The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

E. S. WAGNER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1861.

"The Work Goes Bravely On!"

Wisconsin.—The Republicans have probably carried the State officers, except Lieutenant Governor, by small majorities. The Assembly, however, will be Democratic! The Democrats have gained TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND on the popular vote!!!

Illinois.—At the recent general election in Illinois, delegates to form a new Constitution for the State were chosen. The result is as follows: Democrats 53, Republicans 23.

Minnesota.—The Minnesota *Statesman*, published at St. Peter, of October 26, in speaking of the late election, says:

"Election news comes in slowly, but sufficient has been received to believe that five Democratic Senators have been elected—a gain of three—and that there has been a gain of about five members in the House. The Governor's majority, which is higher than any other on the ticket, will not be more than from three to four thousand. It will thus be seen that the Democrats have made a gratifying gain. Another revolution of the wheel will bring the Democracy out all right.

Kansas is about equally divided between the Democrats and Republicans—a gain *for* the former.

New Jersey.—The Democratic majority in New Jersey, at the recent election, we learn from the Rahway *Republican*, is from 8 to 10,000.

Pennsylvania.—The popular majority of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, is estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000.

A Clean Victory.—The Democrats of Detroit, Mich., at the recent election, elected their candidate for Mayor by about 400 majority, and seven of the ten Democratic nominees for Aldermen. The Republican majority last fall in the city on Presidential electors was 514.

HUZZA FOR THE GOOD OLD CAUSE!

☞The fact that HENRY J. MYERS, Esq., intends to contest the seat of Mr. BUSHEY in the Legislature, seems greatly to alarm the dark lantern Republicans who manage the *Star*. They say to Mr. Myers that he "had better not attempt it." The wish is "father to the thought." They don't want the matter investigated, because they are afraid of the result. They say, too, that they have "fished out" quite a number of illegal votes that Mr. Myers got the benefit of. This is the *bluff* game—and will affect nobody, because it is perfectly well understood by Mr. Myers and his friends. There can't be *one* such vote proven. Mr. Myers knows how many votes he can *depend* on "showing up," and can safely trust the verdict into the hands of an intelligent body of men. "So mote it be."

☞National salutes in honor of the victory at Beaufort, South Carolina, were fired at Washington, Philadelphia, New York and all the eastern and western cities.

☞The papers are discussing the probability of a war with England on account of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board a British steamer. Our own opinion is, that if England *desires* a war with the United States, she will make this arrest the pretext for inaugurating it; if she does not desire such war, the matter will end in smoke.

☞The grandest military display that ever occurred in this country took place near Washington on Wednesday last.—Seventy thousand men passed in review before Gen. McClellan and staff, President Lincoln, Secretary Cameron, and other distinguished officials. The number of spectators is estimated at thirty thousand. It must have been a sight to be remembered for life.

☞It is now stated that the engagement at Piketon was with 1,000 rebels, and resulted in a loss to them of 80 to 90 killed and 50 prisoners. Our loss was 15 killed and 30 prisoners.

☞Ex-Senator Gwin, and other Californians, passengers on board the Uncle Sam, were arrested in Panama Bay, in consequence of papers compromising them with the secessionists, being found among their effects.

The Winans Steamer in Russia.—The St. Petersburg journals state that an iron steamer, in the form of an enormous cigar, eighty feet long by eight wide, has just been constructed at the manufactory at Alexandrowski, and is about to be sent from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt. It has been built on the plan of Mr. Winans, at the expense of some Americans, who intend to offer it to the Russian Government.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.—A Washington letter says: "It is reported that the five and ten dollar treasury bills have been counterfeited, and are in circulation in this city. We have not seen any of them, but the counterfeit is said to almost defy detection."

No More Volunteers to be Called For.—The statement that the President intends to issue a proclamation calling upon the States for two hundred thousand volunteers is said to be without foundation. When the half million volunteers called for by the act of Congress have been recruited, none will be received except in the regular service.

The Measles.—The Reading (Pa.) Times says that the measles in that city are epidemic at present. Scarcely a household has escaped a visit from them.

☞Gen. Lee, according to Southern accounts, is making great preparations to defend Beaufort.

☞A general superintendent of telegraphs has been appointed by the Government.

Consequences of Universal Emancipation.

