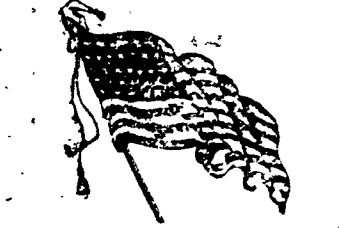


The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of states—the union of hands—
The union of hearts—the union of souls—
And the flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
GRETTSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1862.

Congressional.

In the United States Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Davis (Ky.) presented a petition from citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the discussion of the negro question, and attend to the business of the country, sustain the President and General McClellan, and support the Constitution.

Messrs. Sumner and Trumbull presented Abolition petitions.

In the House, Mr. Crittenden (Ky.) by unanimous consent presented a petition from Philadelphia, proposing that on the 22d day of February, Washington's Farewell Address be read in either House of Congress, by the President of the Senate or Speaker of the House, in the presence of the members of both branches, and that the President and his Cabinet, the Ex-Presidents, Judges of the Supreme Court, representatives of foreign governments, officers of the army and navy and distinguished citizens be invited to attend, and that the proceedings of the day, including the prayer, be printed in pamphlet form and largely distributed. That the address or portions of it be read at the head of the armies and on shipboard as the highest incentive to our brave defenders. The petitioners also pray that Congress pass a joint resolution to carry the above into effect.

Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) proposed an amendment, that at the same time the Declaration of Independence, and Secretary Stanton's order to the army after the battle of Mill Spring, be read. Agreed to—yeas 78, nays 57.

Mr. Crittenden's resolution, as thus amended, was then adopted.

The Senate, on Tuesday, adopted a resolution to celebrate the 22d of February by the reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented a lengthy series of resolutions "declaratory of the relations between the United States and the territory now occupied by certain States, and now usurped by pretended governments, without constitutional or legal right." The position taken therein is that by secession the law is overturned within the borders of those States, so as to put them in a territorial condition, and that under such circumstances the Federal Government would be bound to recognize the territorial authority of those States. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House determined, after considerable debate, that the Hon. Joseph Segar was not entitled to a seat as a member from Virginia. Yeas 40, nays 55. Mr. McPherson voted in the affirmative.

The Senate on Thursday, after a long debate, passed the bill from the House, in an amended form, authorizing the issue of \$150,000,000 in treasury notes. The clause making them a legal tender was retained in the bill, but an amendment was adopted allowing them to be funded in two years' bonds bearing 7-3/10 per cent. interest.

Whatever speculations may be indulged concerning the sphere of duties of the General in Chief, it is certain that the most cordial and friendly relations exist between him and the President and Secretary of War.

Another expedition, to be placed under the command of Gen. Butler, is being fitted out at Boston. The vessels already loaded or loading with troops and stores consist of the ships *Undaunted*, *North America*, *Idaho*, *Ocean Pearl*, *Wilder*, *Parley* and *Western Empire*; also some steamers. The 14th Maine Regiment, 1st Maine battery, 2d Vermont battery and 4th Massachusetts battery of the New England division have embarked. The entire division will consist of about ten thousand men. At what point it is intended to strike is not known.

General Heintzelman, it is said, is to be placed in command of a new grand expedition to the South, the details of which are as yet kept secret.

Gen. Hunter declares martial law throughout the State of Kansas, and declares the crime of jayhawking shall be dealt down with a strong hand and summary process.

The Secretary of War directs that officers and soldiers who are or may be taken prisoners, during imprisonment, be entitled to the same pay as if in active service.

The unfortunate scene of Harper's Ferry was again a scene of stirring events on Friday week, resulting in the greater portion of it being reduced to ashes. A Rebel flag of truce having approached the river a boat was sent over to them, which was fired upon and one of the boatmen killed. Colonel Geary immediately ordered the shelling of the houses in which the Rebel firemen were concealed, including the Wager Hotel, all of which were subsequently burned. Another Rebel flag approached the river, but Colonel Geary warned them off, refusing to receive it.

Rev. Mr. Stewart, an Episcopal clergyman, was arrested for treason, at Alexandria, on Sunday week, for refusing to pray for the President as it is in the regular forms.

Petitions are being daily presented to the Legislature of New Jersey, for a law to prevent the immigration into that State of negroes from the neighboring States.

Timothy Tibcomb—Dr. Holland says that four recruits are needed for a man to procure admission into good society—Blood, Breeding, Brains and Bullion. The latter is the surest of all.

