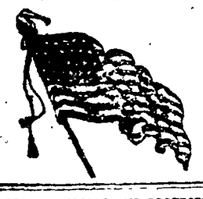
The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1864.

"UNION AND PEACE!"

Democratic Delegate Elections and County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Adams county, held at the Public House of Samuel Wolf, Esq., in Gettysburg, on Saturday, August 13th, 1864, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic voters of Adams county be and they are hereby requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate Elections, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of AUGUST inst., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in a County Convention to be held in Gettysburg, on MONDAY following, (August 29th,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, appoint Congressional Conferees, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The Delegate Elections to open at 3 and close at 5, P. M., in all the districts except Gettysburg—in the latter the election to be held between 7 and 9, P. M."

The friends of the good old cause of Democracy, upon the success of which in October and November the restoration of Union and Peace depend, are urged to participate in these meetings.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Chair'n.

THOS. G. NEELY, Sec'y.

August 15, 1864.

☞ The Democratic National Convention will meet at Chicago on Monday next, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. It is thought that this will be the largest Convention of the kind ever assembled in the United States, as it will be the most important. The future of a once united and happy, but now torn and bleeding, country, may depend upon its action. That its counsels may be guided by wisdom, is the prayer of every patriot—and we believe they will be. With a platform declaring for an armistice, and a true and pure man upon it, the Democracy—the PEOPLE—will not fail to sweep infamous and ruinous Abolitionism from the land.

The editor of this paper, having been appointed one of the Delegates to represent Pennsylvania in the Convention, expects to leave for the West in a few days—to be absent less than two weeks, he hopes. In the meantime the reader's indulgence is asked for any short-comings in these columns.

☞ The Printing Office of the *Valley Spirit* at Chambersburg was entirely destroyed by the fire which laid waste that town on the 31st ult., under the vindictive orders of the Rebel General McCausland. The publishers have lost all except their wearing apparel, and are compelled to appeal to their friends at home and abroad for assistance in re-establishing their business. The *Valley Spirit* was a staunch and able Democratic paper, and the party cannot afford to do without its services in the present crisis.—We hope the Democracy of Franklin county and of the State at large will contribute liberally toward making up the heavy loss the publishers have sustained, so that the publication of the paper may be resumed at the earliest possible day. We shall be happy to act as the agent for forwarding to our unfortunate editorial brethren any donations which our Democratic friends in this county may be inclined to make for their relief.

☞ The Democratic Delegate Elections will be held on Saturday next, and the Convention to nominate a County Ticket on Monday. These elections should be well attended—then let the Convention give us a good ticket, as it doubtless will, and the PEOPLE, who are tired of drafts, taxes and bloodshed, will elect it by a sweeping majority.

☞ The Democratic Conventions of Cumberland and Perry counties have unanimously instructed for Adam J. Glossbrenner, Esq., for Congress. York will instruct for him, of course. The nomination is one eminently "fit to be made," and will be endorsed by the people of the district by a tremendous majority.

☞ CHANGES from Abolitionism to Democracy are the order of the day. We hear of them from all quarters—in other States, in other counties of this State, and in almost every township of this county. On Wednesday a gentleman who has heretofore been an active member of the Republican party subscribed for the *Compiler*, stating that he had changed his political views, and that there were twenty in his neighborhood who had or were about doing likewise. He said that his eyes were now open to the true object of the war—the freedom of the negro—and that he could not sanction the shedding of white blood for any such purpose. His view is a true one, and we commend it to every Republican who is not an office-holder (and thus making money out of the war) under this Administration.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Columbus, Ohio, says that immense changes are taking place in the West. Even the rattical Republicans are becoming disgusted with the Administration and its imbecile conduct.

☞ A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature for organizing sixteen regiments of militia for State defence. It also authorises the Governor to seize railroads, horses and all other property for the public service.

☞ Petitions for an armistice are being signed by thousands upon thousands in New York.

☞ Michael Burke, Esq., of Harrisburg, was recently killed by a passing engine whilst crossing the track in a buggy.

HOPE FOR THE COUNTRY.

Trouble in the Abolition Wigwam.—Lincoln Stock Sinking.

When, upon the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, "specks of war" were seen in the near future by the wise and good men of the country, the *politicians* of the Republican party sought to calm the fears of the people by assurances that "the South would not fight." Abraham Lincoln himself declared that "there was nothing going wrong." The Crittenden Compromise was defeated by these *politicians*, and war, with all its horrors, burst upon the country.