The Emancipationists who have been laboring to force the Administration into conducting the war upon Abolition principles, show more joy at the prospect of slave insurrections in South Carolina than at the substantial success of the Federal arms.—Now they imagine that the Administration will be compelled to decree the liberation of the slaves, and emancipation will be henceforward the declared policy of the Government. We wish that these Abolition gentry would descend from the misty altitude of their impracticable theories and treat us to a little plain common sense.—None of them have so far ventured as to determine what disposition is to be made of four millions of slaves in case they are thrown upon the country; or what advantage the Northern States would derive from this accession to their population. Neither can they show how large masses of negro slaves could render any substantial assistance to our troops in subduing rebellion. The Beaufort district of South Carolina contains a population of about 39,000, of which upwards of 32,000 are slaves, not more than 6,000 whites, and less than 600 free blacks. When our army took possession of the place the white population had fled, and the negroes remained to plunder the town and receive the "invaders." What is to be done with the 32,000 slaves? "Set them free and arm them against their rebel masters," say the Abolitionists, without reflecting upon the magnitude of the undertaking or its results. Should an army take those negroes under its protection it is bound to feed, clothe and organize them, and this job of itself would occupy the whole time and attention of the fifteen or twenty thousand Union troops now in South Carolina for the purpose of fighting the masters and not to open a school of instruction for loose negroes. Where are the arms to place in the hands of these slaves who never handled fire-arms in their lives? Where are the men to instruct them in the use of the musket? Where are the officers to organize and discipline them? Where is the time to spare in this useless work? And supposing it accomplished, would not such allies be a serious impediment to the advance of the army—and in the event of a reverse would they not be the first to turn their weapons against the "Northern invaders?" The plan of employing the negroes as auxiliaries is as wild and impracticable as all the theories of the demented Abolitionists who invariably banish common sense in their anxiety to turn four millions of slaves loose upon the country.

Undoubtedly a limited number of negroes can be employed to advantage in throwing up fortifications, and performing other necessary services, to relieve our troops from fatiguing labor. To this extent it is right and proper that they should be employed. But we imagine that Gen. Sherman will not permit the precious time which should be occupied in attending to his white foes, to be squandered upon a multitude of negro slaves who would be of no manner of use in accomplishing the grand purpose of subduing rebellion, and would entangle him in obligations extremely embarrassing hereafter.

This subject has many important aspects, not the least important of which is the effect of emancipation upon the Union sentiment of the South. If we wish to stifle the last spark of that latent unionism at the South that we confidently anticipate will soon burst forth with irresistable power, and consume the precipitators of rebellion; if we wish to convince the Union men that the Government uttered a great lie, when it declared that the object of the war was the suppression of rebellion, and not the emancipation of the slaves; if we wish to falsify the solemn records of Congress; if we wish to unite the Southern people as one man against the Government, and steel their hearts against the North; if we wish to deceive and betray the noble patriots of Kentucky and Missouri, who, relying upon our good faith have taken the field in defence of the Government, and cause their weapons to fall from paralised arms; if we wish to justify the declarations of the rebel leaders that the Government aims at the liberation of the slaves; if we wish to stand before the world as a Nation that broke its word and falsified its promises; and if we wish to see a divided North, a united South and a protracted and hopeless contest, let us take the advise of the Abolition enemies of the Government and the Union, by issuing a decree of universal emancipation.—*Patriot & Union.*

A Modest Memorial.

The following memorial is being circulated among the Yankee Abolitionists on the Western Reserve, (Ohio:)

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Ashtabula county, believing Slavery to be the great cause of our National calamities, earnestly desire that it may be immediately abolished by Presidential Proclamation under the War Power.

The Wheeling *Press* very properly suggests that a counter memorial be circulated for signatures, praying the President to order every male signer to the above memorial to be drafted into the service of the Government, and that they be compelled to serve as sentinels every night during hostilities. If they are so anxious to avert the calamities which they have been so instrumental in producing, let them show their devotion to their country by serving it in the best possible manner.

How to Turn the World Topsy Turvey.—Let the Abolitionists go on in their plan of turning loose 4,000,000 indolent negroes, and destroy the production of cotton. Some ten millions of white people would be thrown out of employment, clothing would advance in price at least 100 per cent. Poor people would have to go back to linsey woolsey. Sugar would cost about 25 cents per pound. Northern grain and provisions, now extensively consumed South, would have no market there. The negroes would spread over the North to fill the alms-houses and be supported by white labor, or underwork it. Civilization would be put back a hundred years. Republican institutions destroyed, and our country follow in the footsteps of Mexico and Central America, where a hideous and disgusting mongrelism has made the fairest country in the world a "hell upon earth."—*Greensburg Democrat.*

☞The Collector of Boston has received instructions to prevent the exportation of saltpetre and gunpowder.

☞Congress meets on Monday next.