With the taking of Fort Henry the United States flag now flies at certain points in all the seceded States, except Alabama, Arkansas and Texas.

What Gen. McClellan has Done.

When General McClellan shall be ready to make any great movement in Virginia, he will take the field in person, and during his absence from Washington, it is probable that the ordinary duties of the "General Commanding the Armies of the United States" will be assumed by the President, acting through the War Department, or some other arrangement will be made by which McClellan will be enabled to do what he desires. If he were to continue the routine duties of the Commanding General he must remain a fixture in the Capital, and this is not at all according to the wishes of that gallant officer. He has made a grand army, and he has planned the campaign.

In the present position of the forces, says the *Journal of Commerce*, there is reason to believe that the progress of events in the West, and on the Eastern coast, may soon make the desired opportunity for active operations in Virginia. These operations will not be an attack on Manassas, but whatever they are, we have no doubt they will reflect the highest honor and praise on the young Commander, whose coolness, judgment, and magnificent abilities have brought the entire army to its present condition in all parts of the country, and have prepared it for the movement soon to be made.

The infamous system of attacks on his character not only continues, but it is now carried on with malicious determination. The radical press stem desirous of discouraging the nation by convincing them that the last three months have accomplished nothing. No man of sense can review those months without according to General McClellan the highest commendation. Every success of the Union forces has been the result of his efforts. The army has grown into its present shape under his labors, unconquered, persevering industry and skill. Not an hour has been thrown away. Not a point has been overlooked. Not a possibility of improvement has been neglected. No one who has not diligently examined it can appreciate the Herculean labors which have been performed by the General in Chief during these months. It is the object of his enemies now to foment public opinion, and if possible deprive him of any glory to result from his work. That such plans should be vain, a nation of thinking Americans will ensure. The present aspect of the radical newspapers, after the failure of their insane plans to overthrow the Union for the sake of erecting on its ruins a "higher law" government, would be pitiable were it not for the persistent malice with which they continue their enmity to Gen. McClellan. Let the nation understand that what the army now is, we owe it to him. That if his enemies had succeeded in their designs to destroy him, if they had even been able to divert him from the line of duty to reply to their attacks, the present array of strength would never have been made, and the hope of the Union would have been in reality as dark as the radical papers in their eagerness and disappointment seek to represent it. When a newspaper of this class contains an attack on the Commanding General, it may generally be regarded as presumptive evidence that he has given the nation some new proof of his ability and has shown its enemies some new reason for believing their cause hopeless. There is a striking resemblance now in the remarks made of McClellan by the secessionists and the abolitionists. Both abuse him harshly, and both seem to regard him as the grand enemy of their plans. Is not the coincidence remarkable?

Sick of the Negro.

The *Journal of Commerce* says the following petition is being circulated in Ohio for signatures. In Jefferson township, Franklin county, the county in which Columbus is situated, the petition received the signatures of two hundred and forty-two out of two hundred and fifty-four voters:

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

We, the undersigned voters of Franklin county, Ohio, in view of the information made by the President of the United States, in his message, that by an act of Congress, and by laws of some of the States, to be hereafter enacted, many of the negroes, held as slaves, may be set at liberty, and fearing that they may wander into Ohio, to the great damage of the white inhabitants of our State, and especially to those who have to depend upon their labor to support themselves and families:

We, therefore, respectfully ask your honorable body to enact a law by which the negroes, when set at liberty, shall be obliged to engage in some useful profession, or to settle on a tract of land not exceeding ten acres, and that you make it the duty of the trustees of the several townships to see that said law be faithfully enforced.

Coming from Ohio, this movement is very ungracious, for, excepting Massachusetts, that State has manifested more solicitude for the negro than any other, and should at least take her full share of all the negroes that may be emancipated.

A Dilemma.

At the recent election in Illinois for members of a Constitutional Convention, the Democrats achieved a glorious victory, literally sweeping the State. Consequently, the Convention, which has just convened at the State Capitol, contains a large majority of Democrats—in fact, nearly three-fourths of the body are members of that party. The Republicans are very much worried at this, and are fearing (poor souls) lest the Convention should by its action secede from the State. But a lucky idea occurs to them in the midst of their gloom and despondency, which is that the Government should arrest by a *latae de cede* the Democratic members of the Convention and confine them in Fort Warren. This ridiculous proposition was found in a letter to the *New York Times* from Chicago. Such a proceeding would be a slight stretch of power, the letter admits, but just to think of the unparalleled audacity of the Democrats in out-voting the Republicans.