This unnatural carnage has continued more than three years, has resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, has laid waste large districts of country, has produced suffering unparalleled, has oppressed the people with most burdensome taxes, and now threatens the nation with crushing debt. Every pledge made by the Republicans leaders has been falsified—every prediction has failed. A war started for the ostensible purpose of restoring the Union, has been changed by the Administration into a war for the liberation of the negro—for "the abandonment of slavery."

These things the people are at last beginning to look at in their true light, and despairing of any change for the better under this miserable Abolition rule, are flocking to the Democracy in all sections of the Union. So decided and general are these changes in the popular mind—not only among the people at home, but also throughout the entire army—as to cause deep alarm among the Administration leaders, including Abraham Lincoln himself. The "shaking among the dry bones" has set in, and if the good work does not receive some unforeseen check—and we do not believe that any act of tyranny can *now* stay the popular wave—Abraham Lincoln will be one of the most badly beaten men that ever ran for the Presidency.

Let us see how things stand in the Abolition wigwam. A Baltimore letter to the New York *Evening Post* says:

I learn from a source entitled to credence that a paper written by Henry Winter Davis, calling a national Union convention at Buffalo some time in September, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, is circulating for signatures in the several States, and is receiving the support of the leading men of the party everywhere. It is said to be a powerful arraignment of the administration for its shortcomings in the conduct of the war, and to call upon the nation to set it aside and elect a President who can and will save the country from anarchy and rebellion.—The Wade and Davis manifesto, I learn, is the *avant-courier* of this new movement, to be followed by similar demonstrations in the course of this month and next, on the part of other members of the party equally influential with Messrs. Wade and Davis.

The *Patriot & Union*, of Tuesday, remarks:

The new Presidential movement of those eminent Republican leaders, Messrs. Wade and Davis, is progressing rapidly. A convention will most likely meet in Buffalo, in September, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate in opposition to Mr. Lincoln. Circulars have been circulated for that purpose in a number of States, and are numerously signed by former supporters of the President. Quite a number of leading Republicans are identifying themselves with the movement. Meetings have been held by the Republicans of several counties in Ohio, at which it was proposed to request Mr. Lincoln to withdraw from the field. Taking all the elements already arrayed against the present Administration into consideration, there is left but a woful minority in the support of the rhoddy dynasty—scarcely enough, in fact, to properly carry on the public stealings till the coming of the presidential election.

The Buffalo *Courier* says:

It is rumored in New York, and the report is believed by many who are in a position to be well informed, that, at an early day, Abraham Lincoln will withdraw his name as a candidate for re-election, and urge the assembling of another nominating convention. It is said that Thurlow Weed's recent visit to Washington had reference to this "flank movement." We give this rumor for what it is worth, not vouching for its reliability. We have no doubt, however, that the President will undertake to change "his base," at the first favorable opportunity. The assaults in front of Wade and Davis, and the cross fire of Greeley, are "too numerous" for him.

The Washington correspondent of the *World* says that there are prominent Republicans in that city, who, seeing certain defeat for Lincoln, advocate the idea that the election should be allowed to go by default, giving the Democrats the President and the House of Representatives. Their reasons are as follows:

First, they are satisfied that the war is near its conclusion; that a disunion peace is inevitable; and they wish the Democratic party to suffer the ignominy in history of being the political organization which consented to a separation of the North and South. Second, they argue that no more money is to be made out of the war; that the finances of the country are now in such a state that contractors will hereafter lose, but cannot make money; in short, that the public orange has been squeezed dry, and that the election of a Democratic President and House of Representatives would put the latter party in a position whereby they could not conduct the war nor make any money for their friends, and would be compelled to submit to a dishonorable plan.—Third, they further argue that should Mr. Lincoln be elected, peace would likewise be inevitable, owing to his wretched management of the war; but that a peace under Republican auspices would forever ruin the political fortunes of every public man connected with that party. Fourth, that as the Republicans would have a majority in the Senate during the entire term of a Democratic President, they could prevent any peace that would not bring with it the abolition of slavery in the Southern States. Now that they consider the war hopeless the Republicans are willing enough that there should be peace, but it must be peace with disunion, so that they would not have the political power of the South to contend against in a re-united Union.