Glaring Attempt to Cheat.

We never saw a more persistent determination to commit a fraud, by any set of men, than that evinced last week by the Black Republican portion of the election return judges of Philadelphia. After a count of the whole soldier vote and the discovery of the election of the whole Democratic county ticket, and a majority in both branches of the City Councils, they pertinaciously insisted on throwing out a sufficient number of returns to change the result, until Judge Ludlow politely hinted to them that if they did not count the whole of the votes returned he would send them to Moyamensing. They then issued certificates to the legally elected officers, signed by all the return judges, but it appears that these same Black Republican judges subsequently met secretly and signed a certificate for John Thompson, the Black Republican candidate for Sheriff, certifying to his election, and that gentleman's son actually came into court on Monday and notified the Court that his father was ready to enter his sureties. This is the most unblushing attempt to "treat an election as if it never had been held," that we ever heard of.—We hope the Court in that city will continue to act as firmly and independently as it has thus far, and in the end send the whole of these conspirators to prison, that honest men may be rid of their presence.—*Easton Sentinel.*

A Remarkable Conversation!

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman in that city, said to be from a reliable source. The conversation to which it refers has already been reported by a Western correspondent, but without allusion to the incident mentioned below:

CAIRO, November 14th.

I think I wrote you about the battle below here. It was a grand and fearful sight, which I shall never forget. Yesterday I went down, with a flag of truce to return some prisoners. We were met very cordially. Gen. Polk himself came on board.—He is a fine type of the old-fashioned gentleman—courteous and polite. I knew several of the persons with him. They are all as firm and confident as they possibly can be—have not the faintest idea of giving up.

One thing surprised me, and that was to hear a General say that he did not believe in the right of secession, and did not shield himself under that; that they were rebels, and he gloried in the name. But, said he, let your man *Lincoln come out and say that the Dred Scott decision is right, and that the South shall have equal rights in the Territories*—in other words, that the old Democratic view of the constitution shall be fully established—and they would *lay down their arms* and return to their homes. Otherwise, they will fight until the last man and woman is under the sod.

We parted with great cordiality, all wishing soon to meet, that the great question of difference might be removed, and we all be brothers, as of old. They want to fight, and that soon, and they will fight hard.

☞The emancipationists get themselves entangled in some strange inconsistencies by demanding the liberation of the slaves because they are rebel property. Hitherto they have contended that slaves were not property, but persons. Now they assert that these same negro slaves are as much property, and as liable to confiscation, as horses, oxen and munitions of war. If this is the correct doctrine, how can the Government be justified in seizing so large an amount of valuable property, and then turning it adrift, to the value of many millions of dollars, when it would fetch enough in the market after the restoration of peace to defray a large proportion of the expenses of the war? If the slaves are property in one sense, why not in all?

☞If one half of what is said in the Huntingdon papers about the inspection of horses at that place be true, the government has been most outrageously swindled. The *Journal* (Republican) says that of 700 horses purchased and branded, "600 or *more* are unfit for the service." The *Globe* (Democratic) says "Horses were rushed through on Tuesday without respect to age, color, or soundness!" One lot of these horses, it seems, was furnished by Ex-Senators Sellers and Southern, and the other by Alex. K. McClure, late chairman of the Republican State Committee. We have no doubt Secretary Cameron and Adjutant Thomas might have found extravagance and fraud nearer home than St. Louis, if they had been so inclined.—*Easton Sentinel.*

An Infamous Appointment.—The notorious HELPER, author of the vilest Abolition book ever printed, which book did so much to exasperate the South and to induce the rebellion, and in which it is declared that a Republican bears the same relation to an Abolitionist that a Tadpole does to a Bull-frog, has been appointed Consul to Buenos Ayres by President LINCOLN!

☞*Godey's Lady's Book* for December is before us. It closes up the volume of 1861, and is as beautiful a number as any within the year. Besides the usual amount of choice reading, it contains, among other illustrations, a most elegant fashion plate, of at least half dozen different styles of wedding dresses. Every reading wife and daughter ought to have this work, which is published monthly at $3 per year. Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

☞A New York German paper states that General Sigel favored Fremont's removal, on the ground of incapacity as a military man.

☞It has been officially ascertained (according to a regular Washington despatch) that the Government has in the field, in camp and in process of organization, six hundred thousand volunteers.

Ex-President Buchanan.—It is stated that ex-President Buchanan is about to prepare a history of his own time, and a vindication of his administration.

☞The rebel Legislature of Missouri has passed an ordinance of secession at Neosho, and one uniting the State with the Southern Confederacy.