The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. This is an excellent motto. Whoever is against the Constitution is against the Union. The Union exists by virtue of the Constitution. The destruction of the Constitution is the destruction of the Union. They are indissolubly connected.

An order was issued from the War Department, on Monday last, directing the arrest of Dr. Irves, Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, charged with conducting himself as an spy, and of violating the rules and regulations of the War Department. He was sent to Fort McHenry.

Arrest of Gen. Stone.

Brig. Gen. Chas. P. Stone was arrested at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and taken to Fort Lafayette, upon the following charges:

1st.—For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

2d.—For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

3d.—For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work since the battle of Ball's Bluff under his guns without molestation.

4th.—For a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretense of orders for a movement from the commanding general, which had not been given.

A court martial will be speedily ordered. The *New York Herald* announces the arrival of General Stone at Fort Lafayette, and adds:

In order to avoid exciting suspicion, both officers and privates were directed by Provost Marsch's order to travel in civilian dress from Washington to New York. Upon arrival in this city Captain Snyder proceeded at once with General Stone to Fort Lafayette, and committed him to the charge of the commanding officer of that post.

General Stone expressed surprise at his arrest. He declares that he is entirely innocent of having committed any act of disloyalty, and asserts, with seeming confidence, that he has no fears of the consequences, and will soon be at liberty again if justice is done.

Great complaint has been made against the General of late, because he ordered some slaves to be sent back to Mr. Smoot, who is an extensive planter on the Virginia side, and sympathetic to the rebel cause. General Stone has allowed Smoot to run his mill day and night for the accommodation of the rebel army, when it could easily have been destroyed by the guns of the general's fleet. It is stated that General Stone's reason for not destroying Smoot's mill is, that the latter is a lay figure, and an evidence of which fact the rebel- and slave-owners of all his horses, and would not allow his negroes to go back when sent under our flag of truce.

Gen. Stone is a native of Massachusetts, graduated at West Point, and distinguished himself in Mexico. Some accounts state that his arrest was ordered by Gen. McClellan, on account of damaging facts which have come to his knowledge, whilst others have it that the arrest grows out of the misrepresentations of Abolitionists, who have resolved on his fall, because he would not accept their views in regard to fugitive slaves along his line. The court martial will doubtless act as law and justice shall dictate.

Arrest of Gen. Crittenden.

The Nashville (Tenn.) papers announce that General George B. Crittenden, in the Confederate army, who commanded in conjunction with General Zollicoffer, at the battle of Somerset, Ky., has been arrested on very serious charges. Gen. C. is a son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and his friends allege that the charges against him are unfounded. The Nashville papers, however, comment severely upon his conduct, as will be seen by the subjoined extracts:

The *Nashville Gazette* has a slashing article on the "Sin of Drunkenness," pointing out the charges against Gen. Crittenden. It says of that officer:

But for the deplorable fact that Gen. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who, we regret to say, generally regarded as a common drunkard, had been made the superior in command of the largest and best equipped division of hearts of our patriots might not today be lazarated and overwhelmed with grief almost insupportable. We firmly believe that the investigations of the case of the cases leading to this great disaster to our arms will develop the fact that Gen. Crittenden was, at the time of the action, in an almost beastly state of intoxication, and has been so almost incessantly, since the commencement of his connection with the Confederate army. We shall feel some little astonishment if this investigation does not also connect with Crittenden's crime of drunkenness the greater sins of treason, treachery, and cowardice.

The *Nashville Union* defends Gen. Crittenden and says:

We are fully satisfied that great injustice has been done him by the damaging reports which have obtained circulation. A just and generous public will correct any errors of judgment into which they may have inadvertently fallen with regard to a brave and patriotic officer, who has gallantly exposed himself in their defense.

The Horse Contracts.

