

The Compiler
OUR FLAG!



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

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

An order was issued on Tuesday at the War Department, by authority of the President, taking military possession of all the telegraph lines in the United States, and prohibiting all communications in regard to military operations not expressly authorized by the military authorities. Newspapers publishing military news, however obtained, not authorized by the proper officers, will be excluded therefrom from receiving information by telegraph, and will not be allowed to transmit their papers by the usual means of transportation. Edward S. Sanford is appointed military supervisor of telegraphic messages. The order took effect on and after Friday, and is not intended to interfere with the ordinary affairs of the telegraph companies or with private business.

The occupation of the city of Nashville by the Federal forces is fully confirmed. The advance of Gen. Buell's army, ten thousand strong, marched into the city on Monday, and the National flag is flying over the State House. The Tennessee Legislature adjourned on Monday at Memphis. Before leaving Nashville, Gen. Harris said to have burned the State Library and distinguished the army stores among the citizens. It is still asserted that the Legislature would withdraw the State from the Rebel Confederacy, but reports of this kind are to be received with considerable doubt. Another despatch states that Gov. Harris has issued a farthing proclamation declaring his purpose to resist the Union forces to the last. The Memphis papers anticipate the evacuation of Columbus. A panic of colossal dimensions had seized the Rebels in Tennessee, and States and Confederate scrip had lost all value. Fugitives from Nashville were congregating in large numbers at Memphis.

The latest intelligence from the Burnside expedition is up to Thursday week, when, according to accounts received in Norfolk, a number of Federal gunboats ascended the Choptank river to Wintons, where a short engagement occurred. The Confederates soon retired and the Federal troops landed and burned the town. Gen. H. Foster, who lately claimed to be a member of Congress from North Carolina, is reported to be among the killed on the Federal side. Winton is the capital of Herford county, North Carolina, and is situated on the right bank of the Choptank, and contained about five hundred inhabitants.

Gen. Halleck has issued a proclamation to his troops setting forth the necessity of preserving good order in the advances in Tennessee, and reiterates his former order prohibiting the concealment of fugitive slaves and their admission into the Federal lines and camps.

Four of the State prisoners ordered to be released from Fort Warren, W. G. Harrison, Henry M. Warfield and William G. Gatehall, Esqs., of Baltimore, and William H. Winder, of Washington, have declined their liberty except on unconditional terms.

A despatch from St. Louis reports that Gen. Curtis has taken possession of the town of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and captured a number of prisoners, stores and baggage. The Confederates burned part of the town before evacuating it. Fayetteville is a flourishing village, the capital of Washington county, and contained about twenty-five hundred inhabitants.

Another despatch from St. Louis states that the Confederates have been driven out of Dent, Texas, and Howell counties, Missouri, and some sixty of them taken prisoners.

Explosions were heard at Cairo, in the direction of Columbus, on Wednesday, which leads to the belief that the Confederates were blowing up their works there previous to evacuating the place.

Despatches from Gen. Goldsborough have been received at Washington, giving the official accounts of the visits of the Federal gun-boats to E. Lenton and Carrick canal. Seven Confederate war vessels were captured, and all destroyed, with one exception. A proclamation was issued, setting forth that the mission of the expedition is not to invade any of the rights of the people of North Carolina, but only to assert the authority of the United States.

An order has been issued by the War Department appointing two persons to examine the cases of the State prisoners remaining in the military custody of the United States, and determine whether they should be discharged or remain under arrest. Maj. Gen. Dix and Hon. Edward Pierpont, of New York, have been selected as the commissioners.

Conspiracy against Gen. McClellan.
It seems scarcely credible that men can be found, who would in this hour of national peril, sacrifice the honor, and the very safety of the nation for partisan purposes and party designs. But there are such men, and they are united in their stealthy operations. They hold frequent meetings in Washington, they offer a petition, kept secret for the present, for signature, by those who after due examination and schooling, are believed to be in the radical faith, and they are now ready to open their batteries on the President, and to attempt by a bold effort the overthrow of General McClellan.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says the programme is simple: This is the grand result of the war in the West have proved damaging to the radical party. They now see, and say in their meetings and in their private conferences with each other, if McClellan shall gain a great victory in Virginia, we are lost; therefore McClellan must be superseded, and a man who will serve our purposes politically, must have the glory of the Virginia victory, even though McClellan be ruined; our party cannot afford to let McClellan win a victory. The intention is to press at once, this week or next, on the President, the removal of General McClellan and the appointment of a radical man in his place, who will work into the hands of these managers. Politicians, editors, and some men of high position are engaged in this plot.