That President Lincoln shares this general alarm, is believed from a report that has been current for some days among his political friends that he is about to send commissioners to the rebel authorities at Richmond to propose and arrange the terms of an armistice. He has discovered that his "To whom it may concern" letter was a grave mistake—that it has nearly ruined his chances for a re-election—that while he hoped by it to soothe the dissensions among Republicans, he has alienated them by hundreds of thousands, and has intensified the hostility of those who have always resisted his prostitution of the war for the Union into an Abolition crusade.

To retrieve his fortunes, an armistice is now talked of. The plan is considered desirable only as a *political* dodge. The leaders know that Mr. Lincoln cannot make peace—that he will not give up his Abolition notions, and that the South will not yield to them. But, they argue, an armistice might quiet the people until after the election, and under profuse promises of an early and "lasting peace," they might again allow themselves to be cheated into voting for him; and then, when re-elected, he could break up the conference, and again order "the dance of death" to proceed, calling for drafts and taxes for four years more, in a further effort to abolish negro slavery by the shedding of white men's blood.

We do not believe that Mr. Lincoln thinks of withdrawing from the Presidential race, or of making an honest effort for peace. But the suggestion of these different and desperate plans among the "loyal" leaders shows that they fear the future—that they "see breakers ahead"—and that some "kill or cure" risk must be run to leave them even the hope of success.

What all this manœuvring on the Abolition carpet may amount to, cannot now be told. But the fact is apparent that the Administration leaders begin to look upon the election of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency as nearly, if not quite, CERTAIN.

☞ The absolute breakdown of the Republican party and the alarm of the faithful become every day more manifest. The Utica *Herald* thus agonizingly expresses its feelings on the subject:

"What signifies a manifesto like that of Senator Wade and Congressman Davis?—What means the *Tribune's* half-way endorsement of it? What is the New York *Post* hinting at by the 'necessity' of a National Convention at Buffalo in September? What is the *Tribune* after in its criticisms on the refusal to make much of the Niagara envoys? What is Mr. Thurlow Weed hoping to effect by his recent charges of the 'Abolitionizing of the Cabinet?' Why is Swinton in the *Times* sapping confidence in Gen. Grant? What is the advantage of turning the Union party into a Killkenny Fair?"

The Albany *Statesman*, also Republican, is thus decided in regard to the situation:

"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 Generals 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, Fremont, Chase, 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 Concord (N. H.) *Monitor*, the recognized organ of the Abolition Republicans in that quarter, tells us:

"The Republicans meanwhile are distracted in their counsels in the nation as well as in the State. But in national politics both wings of the dominant party seem to be coming to grief. Old Abe who was our first choice for the Presidency, and for whom we propose to vote, if he keeps the field, *is gaining no strength*. The people still respect the honesty of his purposes; but they are coming to think that something more than good intentions are demanded of a national leader in such a crisis as the present. Ben Wade and Winter Davis are out upon him in a long and fierce pronunciamento which the crowded state of our columns forbids us to publish. (Ah ha!) These are no mean antagonists, and they make a straightout issue with the President. * * * * * * *

We are of the opinion that it would have been wisdom on the part of the Republican party to have delayed their nomination until the results of the summer campaigns were known, and the probable sentiments of the people could be anticipated. (H-m—hah! as Mr. Carlyle says.) It is evident the Democrats were wise. It may not yet be too late to withdraw both Lincoln and Fremont from the canvass, and put a fresh man who shall enlist the support of every Republican on the track. The action of the Chicago Convention may be such as to make this course a condition of Republican success. But all this, at the present time, is mere speculation. We recognize the Baltimore nominations as the regular Republican ticket, and propose to support them with what ability we possess, unless they are regularly suspended."

What support the *Monitor* renders to the Baltimore nominations is evidently of little consequence under the circumstances developed. But perhaps more important than either of these is the formal repudiation of the "policy" of the Administration by the Ann Arbor (Mich.) *Journal*, a republican paper representing the Whigs of that section who were beguiled into supporting Lincoln. Upon the commencement of a new volume, the editor, who is reckoned the ablest Republican conductor of a paper in the State, addresses his readers under his own name and, after giving his reasons in full in opposition to the emancipation theories of the Administration, being precisely to the same tenor as those uniformly urged by this paper, he proceeds:

"Being a national, not a sectional Republican—a conservative, not a radical—an old line Whig, not an Abolitionist—I am an unconditional Union man, in favor of a Federal, not a consolidated Union—in favor of a Union of all the States, from the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico to the great northern lakes, under any and all circumstances, with or without slavery.

