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BY M'CLURE & STONER

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GAMBLERS AND THEIR PANICS.

The good people of Franklin county, who add steadily to their wealth by honest industry and frugality, know but little of the millions of money gambled upon the stock boards of the leading cities. With every revival of business stock gambling becomes epidemic, until it involves an almost incalculable amount of capital in the great whirlpool of speculation. It is manifested at first only in limited circles; but it steadily seizes upon the more substantial monied men in the cities and leading towns in the country, until the great business operations of the cities become mere betting upon the prices of stocks. All go into it, and yet all will admit, when their sober senses are appealed to, that it is hazardous, and in the end overwhelming ruin must come; but each hopes to get out in due time to leave the fury of the storm fall upon their neighbors.

. Any intelligent observer who scans the reports of stock sales in the city journals, need not be told that almost every class of stocks are daily gambled off at prices far, very far beyond their actual value. The stock of the Bank of ·Chambersburg sells at about \$70, solely because it is intrinsically worth it. Every share sold is actually delivered and paid for, and every share bought is wanted by the purchaser because he has money to invest, and he believes that he cannot invest it to better advantage. It steadlly pays ten per cent dividends out of actual sprofits, and has a surplus of over \$50,000. It is not difficult therefore to calculate its value. But on the stock boards of the leading cities, Reading Railroad stock fluctuates from \$60 to \$30, although it has never, at least within twenty years, paid a cash dividend; has never earned actual cash profits, and in ordinary business times, it cannot be expected to earn enough to pay a dividend upon its immense capital. Philadelphia and Erie sells at \$35 to \$40, when it cannot possibly pay a dividend of any kind within the next five years. All manner of Oil, Gold, Silver, Copper and other mining stocks are gotten up and bulled upon the market until they are pushed into the hands of innocent victims, when they naturally enough explode and the loss falls upon the verdant ones who were Jeremy Diddled out of their money by dazzling promises of rapid fortune.

. The "bulls" are those who are interested in inflating prices. They have everything at stake in advancing the value of the stocks they are reducing prices, and go in to prostrate them when a chance offers, and make their money by *"selling short." Some operators are conspicuous as "bulls" and others as "bears;" but most of stock gamblers operate for a fall or for a rise in the market, just as seems most promising. When the country is prosperous, . capital abundant seeking investment, the "bulls" reap their harvest; but when the army is successful, European crops reported as promising, rices, the "bulls" are ever ready to throw themselves into the breach and "corner" the unfortunate until the very last attainable dollar is wrung from them.

All such operations are very properly called gambling, because they are not bona fide busi ness transactions. Sales of millions of stock are reported daily, while in fact not one-twentieth part of the transactions reported are actual sales. Hundreds of thousands of gold are reported daily as sold and bought, while perhaps not one of the sales are actual purchases embracing delivery of the gold and payment therefor. The sales are simply the hazard of the gambler . upon the price of gold the next hour, the next day or the next week; and when the time is up, the difference in price is paid or received, and the transaction is closed. The same men might with equal honesty, in a moral point of view, stake their money upon the turn of a card it is but a hazard to win or lose, with this wrongs none but the victim, and those dependent upon him, while stock gambling, by its wanton inflation of prices, has made the whole it bought and sold only when absolutely wanted; but as it is confessedly the standard of all values, and as its rise in the market produces a corresponding rise in prices generally, it is borne upward by all manner of speculative combinations, and immese nominal sales are made without one dollar of the precious metal changinghands at all. Thus-John Smith sells John Jones \$10,000 of gold, and the sale is reported as that amount of gold sold, say at \$1.70, with perhaps the addition of "h 20 days"-which means "buyer twenty days;" that Mr. Jones can call upon Mr. Smith-not for the gold, but -for the difference in the price at any time within twenty days; or if it is not called for in the time specified, at the expiration of the twenty days the parties are bound to settle, and if gold is \$1.71, Jones pockets his \$100, or if it is \$1.69, he pays Smith \$100 and the matter is closed. The plain meaning of the fransaction is that Jones wagers Smith that within twenty

gold up, so that the profit may be large as possible and he "bulls" the market; predicts the failure of the army; the derangement of the currency; the prostration of National credit; inagnifies the rebel forces; declares foreign intervention just at hand, and rejoices at copperbead riots and captures and massacres like Fort Pillow. On the other hand, Smith "bears" at the boards, and is intensely loyal; promises an easy victory for Grant and the capture of Richmond within thirty days; and is ready to pronounce any man a traitor who does not consider legal tenders as good as gold. And so goes stock gambling to the extent of millions

daily.

