for the purpose of determining upon plans for the beautifying and furnishing of the great National Cemetery, have agreed upon the following design: That a continuous coping of marble, eleven inches high, should be placed upon the heads of the graves in each section, and at the head of the grave the soldier's name, regiment and age.—The work is to be started immediately, so that the foundation will have ample time during the coming winter to settle. A style of inclosing was also adopted for the front, and a design for the gateway and lodge. A splendid statue of Liberty, sixty feet high, will decorate the ground, at the base of which will be four figures, representing War, History, Peace and Plenty, the whole to be of white granite, and the best workmanship.

HAIL STORM.—On Saturday evening week a very destructive hail storm passed over the north-western section of this county. It was especially severe in Arendtsville and vicinity, where hail fell as large as hen's eggs, doing much damage to the growing corn, the trees, windows, &c. The storm extended from Cashtown to Bendersville, doing more or less damage along its entire route.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The Commencement Exercises of Pennsylvania College will be held on Thursday next. On the same occasion, immediately after the addresses of the class, the Baccalaureate will be delivered by the President. On the evening preceding the annual address before the Alumni Association will be delivered by George C. Maund, Esq., of Philadelphia.

MONEY STOLEN.—On Sunday, the 24th ult., whilst Mr. John Shultz, (of Mountpleasant township,) with his family, consisting of his wife, daughter, and sister-in-law, Miss Chambers, were absent at church, the house was entered, and about five hundred dollars in silver belonging to Miss Chambers stolen. The money was in a chest, which seemed to have been broken with an axe. People in town and country should be more than ever on their guard against robbers and burglars.

THAT FIRE.—The great light in the Cumberland valley on Wednesday night, distinctly visible here, was caused by the burning of a barn belonging to Christian Mellinger some distance above Carlisle.

☞ For the present of a basket of most delicious apples, Mrs. D. H. Klingle, of Cumberland township, has our thanks. May she live to enjoy a hundred apple crops.

☞ Many suffer long rather than let it be known that they are diseased, which is one great cause of so many deaths. Those afflicted with disease of the urinary organs should immediately use Dr. Ludlum's Specific, as it is a sure cure.

☞ The Rev. Thomas H. Monroe, of the Methodist E. Church, died at Baltimore on Friday week, after a brief illness, in the 60th year of his age.

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 *Compiler* will be furnished from this time until after the Presidential Election at FIFTY CENTS, cash in advance.

Depredations of Soldiers Stationed around Baltimore.—We are daily in receipt of accounts of depredations and even outrages committed on the private citizens residing around the suburbs of the city by the soldiers stationed at the fortifications. They roam through the country for miles out, enter the grounds of the country residences, and break into the milk houses, rob the orchards, and destroy all chickens and even sheep and pigs, threatening to shoot any one who even attempts to remonstrate with them. This has been the case on Charles street avenue, on the York road, and Hookstown road, and doubtless other roads to an extent that is no longer bearable. The soldiers have been treated with the utmost kindness by the residents, and