"Believing that the Constitution of the United States is the only bond of Union for this whole country which can ever be formed, that we must eventually sink into one or more consolidated military despotisms, managed by military chieftains, or selfish and corrupt partisan politicians, unless we become united again in one Federal Union, founded upon the absolute sovereignty of the States in all internal and domestic matters, as the only practical basis of Union, I am in favor of the restoration of the Federal Union as it was, as near as practicable, under the Constitution as it is—subject to such modifications as may be agreed upon in future by a constitutional majority of three-fourths of the States. I see no ground to hope for peace and the restoration of the Union upon any other basis.

"Believing that the war is now prosecuted for an impracticable purpose—that the Union can never be restored and a permanent peace established between the free and the slave States so long as the emancipation and restoration policies of President Lincoln are persisted in, I am in favor of a change of policy, and of making an effort to restore the Union on the old basis.

"E. C. SEAMAN."

☞ In the spring of 1861, when the Crittenden Compromise was petitioned for by millions of the people, a few of the Abolition leaders in this place, (who, though the war which resulted was one of their own seeking, have *stayed at home*,) got up a petition against that measure of settlement, and induced about one hundred men and boys to sign it. Its introduction in Congress at the time was noticed with quite a flourish. The time is coming when the leaders in the movement will wish it "had never been mentioned." The demagogues who sought war to build up their party power, even though it should involve the ruin of the country, cannot expect to escape the wrath of a debt-burdened and indignant people. They must "stand from under," for their day of account is drawing nigh.

☞ The Schleswig-Holstein war is over. The treaty of peace has been signed between Denmark on the one side and Prussia and Austria upon the other.

AUGUST COURT.

In consequence of the recent threatened invasion of the Border counties by the enemy, all the civil cases which had been put down for trial at the August term, were continued with the consent of the parties. The county officers, after the burning of Chambersburg, had prudently removed the county Records for security. They were returned at the close of last week, and Court opened on Monday, with the usual current and criminal business. Of the latter there was an unusual number of indictments sent before the Grand Jury, some involving trifling assaults, sureties of the peace, &c., a number of which the Grand Jury ignored. The following cases in Quarter Sessions were disposed of, viz:

Com. vs. James Thompson. Assault & Battery. Indictment ignored by Grand Jury, and prosecutor, John Stall, Jr., ordered to pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Frederick Herr. Assault and Battery. Ignored, and Lucy A. Stall, prosecutrix, to pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Frederick Noel and Franklin Noel. Assault and Battery. Ignored, and Henry Noel, prosecutor, to pay costs.

Com. vs. John Stall, Sr., and John Stall, Jr. Assault and Battery. Ignored, and James Thompson, prosecutor, to pay costs.

Com. vs. Henry Noel. Assault and Battery. Ignored, and Frederick Noel, prosecutor, to pay costs.

Com. vs. Nancy Matthews. Assault and Battery. Ignored, and Alexander Woods, prosecutor, to pay costs.

Com. vs. Abraham Trostle. Assault and Battery, on information of Conrad Neinstedt. Verdict—guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1, pay costs, and be imprisoned in County Jail 30 days.

Com. vs. Jeremiah Wolf. Surety of the peace, on information of Eliza Ann Wolf.—Ordered to pay costs, and give security in the sum of $200 to keep the peace, &c.

Com. vs. Abner Townsley and John Helmboldt. Larceny of goods of John Deardorff. Indictment ignored as to Hemboldt. Townsley went to trial, and on Tuesday evening the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The defendent was called for sentence on Wednesday morning, but not appearing his recognizance was forfeited.

Com. vs. Cornelius Amaun. Assault and Battery, on information of Theodore Blocher. Verdict—not guilty, but to pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Lucy Ann Stall. Assault and Battery, on information of Mary Jane Thompson. Verdict—guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

Com. vs. Joseph Thomas and Samuel Reed. Assault and Battery, with intent to commit rape, on information of Margaret Selix and Maria Selix. Verdict—guilty, and defendants sentenced to pay the costs and go to jail three months.

No Peace till Slavery is Abolished.