☞Ex-Commodore Tatnall's property at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., amounts to $15,000 in real estate. It will be confiscated by the U. S. government.

☞Thursday next will be Thanksgiving Day.

☞A pretty and talented German artiste has put herself up to lottery. There are to be 305 tickets, at 50 thalers each, and the drawer of the winning number is to have during twelve months the exclusive right in her professional services.

Local Items.

COURT DOINGS.—The November Term of Court was held last week—President Judge FISHER and Associates ZIEGLER and WIERMAN on the Bench. The following cases were disposed of:

COMMON PLEAS.

John C. Ellis, Adm'r. of Jacob Swope, dec'd., for use of Margaret Swope, vs. Geo. Swope and Henry Swope.—*Sci. Fa.* to revive judgment. Defendants plead payment.—Verdict for Defendants.

Samuel S. McCreary, Assignee of Christian Schriver, vs. Mary Schriver.—Summons in debt, to recover amount of two notes under seal. Verdict for Plaintiff for $439 48.

Adam Kuhn vs. John Lutz and John Kuhn.—Summons in Covenant on articles of co-partnership. Verdict, under instructions of the Court, for Defendants.

Jno. Baltzer Becker vs. John Bermoth.—Summons in ejectment. Judgment for Plaintiff for the premises in question—to be released upon the payment of $314 21 by the 20th of March next.

Wm. Boller vs. Samuel Ferguson.—Appeal from Justice's docket. Judgment in open Court for the Plaintiff for $9 and costs.

Abel T. Wright, Administrator of Samuel Harlan, dec'd., vs. John Harlan.—Summons in debt. Judgment for Plaintiff for $342 03.

Pius P. Fink vs. Jacob Yealy, James Taylor and Edward Collins.—Summons in trespass on the case—obstructing the course of the water to Plaintiff's saw and chopping mill. [Trial in progress.]

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs. Alfred Arentz, Pius Arentz and James Baker.—Indictment for Burglary of store of John Rebert, in Mountjoy township, on the night of the 9th of June last. Verdict, Pius Arentz not guilty. Alfred Arentz and James Baker guilty—to be sent to the House of Refuge, Philadel'a.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Wolf, Jr.—Indictment for felonious wounding of Alfred Heltzel, with intent to murder. Verdict, not guilty of felonious wounding with intent to murder, but guilty of a misdemeanor in the unlawful wounding of said Heltzel. Sentenced to eighteen months in the County Jail, to pay costs of prosecution and a fine of $5, and give bail for his good behavior in $200 for one year.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Wolf, Jr.—Surety of the Peace, on oath of H. L. Berkheimer. Defendant to pay costs, and complaint dismissed.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Wolf, Jr.—Resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty. Nolle prosequi entered by District Attorney.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Hartman.—Assault and battery on Elizabeth Rexroth. Verdict, Guilty—and sentenced to 60 days in the County Jail, pay the costs and a fine of $20, and give security in $2,000 for his good behavior for three years.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Hoffman.—Assault and battery on John Lutz. Defendant plead Guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution.

The Grand Jury granted a Bridge across Little Conowago creek, at Lilly's Mill—also a Bridge across Swift Run, on the line of Straban and Mountpleasant townships.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.—The Consecration of the new Lutheran Church at the Pines, near New Chester, took place yesterday week, attracting a very large attendance. There was preaching in the old and new Churches, and both were crowded to excess. The ministers present were Rev. Messrs. ULRICH, ESSICK, LILLY and RABY. Before proceeding to the consecration, the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Raby, stated that the edifice was erected at a cost of $4,000, of which $900 remained to be secured.—Subscriptions were then taken, payable in three annual instalments, and in a comparatively brief time the entire amount ($900) was raised. The building is quite spacious, substantial and tasteful, reflecting much credit on all concerned in its erection.

The new Lutheran Church at Heidlersburg will be consecrated next Sabbath, Dec. 1st. Rev. B. KRETZ, D. D., is expected to preach the dedication sermon.

☞There will be Thanksgiving services in the United Presbyterian Church on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

☞The East Pennsylvania Eldership of the "Church of God" held its annual session in Mechanicsburg, commencing on the 30th ult. A large amount of business was transacted. Among the appointments, we observe the name of JOHN ROSS to the Adams county Mission.