The recent speech of Van Wyck in Congress on the shameful frauds of Pennsylvania horse contractors, has created quite a commotion. After alluding to the outrageous frauds practiced on the Government in the purchase of Colonel Williams' regiment, he said:—"There is yet another case I refer to the contract to purchase one thousand horses, to be delivered at Huntington, Pennsylvania. Such a horse market, the world never saw. Horses, with running sores, which were seen by the inspectors, were taken; and if a horse out-raged common decency he would be rejected, and an opportunity sought the same day to pass and brand him. Immediately the horses were subsisted by private contract to favorites, at thirty-nine cents per day, and they sub-let to farmers, from twenty-four to twenty-six cents. Over four hundred of these horses were sent with Colonel Wyck's regiment, and the papers at Pittsburgh report some actually so worthless they were left on the docks. The remaining five hundred were left at Huntington for the benefit of contractors. In that single transaction over fifty thousand dollars were stolen from the Government." Mr. Van Wyck is right about the quality of these horses. A worse looking lot of animals we never saw together; and no man but a knave would have foisted such brutes upon the Government at any price. *Patriot & Union.*

The City Election.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says:—"The official returns of the City Election will be found in our local columns. The poll was very heavy, considering that more than 500 of our voters, or least four-fifths of them, Democrats are now in the army, and the contest was one of the most spirited we have ever witnessed at any election. The means resorted to by the opposition were anything but creditable to those concerned in the desperate effort to break down the Democracy of the city. Slander, misrepresentation, falsehood and defamation against the Democratic candidate for Mayor were the principal weapons used by the unprincipled combination, and money was freely lavished to corrupt the voters. But it all did not avail. The people—the honest masses—took the matter in hand, and gave such a rebuke to the coalition as their base and infamous conduct deserved."

TAKING OF ROANOKE ISLAND BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS!

Complete Success of the Expedition. 2,500 PRISONERS TAKEN. ELIZABETH CITY BURNED. The Federal Troops Advancing. GREAT CARNAGE.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 11.—By the flag of truce to-day Southern papers were receiving exciting news of the complete success of Gen. Burnside's expedition to Roanoke Island.

The island was taken possession of, and Commodore Lyuch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants, who fled in consternation towards Norfolk and other points.

The town was previously burned, whether by our shells or by the inhabitants is not clear.

The first news of the great defeat of the rebel army arrived in Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and produced the most intense excitement. The previous news received there had been very satisfactory and encouraging, stating that the Rebels had been almost in advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap!

The Rebel force on the island is supposed to have been only a little over 3,000 efficient fighting men.

Gen. Wise was ill at Nag's Head, and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous he was removed, to go to Norfolk.

All the rebel gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped upon a creek and no doubt was a wreck.

One report received at Norfolk says that 70 and another only 25 escaped from Roanoke Island.

Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that "the Rebels on the island were captured." The *Richmond Examiner*, in this (Tuesday) morning's issue, in a leading editorial, says: "The loss of our entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war."

The intelligence brought by the telegraph from Elizabeth City, that the Rebels had been taken on the island, it seems, was exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with courage, but when 18,000 Federal troops were landed against them, their retreat being cut off by the surrounding elements, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of *Hatteras on a large scale.*

The following is the very latest. We copy from the *Norfolk Daily Book of* (Tuesday) morning:

A courier arrived here yesterday afternoon at about three o'clock, from whom we gathered the following information:

"The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday (Sunday) about seven o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The entire day was spent in repelling their force, but before doing so we fire to the town and when our informant left was still in flames.

"We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet except the 'Fancy' or 'Porpoise.' Our informant is not certain whether the capture was made and made up the Pasquotank river. She was pursued, however, and fears entertained that she was captured.

"It is said that before our boats surrendered they were ordered to surrender, and their crews were ordered to surrender. If so we are at a loss to conjecture why they were not fired before being abandoned.

"The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that having exhausted their supplies of shot and ammunition, they were ordered to surrender for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, but without success, and on this account the fleet was unable to return to the island, or land any assistance whatever to our forces.

"The following article is published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island and confirmed by the courier:

"He represents our loss at 500 killed and wounded, and that of the rebels not less than 1,000. He also says that he saw among them, 'While coming up the road leading to the fort our forces brought to bay upon them two 32-pounders, and at every fire the ranks were broken, but the pieces of the fallen, however, were quickly reloaded.' 'Rock Point battery was burned by the rebels, and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, they stood to their guns, and it was not until a full day's fighting that they yielded a full day's fighting that they yielded to our forces."

"There is good reason to believe that had Col. Honningsen, with his artillery, been on the island it would not have been forced to surrender. It is probable that he was badly hit, and had they been at hand the enemy perhaps would never have been able to have landed his forces.

"Colonel Honningsen's bill orders we understand, to report at Roanoke Island, and to be ready to march to Elizabeth City for the place of destination.

"Capt. Taylor, of this city, represented as having distinguished himself."