Let it be borne in mind that when two of the most prominent men in the South recently attempted to open a correspondence with President Lincoln, on the subject of peace, that functionary responded to their overtures by announcing that any terms involving the integrity of the Union *and the abandonment of slavery*, would be taken into consideration by the federal authorities.—This is Mr. Lincoln's ultimatum. He insists not merely upon the integrity of the Union, but also upon the abandonment of slavery. If this programme is to be carried out, the war will be protracted indefinitely. If we are not to have peace till slavery be abolished, the present generation will go to their graves amid the booming of cannon and the carnage of fratricidal strife. Who will, who can, endorse such suicidal doctrine. Oh! people, will you, can you, be so blind to your own best and dearest interests, as to consent to this insane and fatal policy? Let party feeling and political prejudice be cast aside, just for once, and let us all look the solemn issue put before the country by the President, squarely in the face.—*Bedford Gazette.*

The Reason of McClellan's Removal from the Army Officially Declared.—At the great meeting in New York on Wednesday evening week Hon. Eli P. Norton said:

The Administration would not have denounced him if he had merely been a soldier, but George B. McClellan had his own ideas as an American citizen. He did not believe in abolition, confiscation and a war against the population of the South. Within two weeks he, Mr. Norton, knew that Gen. McClellan had been offered the highest command in the army, if he would give in his adhesion to the policy of the Administration. He refused. Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, who presided at the Baltimore Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, had declared, of his personal knowledge, that McClellan was removed, not from any doubt of his military ability, but because the Administration believed the Democratic party would make him their next candidate for President. Gov. Dennison made this remark in his (Mr. Norton's) presence.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday week gives an exhaustive *resume* of Gen. Grant's recent Virginia campaign. The conclusion it arrives at seems to be:

1st. That the plan of the campaign was a mistake; Gen. Grant having either over estimated his own power of aggression or under estimated Lee's power of defense.

2d. That every movement of the campaign was unsuccessful, the only exception being the capture of a rebel division on the Po.

3d. That very little tactical skill was displayed in any of the engagements, which consisted simply of pushing masses of men against strong works, before which they were uselessly slaughtered.

4th. That after losing immense numbers of valuable lives, as well as trained officers, no advantage has been gained, and the campaign against Richmond is a failure.

☞ The President bids fair to be deserted in his "abandonment of slavery" idea, by nearly all of his party press, excepting the most fanatical Abolition organs. The New York *Times* has had several strong editorials in which dissent from Mr. Lincoln's ultimatum is plainly expressed. Even the N. Y. *Tribune*, with its intense anti-slavery convictions, does not endorse the President's plan. In an editorial in Friday's issue, it states distinctly: "We are unwilling to say that the Union shall be reconstructed in one way or not at all." The truth is, that the whole country has grown heartily sick of the war, and if the simple question was put to the people, "Shall the Union be reconstructed as it was, and peace be restored; or shall the fighting continue, with a determination to have the Union on no other basis than the 'abandonment of slavery?'" the former proposition would be adopted by a two-thirds vote.

☞ The York *Gazette* well says that Lincoln's "reign of terror" is over, and that men are using their tongues and pens without asking leave of him. This country promises to be once more free for white men.

☞ The Doylestown papers have again raised their prices—$2 50 a year in advance, or $3 if not so paid.

The War News.

[*From the Age of Wednesday.*]

General Grant has begun a singular manœuvre. Above Bermuda Hundred is a narrow neck of land around which the James River flows. The length of the river around the neck, the end of which is known as Dutch Gap, is seven miles. Across the neck the distance is but one hundred and fifty yards. The Confederate obstructions are sunk in the James at Dutch Gap, and Grant conceived the idea that a canal could be dug across the neck, deep enough to pass his gunboats through, and by this means a new movement upon Richmond could be begun. Accordingly, two corps, under Hancock and Birney, were sent to Foster's camp, on the north bank of the James. The canal was begun. For two days his troops labored without being discovered. On Sunday, however, as was announced yesterday, the Confederates discovered them, and at once tried to drive them away. From batteries on shore, and iron-clads in the James, shells were thrown and the labor was seriously impeded. The canal is only begun and may never be completed. The enemy have great powers of annoyance for the laborers. It all proves that the siege of Petersburg is closing. Grant has lost another of his generals. General Ledlie, a division commander of the Ninth Corps, has given up his command.