General McClellan is no politician. We have said, and we repeat, that he has no selfish ends, no thought of personal glory, no political anticipations to gratify. If any one desires the Presidency of the United States, he need have no apprehension that McClellan is his rival. A New York paper, which knows as little of the heart of George B. McClellan as it knows of the Emperor of China, intimated a few days since, in a corner paragraph, that he was laying plans for political advancement. Since the days of Washington, there has been no purer patriot, no more self-sacrificing soldier of America, than McClellan, and the suggestion to him now, or at any time, that a party could be formed to make him President of the United States, would be spurned by the young soldier with indignation. He has no ambition above his present duty, no thought beyond the peril of the country, and his responsibility is in the hands of his God.

This makes General McClellan eminently the man for his position. This gives confidence to the people, who are not looking for the triumph of any political party or the success of any political scheme, but solely for the success of the Union cause. Were a political general now put in his place, a man attached to any party, the pet of any clique, or the candidate of any set of men for high office, the united sentiment of the North would suffer such a shock as might endanger the cause even in this hour of its success. But the radicals say, "We must not let McClellan win a battle." This is said and repeated among them from day to day, and even if it costs us the destruction of the army in Virginia, and the very Union itself, these political sly hunters would carry out their inhuman plans.

Let the loyal men of the nation look to it, that no faction, such as these plotters represent, shall, while loyal men remain in the ranks, and they are actively engaged in a march on them and destroy the cause for which so much devotion has been manifested. Let the President and the War Department be informed by the voice of the great people, that they look to them and their general McClellan for the same united action in the future as in the past, and expect like glorious results; but that as for those hounds that bark at the heels of the young General, the people are already outfought beyond endurance by their attacks, and only wait the days of peace to give them the reward of their self-hatred and disloyal designs.

Why does the Tribune and its Abolition followers dislike Gen. McClellan? Because he is unfit to fill the position of Commander-in-chief? Not at all. That paper expressly disclaims expressing any opinion of his military capacity. "Our differences with Gen. McClellan," it says, "relates to the spirit in which the war should be waged and the end which the Unionists should contemplate." Here is precisely the issue between the Abolitionists and the Commander-in-Chief. The former wish that war should be conducted in a barbarous and revengeful spirit, and contemplate the destruction of slavery as the only end worth fighting for. The latter suppose to contemplate the restoration of the Union and the vindication of the rightful and Constitutional authority of the Federal Government as the only proper and legitimate purpose of the war; and in this view he is supported by the masses of the people, by the great majority of the army, by Congress in the resolution passed with singular unanimity at the extra session, and by the Administration. Abolitionists of the Tribune school of course have no heart in a war conducted with an exclusive view to the re-establishment of the Union upon its old foundation of the Constitution, because they see in such a termination the shipwreck of their peculiar notions. The restoration of the Union as it was, with the rights and institutions of the several States unimpaired, would prove a death blow to abolition as well as secession treason.—*Patric & Union.*

The Tribune apprehends that Gen. McClellan may possibly become the Democratic candidate for President in 1864, and beat Fremont or some other Abolition humbug.

Secretary Stanton, in the course of his address to the railroad managers, gave an effectual quietus to the many slanders which the enemies of Gen. McClellan have been uttering against him with such assiduous malevolence for the last few weeks. The Secretary paid the highest compliment to the young and gallant General at his side, in whom he expressed the highest confidence, and the result of whose military scheme, gigantic and well-matured, is now exhibited to a rejoicing country.

U. S. Senator from Indiana—Governor Morton has appointed ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright United States Senator, to fill the place of Jesse D. Bright. Mr. Wright was lately United States minister to Prussia, and is a Democrat.

The New York Gazette, of Tuesday last, makes an improved appearance, being now printed on one of Hoe's Cylinder Presses, which the increasing patronage of that sterling Democratic paper rendered necessary.

Rhode Island Democratic State Convention.—Re-nomination of Gov. Sprague.

The Democrats of Rhode Island held a convention in Providence on the 20th ult., and re-nominated Governor Sprague by acclamation. The active part Gov. Sprague has taken in the war is familiar to the whole country. The only Democratic Governor in the Northern States, at the commencement of the war, he was the only one to take the field in person, which he did at the head of the Rhode Island troops. There can be no reasonable doubt of his triumphant reelection.