☞EPHRAIM MYERS, Esq., the new Commissioner, was sworn in and took his seat on Monday last—DANIEL GEISELMAN, Esq., a faithful and excellent officer, retiring. JAMES H. MARSHALL, Esq., is now President of the Board. Mr. J. M. WALTER has been re-appointed Clerk, and W. A. DUNCAN, Esq., appointed Counsel, to the Board.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.—On Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Institution for the ensuing year:

George Swope, Wm. McSherry, A. S. Himes, G. W. McClellan, Henry Myers, John Waugh, John K. Longwell, Jacob Resser, Lewis M. Motter, Henry Wirt, Wm. Young, James J. Wills, George Metzgar.

☞A "Ladies' Union Society for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the U. S. Army," was organized at Littlestown on the 11th inst., by the adoption of a Constitution, and the election of the following officers:

President—Mrs. Rev. S. Henry.
Vice President—Mrs. Ephraim Myers.
Secretary—Mrs. Nathaniel Eames.
Treasurer—Mrs. Wm. Mirick.

Many contributions have already been handed in, to which additions will doubtless be liberally made.

The Ladies of Hunterstown have also formed a Relief Association, and have gone earnestly to work.

A similar Association has been organized at Hanover.

☞To Mrs. JACOB KING we are indebted for several very fine Sweet Pumpkins—also to Mr. JOHN LAUVER for a lot of the same. Mr. ISAAC DEARDORFF presents us with a number of very superior Apples. Highly acceptable presents, all of them—for which the kind donors have our hearty thanks.

☞More petty thieving. Two hams and four shoulders were stolen from the spring-house of Mr. JOHN GALLAGHER, near Arendtsville, on Thursday night week.

ACCIDENT.—A correspondent informs us that on Monday last, while Mr. W. A. TUDOR, of Hampton, was proceeding to town with a load of straw, the tie pole broke, throwing Mr. Tudor to the ground with such violence as to knock him senseless and cause the dislocation of his arm.

☞The Ladies' Union Relief Association of this place in their report a few weeks ago omitted an item of $10 contributed by the students of Pennsylvania College towards the liquidation of the debt contracted for the benefit of the soldiers.—They desire us to express their thanks for the same.

☞Capt. HORNER acknowledges the receipt, through the Maryland Tract Society, from a lady of Gettysburg, of a package of Books for the use of his company at Frederick, and he and his company are very grateful for the kind remembrance of them.

Horse Reserve.—The Harrisburg Telegraph states that about 1,000 government horses are to be distributed throughout Cumberland and Dauphin counties, Pa., to be fed and taken care of. They are to be held as a reserve, to be called for just as they are needed. The government stipulates that they shall be fed a peck of oats and fifteen pounds of hay per day, for which forty cents per head is paid.

We understand that one thousand horses are to be distributed for keeping during the winter in Adams and York counties. Agents are here making contracts for the purpose.

Death from Eating Unripe Persimmons.—A little daughter of Dr. Charles R. Doran, of Hagerstown, Md., (formerly of this place,) was taken ill some two weeks ago from eating a large quantity of unripe persimmons, and despite the best medical aid which could be rendered her, and after intense suffering, she sank into the arms of death.

General Jim Lane.

The Milwaukie *News* says:

"Gen. Jim Lane, of Kansas, is an avowed Abolitionist. He was one of the old free-dom-shriekers in the border-ruffian war, and did as much as any man living to incite hostilities between the North and South. He is now as great a terror to loyal men in the West as he is to the rebels.—Indeed, Governor Robinson of Kansas (a member of the late Republican party) says in a public letter: "*I know of no better way than to call a man who steals, robs and murders, a thief, robber and murderer, and take the responsibility.*" The *man* here referred to is Jim Lane, and the Governor plainly says his crimes will be endured no longer; that he protects the thieves, and that, if the President persists in sustaining him, "*civil war will inevitably ensue in Kansas, not between Unionists and secessionists, but between thieves and their victims.*"

Thus we see what a similarity there is between a secessionist and an ultra Abolitionist. The first instinct of both is to abuse power, and to oppress all, which they can, with a high hand.

A friend of ours, who has just returned from Lawrence, the home of Lane, informs us that the Government advertised for one hundred horses, to be delivered upon a certain day. When the day arrived, Jim Lane furnished the horses, at $110 each, from those he had *taken* while traveling through the country.

The President should at once remove this man, who, under the Constitution, as he is a United States Senator, has no right to hold the office of Brigadier General. The country does not wish a civil war in Kansas between honest men and thieves, yet, if Governor Robinson and others may be believed, Lane and his army are only a legalized collection of bandits."

Opposition to the Government.