"In addition to the above are many rumors we might give, but as they are nothing more than rumors, we prefer withholding them."

"Among these rumors, however, there is one worthy of notice, that Gen. Wise had been shot while in an ambulance on his way to this city, but so far as we are able to learn there is no truth in it. In this statement, and we can only account for it by supposing that the name of the general was confounded with that of his son, who was reported among the killed."

REMARKS OF THE NEWS AT OLD FORTS.

It is reported that a private from Massachusetts was badly cut up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the five that were attached to the expedition.

The above news, received to-day at Old Point Comfort, succeeded in defeating the Confederates, capturing six fortifications and one field battery, numbering in all forty-two guns and three thousand prisoners. Large quantities of arms, ammunition and some other sundry articles were also taken. The Confederate loss is estimated at thirty killed and one hundred wounded.

The Confederates *Botta* was destroyed near Elizabeth City by a number of gunboats under command of Com. Rowan, after a sharp engagement with the boats and a batter on Cobb's Point. Com. Lynch, the commander of the Confederate fleet, with his chief officers, escaped and had reached Norfolk.

The towns of Elizabeth City was not entirely burned, as has been reported, but the first fire, which succeeded in defeating the Confederates, burning more than half of it was destroyed. Elenton was occupied on Wednesday by Com. Goldsborough, without opposition.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE PORTER GUARDS.—

Camp Stanton.

—We understand that about \$12,000 were required to pay the Porter Guards, up to January 1st. This covers, only the pay of the officers and men. The expenses of the Commissary Department are met from another source. A large proportion of the money received by the Regiment was immediately forwarded home, to families and relatives—many of the men retaining only a "light" reserve, to answer for their little wants until next pay day, which is expected to "arrive" about the 1st of March.

The small debts contracted by the Porter Guards previous to the coming of the Paymaster, were promptly liquidated by each and all, showing that they are honest as well as well-behaved. Every day confirms our more and more in the good opinion we formed of the Regiment upon its arrival here.

Their present location has been named "Camp Stanton," in honor of the Secretary of War—a well-chose designation. The barracks are very comfortable, and the men pleased with the change. The general health of the Regiment is good. There are but few sick, and none seriously.

REJOICING.

—The Porter Guards had grand parade, the town bells were rung and cannon fired, on Saturday afternoon in honor of the brilliant victory at Roanoke Island. The demonstration was a most spirited one, such as has rarely been presented in our usual quiet hours.

The Porter Guard Band were out in the Democratic Band Chariot, discoursing most excellent music, and attracting more than usual attention.

ATTACHED.

—The Thomas A. Scott of Eighty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, now guarding the line of the Northern Central railroad between the State line and Baltimore city, has lately been attached to the brigade commanded by Brigadier General Dyer, of Big Bethel review. The regiment will soon be relieved by one of the regiments stationed at Camp Curtin. The Eighty-seventh have had a long siege of it, and been in active duty as the force on the Potomac. *Patriot & Union.*

Capt. Martin's and Capt. Pfeiffer's Companies.

of this county, are attached to the Eighty-seventh. To what point they will be moved has not been announced.

OBSERVE!

—The following pertinent suggestions should be read by every one who neglects to take a paper published in his own town, or the one nearest his place of residence.—"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, 'I will my countryman take—both for my own and family sake?' If such there be, let him remember, and have the Compiler to him, sent—and if he'd pass a happy winter, he, in advance, should pay the printer."

The Anniversary

of the Sabbath School of the German Reformed Church will take place on Saturday evening next, the 22d inst. The exercises promise to be of an unusually interesting character. The public are invited to attend.

JOSEPH DELANEY,

of the House at Harrisburg, has our thanks for legislative favors.

L. B.'s Letter from Camp Curtin

was received today, for this. It will appear in our next.

Rush's counsel

was engaged all last week in taking testimony, but proving it nothing to damage Mr. Myers' case.

There will be a Grand Birth-night

Ball at Francis J. Wilson's Hotel, in Abbotts-town, on Friday evening, the 21st inst.

An election for a President and six

Managers of the Gettysburg Gas Company will be held on Monday, the 23d day of March.