The troops which moved from Grant's camp up the James River to Dutch Gap were Hancock's and Birney's Corps. They were embarked at City Point on Saturday and went down the James to deceive the Confederates. On Saturday night they were brought back and landed at Foster's earthwork, on the north bank of the James. They attacked the Confederates in front of Foster and captured their earthworks and a number of prisoners and cannon. The accounts vary as to both. From one hundred to five hundred prisoners are reported taken and from four to five cannon. Nothing is known of what occurred after Sunday, and no change seems to have taken place after the contest of that day.—At nightfall, the Federal line was one mile nearer Richmond than Foster's earthwork, ten miles from the town and seven miles southeast of Fort Darling. The Confederates opposed the further advance of the Federal line, and Hancock and Birney did not appear able to do much. The siege of Petersburg will have to be given up if these two corps remain on the north bank of the James. There are now no Federal troops anywhere near Petersburg. Warren and Wilcox have their corps at Port Walthall, and the Confederates on the Weldon Railroad have advanced their lines some distance towards City Point. There are no reports of losses in any of these contests.

The reports that General Sherman has extended his western flank, so as to cover the village of East Point, on the Macon Railroad, South-west of Atlanta, are again renewed. There is nothing to warrant them. Sherman's army, at last accounts, extended from a point on the Dalton Railroad, four miles northwest of Atlanta, to a point six miles west of Atlanta, and thence north of East Point. He was not within two miles of the Macon Railroad, and every effort to reach it had been repulsed. The Confederates announce that the various railroads running out of Atlanta, which were destroyed by Sherman's cavalry, have been repaired. They are all now in operation. General Rodby, who captured Stoneman and his command, has gone with a large cavalry and infantry force, from Hood's camp, to operate on the railroads in Sherman's rear.

The authorities at Washington do not seem very confident of Farragut's ultimate success at Mobile. It is again announced that he does not intend to capture the town, but only made his attack in order to capture the bay entrances and make the blockade more effective. Nothing has been done at Mobile since the surrender of Fort Gaines. A report from General Canby states that Farragut captured in Forts Powell and Gaines eight hundred and seventy-three men and forty-four guns.

The Confederates in the Shenandoah Valley are still north of Strasburg. Sheridan does not seem to intend to attack them.—A Confederate reinforcement of twenty thousand men and twenty cannon is announced. Nothing beyond ordinary skirmishing will probably occur in the Shenandoah Valley for a few days.

The flag of truce exchange of prisoners on the James River has again begun. The point of meeting is at Dutch Gap. Major Mulford is the Federal agent. The Confederates report thirty thousand prisoners at Andersonville, South Carolina, besides many thousand at other places.

The Indian war has commenced. The Indians have attacked the residents along the Overland Mail route, in Western Kansas. The settlers are leaving. The mail stages are stopped.

The Tallahassee has captured and burned another vessel. The Tallahassee is now reported to be off the coast of Nova Scotia.—Secretary Welles has sent thirteen of his gunboats after her, but none of them can catch her.

Gen. Burnside is at Providence, Rhode Island. General Averill has received a Major-General's commission.

☞ There has been very little change in the Federal position on the north bank of the James river. The Confederates have entrenched themselves to resist any further advance of Grant's forces on that line.—Grant's loss in the affair of Sunday is now reported at 1000 killed and wounded.

No change is reported at Atlanta or Mobile.

The *Age* of Friday says: The Confederates are again advancing northwest through the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan on Monday retreated from Middleburg to Winchester. The Confederates closely followed him. There was severe skirmishing all the way. Sheridan has three small corps—Wright's, the Eighth and the Nineteenth, with Crook's cavalry. So sudden was the Confederate advance that on Monday they captured a Federal Signal Station near Middleburg and five hundred Federal troops which were afterwards sent to help the Signal Corps have not been heard from. There is great fright in the valley and a new stampede from Martinsburg has begun. It is announced that Sheridan will fortify himself in Winchester.

☞ Skedaddlers report the rebels at Martinsburg.

The Draft.—The new call for five hundred thousand men has a very depressing effect upon the country. It will with the excess of one hundred per cent. take a large proportion of all the able bodied men left in the country. "Voting for Curtin to avoid the draft" has not helped the country. We will have drafts and ruin, until different men are placed at the head of affairs.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞ Paul the Apostle speaks of Luke as the "beloved physician," and few endear themselves to us more than those who like "ministering angels," bring us the healing balm in sickness. So it is with medicines that cure; though we never see the maker, yet we get a feeling of regard for him through *them*. How many have reason to bless Dr. Ayer for his invaluable remedies, so cheap and yet so effectual! What public benefactors better deserve esteem than those who rescue the body from disease and premature decay?—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette.*

☞ The rebel officers who conversed with our men at Petersburg under the flag of truce, said in the most confident manner that if Lincoln is defeated in the next election, there will be no trouble about securing a satisfactory peace.