We are by no means surprised to find a movement on foot in this city to create a combination against the Government, in consequence of the removal of Fremont.—Unhappily, we have here, in unusual vigor, the elements of faction and sedition, under every varied phase. For years, a set of men and women among us have been the avowed enemies of the Union. They have openly denounced the Constitution by which it stands, "a covenant with Death and a league with Hell." Others, unconsciously we doubt not, have been all the while aiding them to propagate this abominable and treasonable idea, by indirectly countenancing notions which, if they prevailed at the North, would overthrow the Constitution and destroy the Union.—Thoughtful men who have fallen into this latter error, are now perceiving it, and separating themselves from the fanatical betrayers of their country, who are now, by the action of the Administration in opposition to their designs, brought into direct conflict with it.

The determined Abolitionists, and those in sympathy with them, are attempting to take advantage of the removal of Fremont to stir up hostility to the Government. In the State of New York, as we learn by the statements of various papers, a mass convention was not long since in process of incubation, "for the purpose of sustaining General John C. Fremont and the principles set forth in his proclamation." What has become of it we do not know; but now a similar assembly is summoned in this city, for the same purpose, however futile it must be in operation, as it is mischievous and traitorous in design. To sustain John C. Fremont is to resist the President and his official advisers, who have removed him; and who were compelled by his own conduct, either to dismiss him, or since he refused to obey their commands, to allow him a separate and independent command; and thus either to divide the Union at the North, or to abdicate in his favor.

The unreasonableness of sustaining Mr. Fremont, therefore, of expressing sympathy with him, and the proofs (which they give of loyalty who do so, are evident. For these reasons we give the call for a "Fremont Mass Meeting," for this evening, at the place designated. Such a meeting is in open resistence to the Government. It could effect no immediate results. Yet it is not even the beginning of evil, but one of its matured fruits.—*Boston Courier, 12th instant.*

President Lincoln Burnt in Effigy.—It seems that on the 6th inst., the first anniversary of his election, President Lincoln was burnt in effigy in the *loyal city* of Zanesville. Not for any breach of the Constitution, not for any usurpation of power, was this indignity offered to the President; but simply for doing what he had a constitutional and legal right to do—removing Fremont from the command of the Department of the West.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Gunboats Withdrawn from Beaufort.—The Herald's correspondent writes on the 10th:

Beaufort has been "evacuated," if that term may be used to express the withdrawal of the gunboat flotilla. The town has never been occupied. Three gun boats have for two or three days laid at anchor in the river within pistol shot of the village, with their heavy guns menacing it; but, with this exception, we have had no force near the town. General Sherman decided that the village had no importance in a military point of view, and to detail a regiment or two to occupy it merely for the name of the thing would be a most absurd and suicidal act; so it was not done. The rebels threaten to burn the village. We have Hilton Head, and gunboats blockading Skull Creek, the only internal channel of communication between Charleston and Savannah, and in these positions we can hold the harbor against any force.

Messrs. Slidel and Mason taken from on Board an English Steamer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 13, } via BALTIMORE, 15th. }

The U. S. steamer San Francisco has just arrived from the coast of Africa, via the West Indies, where she has been cruising some six weeks.

Old Point was electrified by the tidings that the San Jacinto had on board Messrs. Slidell and Mason, who were going abroad as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy to France and England, but were taken from an English steamer in the channel of the Bahamas.

The San Jacinto will soon proceed to New York with her distinguished visitors.

Commodore Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his dispatches to Washington to-night.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down to-day one hundred and fifty refugees. The rebels assume to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betray their apprehensions of its results.

A resident of Norfolk thinks there are nearly twenty thousand rebel troops in and near that city.

The name of the British vessel from which Messrs. Mason and Slidell were taken is the Trent.

All the documents and papers of Messrs. Slidell and Mason were seized. Their families were allowed to proceed.

The Captain of the British vessel delivered up Messrs. Slidell and Mason under a protest.

Captain Wilkes is understood to have acted on his own responsibility.

Important from Western Virginia.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.

Advices from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters state that on the 10th Gen. Cox's brigade crossed the Kanawha and New Rivers, and drove the rebels back three miles from all their positions. Gen. Schenck's column intended attacking them in the rear, but was prevented crossing the river from high water.

Gen. Benham's brigade moved up and began to feel their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, lasting from 4 P. M. till dark, when Gen. Benham's force lay on their arms waiting for morning. The rebels began their retreat, and were well on their way to Raleigh before the movement was discovered.

Gen. Benham pursued them 25 miles amidst a drenching rain, but seeing little chance of overtaking them turned back.

In the skirmish with the rear guard, Col. Crogan of the rebel cavalry and a few others were killed. The loss on our side was two.