The President of the Ladies' Relief

Association desires us to return thanks to Mr. Jones Wicker, of Strawberry, for the nice present of Chickens, Eggs and Butter, which she received from him for the Hospital. *Sentinel.*

The friends of Mr. THOMAS J. IVINS,

who was recently killed near Shippensburg, offer a reward of \$25 for the gold watch of the deceased, which it appears mysteriously disappeared at the time of the accident. No doubt it was taken from his blood-stained body by a vile wretch who would plunder the dead. We envy him not the fortune which must be his. *Harrisburg Telegraph.*

BIRTH-NIGHT jubilee.

—The literary exercises of the "Franklin Literary Association" of Manassasburg, on Saturday evening, 22d inst., will be as follows:

Oration—"Washington"—C. H. Fulweiler.

Essay—"Love of Country"—W. J. McClure.

Lecture—"The Town and Country"—E. W. Stable.

Oration—"Our Country"—J. Comfort.

Essay—"American Literature"—O. J. Hartall.

Essay—"The National Crisis"—R. Fitzgerald.

Music—Vocal and Instrumental—by Mr. W. H. SHOEMAKER and Class.

"Star" and "Sentinel," please copy.

Terrible Calamity.—

A whole family burned up—Early on Monday morning last a terrible calamity happened at a mining village, situated some six miles from Pottsville, called Thomastown. By some means not yet discovered, fire was communicated to a small one story log house, in which resided a man named Thomas Connell, his wife, four grown up children, and a girl named Bridget Condon. Before assistance could be rendered, the building had been burned to the ground, and a mass of blackened bones was all that was left of its inmates. The origin of the fire so terrible in its consequences, will probably never be discovered, as none of the occupants of the dwelling escaped.

Bronchitis.—

From Rev. S. Seigfried, Morristown, Ohio:—"Having received the most salutary relief in Bronchitis, by the use of your excellent 'Troches,' I write for another supply. I had tried several Cough and Bronchitis remedies, but none with a relief at all comparing with that experienced from the 'Troches.' Brown's Bronchial Troches are sold by all Druggists.

The first Bull given

at the Presidential Mansion, came off on Wednesday night week. It was gotten up regardless of expense, and is pronounced "a magnificent affair."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

FORT DONELSON ATTACKED.

Desperate Fighting.

The telegraph brings important news from Tennessee. Gen. Grant, at the head of a force of forty thousand men, left Fort Henry on Wednesday morning for Fort Donelson, and that ten thousand more left Paducah the same day to go up the Cumberland river, making in all fifty thousand men sent against it. The army under Gen. Grant reached the fort on Thursday morning and completely invested it. Heavy cannonading and skirmishing commenced at an early hour and continued briskly all day. Three of the gunboats had arrived up the Cumberland, and had engaged the fort. The Confederates were within the entrenchments and were firing upon the attacking force. Generals Pillow, Floyd, Johnson and Buckner are supposed to be in command. The latest dispatches represent that the fighting at Fort Donelson had been quite desperate, and it was believed that the fort would soon be stormed.

The loss on both sides, so far as known, is supposed to be about 10,000 killed and wounded.

From a dispatch dated St. Louis, on Friday, it appears that the Federal army had again occupied Springfield, Mo., after a short engagement took place, resulting in the defeat of the Confederates and the capture of a large amount of their stores and ammunition. No further details have been received.

Latest intelligence from Port Royal states that it was generally understood there that an attack would be made on Fort Mifflin, both at Harrisburg on Monday last. About ten thousand men accompanied the expedition.

(By Special Express to The Compiler.)

A GREAT VICTORY!

Fort Donelson Taken, with 14,000 Prisoners!

A dispatch reached Hanover by telegraph at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, announcing the Surrender of Fort Donelson, with 14,000 Prisoners—Brought among the number!

This intelligence, contained in a dispatch from Cincinnati, was generally credited in Baltimore, and newspaper extras were accordingly issued.

We have the above by special express from Hanover.

The Proposed Duration.

—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun* says: "Taxes will be imposed upon everything that can possibly bear them. This I have from the ways and means committee, or rather from a member of it. From what can be heard from gentlemen who are in constant communication with the committee, I judge that a tax will be imposed upon all newspapers, by the hundred or thousand. Upon all kinds of business paper a stamp duty will be laid; for instance, upon notes, contracts, bills of lading, upon all kinds of legal paper, probably upon all suits brought in the courts, even down to the justices' courts. All vessels loading for home ports will have to pay a special tax, bank checks will do the same, manufacturers will pay taxes upon the goods they manufacture, distilled liquors will pay a heavy tax, and it is not impossible that all passengers of rail-ways will have to pay the government some-thing for traveling. Of course the railway companies, not the individual passengers, will pay it to the government, but as the railroads will come the fare in proportion will in the end come out of travelers."