The end is ruin, inevitable and terrible in its completeness and scope, for the higher the inflation the lower the revulsion when the crash comes. All know it; but all hope to be out in time; but the gambler's infatuation is usually stronger than his judgment, and those who acquire wealth by the fickle smile of fortune, are, in the main, those who lose it by her sudden and rolenfless frown. Occasionally there are mutterings of the distant storm, and one weak man gives over; he knocks down a dozen in his fall, and they in turn, between short accounts and panic, send thrice their number to the wall. Thus, on Monday of last week, speculation was on a rampage; gold was up to 73 per cent. premium, and operators confidently counted on sending it up-to-100 before thirty days. But Secretary Chase wants money,-he must have it, and the sale of ten-forties does not supply him. He goes to New York, induces the Banks to take ten millions in two days, and, it is said, that he sold some thirteen millions of gold. He did not gumble in the price of coin; but he sold to deliver, for he wanted the money. The result was that he took from New York nearly thirty millions of currency in a few days. Of course such a draft even upon New York, made the banks demand their call loans which were out in every imaginable species of gambling, and hundreds were caught "short" in cash; were compelled to dispose of their gambling contracts to realize, and with Mr. Chase's gold thrown upon the market, and the gathering up of currency to pay for it and the bonds sold, stocks toppled down, and panic seized the whole brood of gamblers. On Tuesday of last week the contracts on stocks and gold in the hands of gamblers depreciated so that the loss, to the parties carrying them, on that day, would have been over twenty-five millions. Several leading stock-gamblers failed,

or as the commercial phrase goes, gave notice that they could not meet their engagementsoperating in. The "bears" are inferested in that is pay the winnings to the parties playing against them-and asked extensions. Weak and over-loaded operators went under; but those who could possibly carry themselves over the panic did so at every sacrifice, hoping for an early re-action. In gambler's panics; like that of last week, the Banks are compelled to exhaust themselves to save the gamblers, for their interests are so interwoven with their borrowers, that they must give all that can be or any other causes transpire calculated to resist, and make all possible combinasaved. The "bears" of course go in heavy in tions to hammer down the prices to the lowest point. When the "bulls" are "cornered" and must "sell short," they stand aside and decline to buy, while the crippled "bulls" generally can afford but little aid to the "lame ducks" of the flock; and so the gamblers' panic is pressed mercilessly by systemate and skillful efforts until the bottom is reached.

Any day in the early part of last week the leading brokers' offices were crowded with jubilant "bears" who were struggling with all of a heartless gambler's ferocity to make the little storm a deluge ; and crippled " bulls" were racked with intensest anxiety to save themselves from utter ruin. The offices of Jay Cooke & Co., E. W. Clark & Co. and Drexel & Co., in Philadelphia, would have passed for densely crowded lunatic asylums, with an assortment of the most frantic patients. Men would rush at faro, or the thimble-rigger's little joker, for in and out in as if possessed by forty fiends, and with distended eyes, blanched cheeks and hagdifference in favor of gambling at cards—that it gard faces, wearing every insignia of woe, they would run from place to place to procure relief before the fatal hour when accounts must be made up. In New York it was worse, if pos-Nation pay tribute to its madness. When stocks | sible, and one house went under with unadinstare rising and money abundant, the stock gam- ed liabilities of several millions, and was of bling fraternite combine their skill to make the course followed by others. They were but rise as rapid and high as possible; and by just scotched however-not killed. It was but a such gigantic gambling have prices of every- gambler's panic-not a great revulsion brought thing, including even the necessaries of life, about by legitimate channels of trade, for with been advanced far beyond what they should be all the losses and failures and excitement, the to-day. The actual demand for gold would not legitimate business never was more prosperous make it worth over 30 per cent. premium were and solvent. And so it will be again. The lesson of last week is already forgotten; the wounded are in again to retrieve; the dead are entombed, and millions are gambled daily as before. In the mean time honest industry is well requited; prosperity smiles upon all legifimate branches of trade, and the thousand sinews of labor are gathering rich harvests with-Fout feverish brains or fretted tempers; and the people look with sublime indifference upon