A Foraging Party—Capture by the Rebels of 5 wagons and 31 Federal Troops.

A foraging party went out from Gen. WADSWORTH'S brigade on Saturday week, and having procured a large supply of corn, they started back in the afternoon. Five of the wagons became detached from the main body, and halting in the road about two and a half miles to the left of Falls Church, the men stacked their arms and went towards a farm house to get something to eat. A party of rebel cavalry who had been out scouting in the neighborhood, availing themselves of the opportunity thus presented, suddenly rushed between our soldiers and their arms, thus rendering them powerless for resistance. The consequence was the capture of five loaded wagons and it is supposed thirty-one prisoners. About ten of the soldiers certainly escaped, and it may be that some of the others may yet return, as it is not improbable that they sought refuge in the woods. They all belong to the Thirtieth New York Regiment. The place where they were taken is beyond our lines, and this unfortunate affair is the result of their own carelessness.

A Case in Point.

When Gen. Dix advanced with his division of the army into the county of Accomac, Virginia, he issued a proclamation guaranteeing to peaceably disposed citizens all their constitutional and legal rights. The consequence was that as his troops advanced, the rebel flag disappeared, and the Union citizens hoisted their flags, which had hitherto been concealed. The Union men forced into the rebel service, rebelled, and the commanding officers were compelled to disband their whole force, amounting to three thousand troops. So Gen. Dix succeeded in crushing rebellion in this peninsula, without striking a blow. Now suppose Gen. Dix had done as the emancipationists want all our Generals to do, and instead of promising to respect the Constitutional and legal rights of the people, had issued a proclamation informing them that he came to liberate their slaves, does any man suppose that he would have gained so easy and signal a victory, or have convinced the Union men that the stories told them by the Secessionists of the purposes of the Government were false?—*Patriot & Union.*

Official Vote for President Judge in the 19th Judicial District.

We, the subscribers, being duly appointed return judges of an election held in the counties of York and Adams, comprising the Nineteenth Judicial District, or Circuit, of this Commonwealth, on the eight of October, A. D. 1861, having met together in the Court House, in the Borough of York, in the said county of York, according to law, do certify that having carefully examined the returns of the said counties respectively, and added together the votes therein contained, it appeared that at said election the votes for President Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District were as follows, to wit:

Robert J. Fisher had	9040 votes
Thomas E. Cochran had	7427 "
Fisher's majority	1633

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this fifteenth day November, eighteen hundred and sixty one.

EDWARD DANNER, [L. S.]
NICHOLAS MORITZ, [L. S.]
Witness, SAMUEL HAY.

The Slidell and Mason Affair—Lord Lyons Expresses no Opinion on the Subject.—Washington, Nov. 22.—Much speculation continues to be indulged in relative to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained, the Minister of Her Britanic Majesty's government has taken no action whatever upon the subject, but will probably await instructions. Nor has there been an informal conversation between him and the proper department concerning it. Those who are intimately acquainted with Lord Lyons believe that on this as in other matters he has observed his usual discretion in refraining from premature expressions of opinion.

Gov. Magoffin's Thanksgiving Proclamation.—The Governor of Kentucky has just issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, November 28th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. He says:

We must not forget the exhortation which speaketh unto us as children—"Despise not thou the chastenings of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him." I therefore earnestly invoke the citizens of this commonwealth to bow themselves before the Great Creator, and offer prayers that, ascending to Heaven as the dews of earth, will return showers of mercy and span our beloved land with the rainbow of God-given peace.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Governor Pierpont, of Western Virginia, has had an interview to-day with the President, Secretary of War, and General McClellan. As the result, it can be stated that a plan has been determined upon by which the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be re-opened.

☞One New Jersey regiment (the 8th) has sent home the handsome sum of $10,500 for the families of its members.

Comforts for the Sick & Wounded.

It is known that a Sanitary Commission, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and approved by the President, has issued an "Appeal to the Loyal Women of America," to come to the aid of the sick and wounded of the Volunteer Army, and furnish for the comfort of those who are suffering in the righteous cause of our country, such articles as may soothe them in their painful hours. The call has been cheerfully responded to everywhere; and the "Loyal Women of America" are vieing with each other, over the length and breadth of the North and West, in pouring out a few of the comforts they themselves enjoy, to smooth the pillow of those who, in defence of as noble a cause as ever brave men fought for, are prostrated by disease and wounds.

The Ladies of Gettysburg have promptly and cheerfully responded to the call of the country they love, and added their mite to the general fund. On Saturday morning last they dispatched to the Sanitary Commission at Washington, two large boxes, filled with choice articles, both of comfort and of delicacy, for which act of kindness, we have not a doubt, they will receive the tearful thanks of more than one suffering soldier, though that sufferer may never know the kind donors.