The steamer *Jura*

has arrived at Port land with dates from Europe to the 30th and 31st ultimo, five days later than brought by the *America*. The Emperor in his address to the French Corps Legislatif, on the 27th inst, stated that although the civil war in America compromised the commercial interests of France, yet as long as the rights of neutrals were respected they should confine themselves to the nearest wish with the discussions in this country would soon be brought to an end. Some of the London papers, as well as a number of the Paris journals, breath against the blockade, but in both cities several papers uphold the government of Washington. The London *Illustrated* calls for something decisive in America, and says that unpleasant complications must arise if the present state of affairs continues much longer.

The Paris brings the intelligence

of the arrival of Messrs. Mason and Sidel at Southampton. They were received courteously, but no demonstration was made. Mr. Mason went to London, and Mr. Sidel proceeded at once to Paris.

Mr. Coward, of the Warren Mill,

writing to his paper from Harrisburg, says: "There never was a more zealous and determined set of partisans than the Democrats are here this session." This is the same intelligence that we are constantly receiving. In spite of the efforts of a few factionists, the harmony of the party is complete. The same cordial spirit which animates our Legislators extends all over the State. There is an unyielding determination to allow no past disputes to divide and defeat us hereafter. If the members of the party but do their duty, we shall gain a Waterloo victory next fall.—*Eric Ober.*

It is remarkable that the first public

communication of the new Secretary of War was a General Order, announcing the victory of our arms in Kentucky. Let the incident be charged to the general account of good omen.

The big Sawyer gun

at Newport News burst last week, killing three persons and wounding several others.

The National Intelligencer

contradicts the statement that the remains of Zollicoffer were treated with certain barbarous indignities after the battle in which he fell.

A "bull frog" was caught

upon the snow in the meadow of Wm. Schneider, in Montgomery county, on the 6th ult., weighing three pounds, says the Sunbury Democrat. Bully for the bull frog!

A great many Republican editors

and leaders are again becoming exceedingly clamorous for a "Forward to Richmond" movement. If we are so impatient to advance, why don't they make a proposition to lead the van?—*Eric Ober.*

Where's Barium.—

A woman residing in Shippensburg, Pa., recently gave birth to a child which had four ears, four legs, and four arms—all, with the rest of the body, singularly well developed.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

After the capture of Fort Henry, the gunboats Lexington, Conestoga and Tyler started out on an expedition up the Tennessee river. They proceeded as far as Florence, Alabama, a distance of 250 miles from Paducah, and there they met the following official dispatch from Lieutenant-commanding Phillips to Flag Officer Foote:

GUNBOAT CONESTOGA, BALTIMORE COASTING, TENNESSEE RIVER, Feb. 10, 1862.

Sir: We have returned from our highly successful expedition to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The Rebels were forced to burn six steamers, and we captured two others, besides the well-completed gunboat Conestoga. The steamers burned were freighted with military stores. The Conestoga had about 250,000 feet of lumber on board. We also captured two hundred stand of arms, and a quantity of clothing and stores, and destroyed the encampment of Col. Crews, at Savannah, Tenn. We found the rebels in a most retreating condition.

THAD. STEVENS calls CAMERON'S appointment to the Russian Mission "banishment to Siberia."

Little Democratic Clarion, with a population of 25,000, has sent 1,500 men into the service of the Union.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. T. P. Becker, Mr. GEORGE W. FRINGER, of Shelbyville, Ill., formerly of Taneytown, Md., to Miss MATTIE V. COVER, of Franklin township, this county.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JEREMIAH M. ROWE, of this place, to Miss MARGARET C. SCHRIEVER, of Strasburg township.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. W. K. Ziegler, Mr. CHARLES SENTZ to Miss LIZETT HAY, both of Strasburg.

On the 11th inst., at St. Joseph's Church, Boonshoown, by the Rev. A. Shorb, Mr. LEVI H. MARTIN, of Oxford township, to Miss MARY OGDEN AGNES LAWRENCE, of Strasburg township.

DIED.

On the 29th ult., in Georgetown, Brown co., Ohio, VICTOR KING, formerly of this county.

On the 25 inst., MARY LEAH LOUISA, infant daughter of Jacob and Ellen Hartsh, aged 2 months and 25 days.