> WE have received the Valley Sentinel, a Democratic journal just started in Shippensburg by our old friend Wm. Kennedy, Esq. It is very neatly gotten up, is intensely. Democratic, and is conducted with spirit and ability. By the way the Shippensburg papers, in point of energy and vigor eclipse the Carlisle papers. The News is by odds the most spicy and carnest Union paper in the county.

gamblers and gamblers' panies.

THE question of increasing the salaries of days gold will be worth over \$1.70, while Smith | Members was voted on in our Legislature, last stakes his money on the bazard that it will fall week. The Union men, with five or six excepbelow that figure. Perhaps neither has one tions, voted against the increase, while the dollar in gold, or it may be that both together "Democrats," with one or two exception, voted are not worth \$10,000; but they simply put up for the increrse. All honor to the Union memthe "margin," which may be about 10 per cent., bers for this defeat of the plan for taking money and thus on a capital of \$1,000 they gamble to out of our depleted State Treasury to put into the extent of \$10,000. Of course Jones wants | the gaping pockets of office-holders.

QUOTAS OF THE 16TH DISTRICT.

We give herewith the official quota of each sub-district in this Congressional District, as ascertained on the 15th of April. It will be seen that they are based on the aggregate of 700,000 men, embracing the call for 500,000 made a few months ago, and the late call for 200,0000 made on the 14th of March, and the quotas are thus increased considerably beyond the table we published prior to the last call.

The credits given in the subjoined table are not claimed as correct by the government.-They do not embrace any veterans re-mustered, or those credited to the district at large. Veteran enlistments were made by the Commissaries of Muster in distant fields, and therefore have not been returned to the Department promptly, as have been the credits for musters made by the Provest Marshals and detailed recruiting officers. Thus-Guilford is charged with a deficiency of 55, while 56 veterans were regularly supplied by that township, the bounty paid to them, and the credit will of course be nade. Capt. Eyster, the Provost Marshal, is authorized to hear the claims of sub-districts for credits and to take the proper steps to do ustice to all. Most of the districts are entitled to such credits, and they should apply to Capt: Evster through committees of their citizens.

-The draft is postponed for the present, and may be ordered at any time. We subjoin the

Sub-Districts	Townships.	No. Subject	Qμότα	Total Credite	Number to be
112345678901112341567189021	Berwick township Berwick Boro' Berwick Boro' Butler Conewago, Cumberland Franklin Freedom, Germany Gettysburg Boro' Hamiltonbun Huntingdon, I-imore, inberty in Mount Joy Mount Joy Mount Pleasant Oxford Reading Straban Tyrone Union.	243 111 133 199 144 89 166 137 169	161433245334534554554445336 86	34 14 27 17 14 17 35 27 17 18	9 9 23 125 14 18 1 28 29 13 24 24 13 11 11

BEDFORD COUNTY.						
Sub- Districts	Townships.	No. Subject to Draft	Quota	Total Credits	Number to be furnished	
1/2	Bedford Borough Bedford township Broad Top Colerain Snake Spring Cumberland Valley	255 165 89 166	46 82 76 49 27 50	8 23 6 14 6 14 10	59 70 35 21 36	
12	East Providence	97 122 158 158 101 255 187 204	29 36 47 47 30 76 61	10 9 7 16 44 19 24 11	31 32 33 33 33	
	Southampton	ZOO	54 60 79 59	. 40 19 20	20 60 30	