The following list of the articles forwarded has been furnished us by the officers:

11 Comforters; 3 Quilts; 1 Coverlet; 7 Blankets; 23 pair of Pillow cases; 7 pair of Sheets; 14 large Pillows; 4 small do.; 19 Towels; 7 Shirts; 7 Woolen Undershirts; 2 Gentlemen's Dressing-gowns; 11 pair of Canton flannel Drawers; 2 pair of Woolen do.; 2 pair Muslin do.; 56 pair of Yarn Stockings; 2 pair of Cotton Stockings; 4 Bed Gowns; 22 Handkerchiefs; 1 box of Lint, Bandages, Linen, &c; 4 boxes of Suet; 20 qts. of Dried Fruit; 3 bottles of Wine; 21 jars and tumblers of Jelly; 6 pieces of Soap; Corn Starch, Farina, &c.; a large number of Harpers' and Illustrated Magazines, Atlantic Monthlies, Books, Tracts, &c.

We are highly gratified to learn that the Ladies are still engaged in their "labor of love," and have commenced the preparation of another box for the good cause. This box is intended for the sick and wounded of our soldiers at Baltimore. There should be no argument necessary to be presented, why all should unite in this praise-worthy effort, but we cannot refrain from giving an extract from the Report of the Union Relief Society of Baltimore, as follows:

"Our Association has met with very encouraging success. Still when we look into the future, and think what may happen, and what probably will happen, to our brave and patriotic soldiers, we feel like calling on the whole country for help—Baltimore is so near the scene of action, and its large and increasing hospitals are so conveniently situated for the Ladies to visit, that we can do a great deal for them if we are fully supplied. Everything we receive, whether delicacies or clothing, passes directly through the hands of the committees acting at the time they are sent. All contributions sent to us can be satisfactorily accounted for, which is certainly a great encouragement for the generous to give.—We would therefore appeal to your Association to aid us. We need shirts, drawers, and dressing-gowns. The material may be of cotton flannel, woolen, or unbleached muslin. Stockings are much needed. We have old shirts, drawers, and stockings sent to us, which are neatly mended up, and are extremely acceptable to the sick soldier. Of delicacies, anything that you know to be agreeable to the sick will be welcome. Little bottles of Cologne or Bay rum are extremely refreshing, and pocket-handkerchiefs, made of old linen shirts, are received with a smile of gratitude. The little girls can make bags for the soldiers, and fill them with soap, a comb, large needles, buttons, wax and thread. These are wanted by thousands."

This extract, we are told by a friend who has visited there, gives no idea of the vast amount of labor those noble and patriotic ladies have to perform. They are their own distributers, and do nothing at hap-hazard. Their committees first visit the camps and hospitals; inquire into the wants of the sick and wounded; then prepare what is needed, and see it distributed just where it is wanted.

We are requested to say that the articles as yet contributed have been, with two or three exceptions, from Gettysburg alone.—Our ladies in the country are as full of patriotic and kindly feeling as any portion of the State, and only want the opportunity of exhibiting the nobleness and tender-heartedness of Woman. To them we say, anything that will add to the comfort of a suffering soldier, will be acceptable. There are also many in town who have not yet come up to the work, who may swell the list of generous contributions. Those desirous of adding to the comfort of our patriotic soldiers are requested to send in their articles as soon as possible. The box will be closed early in December, and the contributions must be sent in during the first week of that month.

The articles can be left, we are requested to say, at the residence of Mrs. R. G. HARPER.

☞The following are the Officers of the "Ladies' Union Relief Society of Gettysburg:"

President—Mrs. R. G. Harper.
Secretary & Treasurer—Mrs. Dr. Baugher.
Managers—Mrs. Dr. Schaeffer, Mrs. J. S. Crawford, Miss H. McCreary, Mrs. T. D. Carson, Mrs. J. Winebrenner, Mrs. J. Bevan, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. J. Culp.—*Sentinel.*

NOTICE.—We want money—or rather our *creditors* do, and our *debtors* have *all our ready cash* in their possession. Would they be considerate enough, if they are done using it, to hand it over, that we may be enabled to keep the "wolf from our door." Don't forget to put that small trifle that you owe the printer, in your pocket when you come to town. We will be most happy to see one and all who know themselves indebted to us, and we have the assurance of those who have tried the experiment that a man never feels so happy in his life as at the precise moment he pays off his indebtedness to his printer.