On the 11th inst., GEORGE PATTE, daughter of Dr. E. G. and M. M. HENNECK, of this place, aged 1 year and 1 month. Communicated.

On the morning of the 6th inst., at the residence of his father, in Hamilton township, JOSEPH A. REED, Jr., son of Joseph and Arabella E. Reed, aged 29 years 3 months and 21 days. The deceased was a dutiful son, of good disposition, benevolent of every respect, leading a quiet and respectable life. He was not only loved by his family, but by all who knew him. The large circle of friends and acquaintances in which he moved deeply mourn his loss. He remains buried at his last resting place by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances. In this dispensation of kind Providence, to remove from our midst one who was so kind and gentle in his demeanor, and so true and devoted to those who have no hope, for he was as "a bud coming forth to bloom—but not it blooms in heaven. Our Joseph's rest is sweet now. We love him still the more. And hope that we shall meet again. On that bright and happy shore. If a cheerful spirit you'll bear no more, No, no, 'tis silent here, But it has joined the heavenly choir. It strains more sweet and clear. Then friends, oh, weep no more, that he Was ever with us here. That he has crossed death's narrow way. To dwell in endless day. Sleep on then, gentle brother, sleep, We'll not disturb thy rest. By tears of sorrow that will fall— Rest rest with God in peace. By a friend.

Star and Sentinel please copy.

Communicated.

On the 6th inst., J. AUBIN DITZLER, son of Daniel and Julia, aged 5 months and 10 days. Within the cold and silent grave, Dear Jacob, now doth lie. While there with him who died to save, His friends will ever grieve. O thrice blessed is the promise, That the loved shall meet again, That the golden links in heaven, Shall unite our broken chain. Weep no more—he is not dead, A but he dwells in glory's shade, And his spirit's light has fled. Where there is no more that weepeth, There in that bright world above, If his sins are now as forgotten, Singing in that happy choir, Would you call him back from heaven? A. P.

Communicated.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary Mersh, in Lower town, Frankfort, on the 6th of February, 1862, Mr. MATTHEW GERBER, aged 71 years and 25 days. Mr. Gerber resided for the last 10 years in Hamilton county, Indiana, but was on a visit to his children and relatives at York and Adams counties, Pa., in the midst of his life was in death. Dear father, we miss thee as a life; thou art gone to thy rest, and left us here in this world of woe. But thy love has more than made us happy. The grave has closed on you, but we remain, but we speak to you from the grave, saying, "Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour when ye think not, the son of man cometh." His eyes are closed forever, Their sparkling light has fled; Their sighing organs are sleeping, In the mansions of the dead, They sleep, but not in that sleep, On the wings of light and love, To dwell with Christ in heaven, In that blest home above.

Communicated.

On the 13th inst., in this county, GEORGE HENRY, youngest son of William F. and ANN Rebecca Atkinson, of Baltimore, aged 2 years 4 months and 2 days.

We lay thee in the silent tomb, And thou art hushed and dumb. We just began to see thy bloom, And thou wast called away. No more we clasp thee in our arms, No more thy gentle hand we press, No more we bid thee gentle sleep, For thou, dear George, art dead. A. W. P.

Communicated.

LETTERS ON THE DEATH OF MRS. MELINA SEVERANCE.

Think, husband, of our happy days, When in each grave we meet; My spirit rests with God on high, Where you may meet me by and by. My baby dear that's left behind, May God direct its youthful mind, Oh, teach it how it may be good, When its fond mother's spirit rests. Father and mother, I have gone from thee, Released from pain—weep not for me; And friends that've dear me'll not forget— In heaven I hope to meet you yet. M. J. W.

Danger in Delay.

THE undersigned requests us to say that he will be much obliged to such and all of those who know themselves to be indebted to him, either by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, if they will make immediate payment. He is doing so, with a view to his discharge of an indebtedness in collecting through a proper officer.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Persons indebted can call either at the Store, N. E. corner of the Diamond, or on A. Cover, Esq., Balt. st., Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1862.

Lost and Found!

"THE 'good times and plenty of money' was found in the purchase of Good's PATENT SAMSON'S, at his greatly reduced prices. Purchasers who would take advantage of this chance of economy in securing good, CHEAP, AT ONCE, OF A SPECIAL SALE, should not lose a moment's time. He will sell all of his Cotton and Woolen Cloth, we have on hand as price to satisfy the most economical buyers. Buy the Spot for times like this, when the money is this made up by buying the best of cheap." (Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1862.)