3574:1067 321 746

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

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Sub-Districts	Townships,	No. Subject	Quota	Total Credits	Number to be furnished	
41 14 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	Antrim	433 198 356	129 59 106 87	82 59	47	
43	Chamb'g, N. Ward Chamb'g, S. Ward	202	87	56 38	40	
44 45	FannettGreen	257 320	77 95	16 75 31	61	
46 -	Guilford	202 257 320 287 145	86	31	20 55	
48	Hamilton Letterkenny	1 2211	43 66	22 30	21 36 9	
49 50	Lurgan Metal	126 140	38 42	29	9 24	
î.	Montgomery	358 116 271 304 181	107	18 51	56	
21/2	Mercersburg Boro	116 271	35 81	23 41	56 12 40	
53	QuincySt. Thomas	304	91	64 50	27	
55	Southampton	118	59	43	16	
50 51 51 52 53 54 55 56 57	Warren	281	23 84	9 61	14	
571,2	Waynesboro' Boro'	159	47	27	23 20	
		4720	1409	825	584	
FULTON COUNTY:						
Sub-	* .	No.	Quoi	Tota	Nun	

omerset township outhampton Vellersburg Boro'

Upper Turkeyfoot.

Gov. Curtin in Washington—His Mes-sage on the Reserves and Payment of Military Damages—The Claim Bill— Important Legislation—The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of The Franklin Bepository. HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

Gov. Curtin went to Washington on Tuesday vening last to urge the payment of the last State millitia. While he was there, Mr. Stevens called it up, but it was not disposed of. It is believed however that the appropriation will be made. Gov. Curtin negociated a loan from the Banks of the State on his own responsibility to pay these troops, who were called out under a letter from the President pledging the general government to equip, subsist and pay them. The State legislature will make provision for paying the Banks if Congress should fail; but the claim upon the general government is so clear and just, that it can hardly fail to recognize it.

Yesterday Gov. Gurtin left for Washington on a special train; but what important business called him back so suddenly is not known. It is probable however that it has some reference to a call for the militia to perform special service, or garrison duty while Grant makes his movement toward Richmond. Gov. Curtin has repeatedly tendered volunteer militia to the general government for special duty when the if such forces are wanted now, he will have them in the field with commendable prompt

The Governor sent a message to the legislature on the 15th inst., relative to the Penna. Reserve Corps. Its term of service will soon expire, and it is probable that as now organized it will not, as a body, re-enlist. He urged upon the legislature the propriety of re-organizing the Corps as a neucleus for State defence, and broadly assumes that as the State is bound in honor and good faith to remunerate all losses to citizens by the enemy, the true measure of economy is to defend the State. In the message he says:

"Such a corps would give effective security to the people of the border counties against future raids. They have already suffered greatly by rebel depre-dations, and inamuch as the State will doubtless, afdations, and inarmuch as the State will doubtless, after the conclusion of the war, if consistent with the maintenance of her credit, with her uccustomed liberality, make compensation for the losses thus sustained, it may be a question whether true economy would not be observed by adopting the policy of maintaining a force sufficient to prevent further losses of the same character."

Several members from the border have been in consultation with the Governor already to prepare a bill to secure this gallant and battlescarred corps for the defence of our State, and it will pretty certainly pass.

The claim bill has not yet passed; but it will probably yet be passed authorizing adjudication of the claims. The disturbed condition of the finances, and the uncertainty of future damages, make the legislature unwilling at this time to vote indemnity for losses, lest the credit of the State should be periled and future depredations swell beyond the power of the Commonwealth to meet. It was considered in the Senate on Friday last. Clymer spoke kindly for the border people; but Wilson and Lowry opposed it earnestly and St. Clair made a coarse assault npou the people of the southern counties. He said that he met five miles of them running away from the rebels with their property, and now they were howling for pay because some will find the valiant Doctor's war path through your valley, you will doubtless find it thick with nameless tombs of his rebel dead. Judging from his speech he certainly could not have demolished less than a brigade himself.