☞ Our exchanges all give the same report of the action of the Abolition leagues during the late invasion. They drummed and fifed and rallied, and all stayed at home.

Town & County.

A HORSE THIEF.—Yesterday morning week, Richard Wheeler, hailing from Berkeley county, Va., came to this place with two valuable horses, with which he was skedaddling, he said, from the Rebels, who were in pursuit. Several suspicious circumstances led to his arrest by Mr. Rouzer. Shortly after, Mr. Abraham Troxel, of Frederick county, Md., arrived in pursuit of the horse-thief, and identified the horses as his, and having been stolen from him on Saturday night. The thief is now in prison, awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Maryland.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We regret to announce that our friend Peter Diehl, Esq., of New Oxford, in this county, met with a very heavy loss by fire on Saturday last. He had an extensive Tannery in the neighborhood of that town. His buildings are very closely associated; and we learn that, from the engine which operates his Tannery, fire was communicated to the barn, out-houses and Tannery, which were all destroyed. About 600 cords of bark were also burned—not only a loss in itself, but rendering the hides in vats liable to loss for want thereof. His dwelling was saved. We have heard his loss estimated at probably $10,000. What insurance he had, if any, we have not learned.—*Sentinel.*

☞ Mr. George Fiscel, of Cumberland township, met with quite a severe accident on Friday week. He had just finished cutting a piece of grass with his mowing machine, and was in the act of cleaning the guards, when the horses gave a sudden start, and, as suddenly, the two front fingers of his right hand were cut off. Though the accident might have been more serious, it was still a very painful one.

☞ During a light thunder storm on Saturday week, at New Oxford, we learn that the telegraph battery was partially melted by the electric fluid, and rendered useless. These effects happen but rarely, yet a telegraphic operator is in rather a precarious position in a heavy thunder and lightning storm.

☞ The Executors of Geo. Trostle, deceased, on Monday last, sold 20 shares of stock in the Gettysburg Railroad at 90 cents per share—D. Wills, Esq. purchaser. Also, 4 shares of stock in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike, at $7 50 per share—John Trostle, purchaser.

☞ The citizens of Hanover are endeavoring to relieve themselves from the next draft, by furnishing men and money. The Town Council, at a meeting held last week, appropriated the sum of $250 for each man enlisting for one or more years and crediting himself to that place.

☞ We understand that Dr. S. G. Lane, Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment of the 16th District, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon General of the State. Dr Richards, of Chambersburg, we understand, will be his successor in the Board of this District.

☞ 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.22tf

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.

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

☞ Refreshing rains have again visited us.

☞ The *New York Round-Table*, which throughout its brilliant career had steadily supported Mr. Lincoln, was constrained thus to give him up in its closing number: "There is no use in concealing the fact that the people are losing their confidence in the Administration."

☞ An unpleasant sound to Republicans—the tone of the M'Clellan meeting.

AN ARMISTICE.

It is rumored from Washington that Secretary Fessenden, Senator Wilson, and other prominent Republicans, are urging the propriety of an armistice upon Mr. Lincoln. One reason given is, that an armistice might counteract the rapidly growing peace sentiment throughout the country; and another, that it would afford an excuse for postponing the draft, which promises to give trouble. Old Abe's *policy* has gotten him into a "tight place."

IMMENSE PEACE MEETING.

An immense Peace meeting was held at Syracuse, New York, on Thursday last.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Hon. Fernando Wood, Ex-Gov. Weller, (of California,) and others, made speeches. The speakers all expected harmony at Chicago, and declared for an armistice and a National Convention, to secure peace and Union.

OLD THAD. SPEAKS!

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says that Thaddeus Stevens has lately taken occasion to declare, without disguise, that "*if the Republican party desire to succeed, they must get Lincoln off the track, and nominate a new man.*" Cold comfort for Old Abe!

☞ Col. William McCandless, late of the Pennsylvania Reserves, in a letter to the Adjutant General, declines the proffered honor of a Generalship, and says that "the post of honor, as the war is now conducted, is in remaining a private citizen." He is President of the Keystone Democratic Club of Philadelphia.