The apportionment and appropriation bills are about ready to pass, and will not be materially changed. The bill providing for the payment of interest in currency is a law, and both branches have passed a bill to collect the money due the State for unpatented lands. The revenue and militin bills will probably be improved yet; before the close of the session; but it is hardly to be expected that the hurried nished for articles of luxury for the camp; then the heels of the session, can give us very well matured laws.

The Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad bill with the bill resuming the charter of the Connellsville East and South of that point, have passed the House, and will pass the Senate. They promise you a Southern through line from Chambersburg at an early day. It looks now as if the legislature would not adjourn this week. HORACE.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS. -In Newbern, North Carolina, recruiting

for colored regiments is going on briskly.

-Military affairs are very active in the West. Large numbers of recruits are leaving for the front daily.

-Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburne has been or dered to the command of West Tennessee, and has left Washington for Memphis. - Con Rosecrans has assigned Maj. Gen. Al-

fred Pleasanton to duty as second in command of the department, with his headquarters in St. -The people of Western North Carolina

recently hung, several Confederate officers and soldiers for attempting to enforce the conscription act.

-Brigadier Gen. Prince, who commanded a division in the former Corps of Gen. French, has been sent to the military district of Paducah, Columbus, and Cairo.

-Advices by the steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, at Fortress Monroe, state that a large number of colored troops from Annapolis have arrived at Hilton Head.

-The Rebels in front of our forces around Chattanooga are very quiet. Probably their ranks have been so depleted for the reinforcement of Lee that they can do nothing more than 3039 907 337 570 quietly await the advance of Gen. Sherman.

-Sutlers and citizens have all left the Army of the Potomac, and will not be allowed to return before next autumn. The chances are the

army will then be in another place. -Memphis despatches state that Ferrest is retreating into Mississippi. Chalmers and Mc-Culloch were passing Tallahatchie, and Gen. Grierson is reported to be pressing Forrest's

-The War Department has notified the Governor of New York that the State troops will be received by Gen. Dix, for guard and other duties around the harbor and forts of New York, during the absence of the volunteer forces recently stationed there.

-A despatch from Cairo gives a statement of another Rebel barbarity on the Mississippi. A Mr. A. R. Allison, of Illinois, was captured by a band of guerillas on one of the abandoned plantations, taken some distance and murdered, after being compelled to dig his own grave.

-The report that Gen. Gillmore is to be relieved from the command of the army before Charleston is true and is not true. He will retain command of a bulk of the troops now serving under him, but in what field they will operate is a problem for the enemy to solve.

-It is understood that the Spring campaign is now to be commenced. We have indications that the Rebels are massing a large force in Army of the Potomac was about to move; and | Virginia; and that the diversions in Kentucky and elswhere are only intended to cover the concentration of Rebel forces against Grant.

> -An officer who left Bull's Gap, East Tennessee, on the 4th instant, reports that Longstreet had withdrawn his forces, sending his infantry regiments to Richmond, and leaving three cavalry brigades, numbering 2,000 men, and an equal force of infantry, to guard the salt works near Abingdon. Va. 🦪

-Deserters who have come into the lines of the Army of the Potomac report that Gen Longstreet's Corps has joined Lee's army, and is at Orange Court House. The whole Rebel army is said to be not more than fifty thousand strong. All the sick of the Army of the Potoinac have been sent to Washington.

-The Union forces at Bainesville, Kentucky, under Col. Gillespie, have defeated Hodge's Rebel Brigade, capturing seventy prisoners, two hundred horses, four hundred saddles, three hundred stand of small arms, and all their camp equipage. Eighty-five Rebels were killed and wounded. One hundred Rebel kisoners, had reached Catletsburg.

-Previous to Gen. Kilpatrick leaving his old command, a communication was received by him from Gen. Robert E. Lee, by a flag of truce, through the army headquarters, inquiring of Gen. K. whether the orders found upon Col. Dahlgren, as published in the Richmond papers, were authentic and authorized by him. The reply was a bitter and indignant denial. There is little doubt that the reason why Col. Dahlgren's body is not given up, is because of its shameful mutilation and unchristian burial.

-In regard to the Red river expedition, Fleet Captain Pennock telegraphs to the Secretary of the Navy that he has received private letters stating that Banks' army met with a reverse on the 8th, near Mansfield, and fell back to Pleasant Hill. The next day the rebels attacked our forces, and were handsomely whipof their goods were taken or destroyed. If you | ped. The Chicago Evening Journal publishes extracts from private letters, saving that on the day after the disaster to the Thirteenth Army Corps the Nineteenth Corps engaged the enemy and defeated them, capturing twenty carnon and two thousand prisoners.

-There has been almost extensive opening of eyes among the stuff and other officers of the Army of the Potomac since Gen. Grant assumed command of that army. The first thing he did was to intimate that staff officers must spend less time in Washington; the next was that the balls in camp must be given up; then came an indication that transportation would not be furdisposition of so many important bills just at came the order that there must be more scouting and greater vigilance on picket; and so one after another of the deleterious customs and practices of the army are to be done away and life introduced. Go on, Gen. Grant.

> -Further details of the affair on the Red river have reached us from Cairo. The battle on the 8th was fought at Sabine Cross Roads. The Rebels were commanded by Gens. Magruder, Holmes and Taylor, under the chief command of Kirby Smith. The fight on the second day was at Pleasant Hill, where Gen. Andrew Jackson Smith led the Union forces, Gen. Banks being in chief command. The loss of the enemy on the first day was about fifteen hundred. On the second day, they lost heavily-two to our one. Among their killed were three Generals, Morton, Parsons and Greene. The fleet had advanced up the river to within eighty miles of Shreeveport, when [Gen. Banks, finding his ra tions running short ordered it back. On its way down it was attacked by the enemy on both sides of the river. A brisk fight ensued which ended in the defeat of the Rebels, with a loss of nearly six hundred killed and a large number wounded. It was in this action that Gen. Greene was killed, his head having been blown off by a shell.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the Cincinnati Christian Advocate, March 23, 1864, says:

Patent medicines are like doctors, some good, some good for nothing, but all having their friends to recommend them, and each receiving a share of public favor. For instance, the Constitution Water advertised in your paper I happen to know is a reliable article for some of the diseases for which it is recommended. I have conversed with several intelligent druggists, some of whom are physicians, who speak in high praise of it for the cure of diabetes; and without the knowledge or acquaintance of the

BEBEL SAVAGERY.

We have already given a brief account of the inhuman brutality practised by the rebels upon the troops of Fort Pillow after it had been surred direct; but the details increase in horror as they are developed. The negro troops fought most gallantly until overpowered; but they were outnumbered immensely and were overcome. A correspondent thus describes the scene after the rebels got possession of the Fort:

After the rebels were in undisputed possession of the fort and the survivors had surrendered, they commenced the indiscriminate butchery of all the Federal soldiers. The colored soldiers threw down their guns and raised their arms in token of surrender, but not the least attention token of surrender, but not the least attention was paid to it. They continued to shoot down all they found. A number of them finding no quarter was given, ran over the bluff to the river, and tried to conceal themselves under the bank and in the bushes, were pursued by the rebel savages, and implored them to spare their lives. Their appeals were made in vain, and they were all shot down in cold blood, and in full sight of the gunboat. I passed up the bank of the river and counted fifty dead strewed along. One had crawled into a hollow strewed along. One had crawled into a hollow log and was killed it it; another had got over the bank into the river, and got to a board that ran out into the water. He lay on it on his face, with his feet in the water. He laid there when exposed stark and stiff. Several had tried to hide in crevices made by the falling bank, and could not be seen without difficulty, but they were singled out and killed. From the best information I could get the white soldiers were, to a very considerable extent, treated in the same way. One of the 13th Tennessee on board—D. W. Harrison—informs me that after the surrender he was below the bluff, and one of the rebels presented a pistolto shoot him. He told him he had surrendered and requested him not to fire. He spared him; and directed him to go up the bluff to the fort. Harrison asked him to go before him, or he would be shot by others, but he told him to go along. He started, and had not proceeded far before he met a rebel who presented his pistol. Harrison begged him not to fire but paying no attention to his request, he fired and shot him through the shoulder, and another shot him in the leg. He full, and while he lay unable to move, another came along and was about to fire again, when Harrison told him he was badly wounded twice, and implored not to fire. He asked Harrison if he had any money. He said he had a little money and a watch. The rebel took from him his watch and ninety dollars in money, and left him. Harrison is probably fatally wounded. Several such cases have been related to me, and I think, to a great extent, the whites and negroes were indiscriminately murdered. The tebel Tennesseans have about the same bitterness against Tennesseans in the Federal army, as against the negroes. I was told by a rebel officer that Gen. Forrest short one of his men and cut another with his saber for shooting down prisoners. It may be so, but he is responsible for the conduct or his men, and Gen. Chalmers stated publicly while on the Platte Valley, that though he did not encourage or countenance his men in shooting down negro captives, yet that it was right and justifiable.