☞ It is reported in Washington that Gen. Halleck is the author of the editorial in the *National Intelligencer*, which attempts to demonstrate the utter failure of Gen. Grant's campaign.

☞ The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad Company have reduced the fare to half price for the trip to the Chicago convention and back.

☞ The Democrats of Philadelphia City have nominated Hon. S. J. Randall, W. M. Reiley, Chas. Buckwalter and George Northrop, Esqs., for Congress. Jeremiah McKibben has been nominated for Sheriff.

☞ The man who does not see that a great reaction is going on in the minds of the people against the present Administration, is either blinded by partisanism or is an indifferent observer of what is going on about him.

☞ It is a pert and frequently used expression by the opposition, says the Clinton *Democrat*, that the Democrats oppose the Administration because they want the offices. That argument, if it may be called such, is easily disposed of by pointing out that Democrats can now obtain offices more readily than the Abolitionists themselves. They need only *go over*. An office is then a sure thing, from Vice President down, if they have it to give. That so very few do go over, shows that it is not the desire for office that prompts the Democracy in its opposition to the most corrupt, despotic and incompetent Administration the country ever saw. On the reverse, tens of thousands have and are now daily coming back who left the Democratic party through honest but mistaken impulses.

New York, August 10.—The *Post* contains a detailed statement showing how Boston has been engaged in importing men from Europe, to go as substitutes and volunteers in the army. Three ship loads, it appears, have been brought over, mostly from Germany.

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 hog-heads 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

MARRIED.

At New Oxford, Adams county, by Rev. W. F. P. Davis, Mr. JOHN W. POTTORFF of Audenried, Carbon county, Pa., to Miss KATE A. JOHNS, of Petersburg, Adams county.

On Monday last, by Rev. Mr Bolk, Mr. AUGUSTUS FROMMEYER to Miss ANASTASIA, daughter of Mr. John Cole, all of Buchanan Valley.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. CHARLES H. FELIX to Miss MARY JANE TROSTLE, both of Adams county.

On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. M. Mickley, Mr. HOWARD S. JONES, of East Boston, Madison county, N. Y., late of the 8th Regt. U. S. Cavalry, to Miss LIZZIE A. DEINZEDINE, near Cashtown, Adams county, Pa.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. M. Bushman, Mr. CHRISTIAN BYERS to Miss MATILDA HUMMER, all of this county.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 31st ult., JOHN C. ELDER, Esq., of Berwick township, aged about 65 years. He held at the time of his death the position of County Auditor. His death is lamented by all who knew him.

On the 25th of July last, Mr. DANIEL S. LYNCH, of Mountpleasant township, aged 39 years 3 months and 8 days.

On the 8th of July, at the residence of her son, Mr George Spangler, in Freedom township, Mrs. LYE CATHARINE SPANGLER, aged 81 years 10 months and 11 days.

On the 2d of July last, of typhoid fever, in Liberty township, Mrs. SUSAN, wife of Mr. James O'Brien, aged 48 years.

At Abbottstown, on the 15th inst., LILLY DALE, youngest daughter of the late Rev. E. H. Hoffheins, of the Ger. Ref. Church, aged 6 years 5 months and 3 days. "The maid is not dead but sleepeth."

On the 17th of July, 1834, at City Point, in the Hospital, ANDREW ROSS McKINNEY, of Co. B, 21st Pa. Cav., aged 16 years 3 mos. and 23 days.

At her sister's, in Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pa., on the 8th inst., ELIZABETH M., daughter of Christian and Sophia Rittlaub, of Strahan township, Adams county, aged 21 years 3 months and 20 days.

On the 12th inst., EMMA LEAH ELIZABETH FAHRNEY, daughter of Mr. Daniel Fahrney, of Strahan township, aged 1 month and 10 days.

At New Oxford, on the 9th of July, GEO. GILES, infant son of Franklin and Eliza A. Hersh, aged 6 months and 13 days.

At Abbottstown, on the 31st ult., HERMAN EUGENE, son of John M. and Elizabeth Wolf, aged 7 months and 29 days.

At the same place, on the 11th inst., AUGUSTUS, son of Jacob and Harriet Geiselman, aged 1 month and 10 days.

At East Berlin, on the same day, CHARLES HENR