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

It is hard, doubtless, for editors, as well as other people, to refrain from a little anticipatory campaigning in these days of military preparation and Virginia mud obstruction. We find, accordingly, on Saturday, the New York Times indulged its well-known proclivities, to the extent of an editorial column, in tracing out the possible, or probable, plan of operations for Gen. Grant in the manner following-but we will only quote a paragraph:

"It may be considered certain, it says, that

Grant's plan of operation, whatever it may be, will be one, which, like his superb operations at Vicksburg and Chattanooga, will completely startle the rebels—that it will be one which nobody expected, and that will take the country as well as the enemy, by surprise. His campaign may be in Virginia, it may be in Georgia, and it may be in neither of those States, even though it be intended to bear upon one or both of the great armies of the rebels In Virginia, he might adopt one or other of the plans that have heretofore been tried, or, discarding them all, he might adopt the palpable one, often discussed, of debouching an army at some point south of the James, and marching by Petersburg towards Richmond. Not less than seventy thousand men, we suppose, could be thus threat-ening Richmond from this direction. At the same time, eighty thousand, under Gen. Meade. press Lee's lines on the Rapidan. Lee should, of course, fall back under cover of the Richm n i works. Here he would undonbtedly have a very advantageous central position for stricking either invading army. His relation to our forces would be somewhat similar to that of Napoleon during the invasion of France by the allies before his banishment to Elba. But Lee is not a Napoleon, and as we have learnt, lost more than his right arm in Stonewall Jackson's death. His force would be inferior to either of the invading armies, so that Grant need violate no rule of strategy in this double invasion. The drawbacks on our side would be the Spring rains and the malaria, which would weaken our ranks, and the raw character of many of the regiments moving from Fortress Monroe as a base. But the great attack must be by Meade's voteran army. The chances of battle are proverbially uncertain, but we do not see how Lee could comfortably survive under the grindings of this upper and neither millstone. He might, it is true, evacuate Richmond, and make a new line in the southern part of Virginia. But then Richmond would become our base, and the same game might be tried with a rear movement on our part from Newbern and Weldon."

STATISTICS OF MISCEGENATION.—There were 411,613 mulatto slaves in the south in 1860, of whom 69,979 were in Virginia,43,281 in Kentucky, and 36,900 in Georgia. These numbers are considerably beyond the legitimate proportion of those States. There were also 176, 739 free mulattoes in the United States in 1860. of whom 106,770 belonged to the south, and 69, 969 to the free States. Of the free mulattoes Virginia contained 23,485, which number, add d. to her slave, mulattoes makes a total of miscegenated population of 93,624. Her mulatto-slaves alone exceeded the total number of mulat-toes in the free States.

The whole number of mulattees, slave and free, in the Union, in 1860, was 588,352, of whom 69, 969 belonged to the free States, and 518,383 to the slave States—a number greater than the combined white population of Arkarsas, Delaware and Florida—greater than the white population of Maryland—almost twice as great as that of South Carolina, and twice as proprietor I can say to such as have that troublesome and fataldisease, try it. It has remarkable virtues without a doubt.

Fostoria 10.

The mulatto population of Virginia alone exceeds the number of whites in Delaware aware or Florida.