The resolutions adopted by the convention are conservative and patriotic, and will be heartily endorsed by the masses of the people in all the loyal States. We quote the following:

Resolved, That while this civil war continues, it is our duty and the duty of all loyal citizens, to render to the Government a cheerful and earnest support; to stand by it in the enforcement of all Constitutional measures; to give to its officers, so far as they are true to the trusts reposed in them, the aid and comfort which may be derived from our moral influence and physical resources. And that we extend to these citizens of our own and other States who have responded to the call of the Government for the protection which arms alone can give, our hearty commendation and warmest sympathies. We congratulate them upon the recent brilliant victories which their valor has achieved, and bespeak for them, when their work shall have been accomplished and their purpose consummated, the restoration of the Union, the warm gratitude of all true patriots.

Resolved, That no war being made to divert this war from its original purpose, as proclaimed by the President and Congress of the United States seven months ago—the maintenance of the Federal Constitution and the preservation of the Union's integrity, and to turn it into a war for the emancipation of slaves and the subjugation of the Southern States, or their return to a territorial condition, is an effort against the Union, against the Constitution, against justice and against humanity, and against the whole line of operations, from the coast to Western Missouri, the army advanced triumphantly. With the applause of the people over the restoration of the Constitution, are mingled the praises of victory from our gallant army. This acclamation ascends to Heaven, as a prayer, to call down its blessings on a people who have not lost their love of liberty.

A Washington despatch says:—**Gen. Leiz** was rejected as Assistant Quartermaster a second time. The Military Committee reported that he was unable to account for \$1,000,000. When a man occupying the position of Assistant Quartermaster is unable to account for a million of dollars, we can imagine why the expenses of the war have become much greater than they should have been. This Captain Leiz has some \$700,000 ahead of Alex. Cumming's, who has not yet accounted for the \$200,000 he drew from the fund placed at his disposal. Cumming displayed moderation in not spending the whole \$200,000 subject to his draft. Like Lord Clive, he may exclaim—'What Heaven! when I think of the tempest in I am usually averted by his forbearance.'—*Intelligencer.*

The House adopted a joint resolution to print for distribution, the Farewell Address of General Washington, the Declaration of Independence, and the proclamation of Gen. Jackson on the subject of nullification. The contested election case of Mr. Upton, of Va., was decided, and he was declared to be not entitled to a seat. The bill making appropriations for civil expenses of the government was finally passed in both Houses.

Republican Economy.
A Congressional Committee went from Washington to Philadelphia some weeks ago, to inquire what amount the government had been made responsible for by its agents at that latter city. The committee were told that four millions of dollars had been chattered up against Uncle Sam. After spying out the land, they went back to Washington and reported that they had found claims to the amount of seven millions, and the returns were not all in yet. They were afraid a full investigation would run up the score to thirty millions.

The Black Republicans at Philadelphia who have had a "finger in the pie," have done a thriving business surely! But their Republican fellow citizens throughout the State will not make out so well when it comes to paying the taxes. For every rogue that has been enriched, ten thousand honest men will have to suffer.—*Valley Spirit.*

Geo. Luaman, formerly of York, Pa., commanded a Federal brigade at Fort Donelson, and was among the first to enter the upper end of the fort. For the last ten or twelve years he has resided in Burlington, Iowa. At the breaking out of the war he raised a regiment of Iowa volunteers, and has been in service ever since. He participated in the fight at Belmont, and was severely wounded on that occasion. His mother, a brother and two sisters now reside in York.

General McClellan, not long since, replied to some question about the future, that when the storm began the people would hear the thunder all around the sky. The phrase was graphic and prophetic. The whole horizon is lighted with the flash, and echoes with the thunder of artillery, with which mingle the acclamations of the victorious armies and the exultant people of the Union.

Senator Davis, of Kentucky, has introduced a series of resolutions in direct antagonism to those presented on Tuesday week by Senator Sumner. The Senator from Massachusetts thinks that each Rebel State has committed *felo de se*, and extinguished its local institutions, including slavery. The Senator from Kentucky thinks that the United States Government should send its armies to inflict punishment on the guilty leaders of rebellion, and to enable the loyal citizens to reconstruct their legitimate State governments, with all the institutions guaranteed to them as heretofore.

The Victories of White Men.

The recent glorious victories of our troops, says the Albany Argus, show that our white citizens are adequate to all the necessities of the existing contest. We have not had to call into the field as allies, that portion of the 4,000,000 of blacks in the South capable of carrying a gun, or a knife, or the incendiary torch, as in moments of trepidation and despair, cruel and cowardly men clamorously urged us to do. The twenty-four millions of the North did not need such allies to aid them in a contest with eight millions of the South. It would have been as humiliating as disastrous, to have made such a confession as the call for such help would have implied.

The cry did not come from the true friends of the Union—from men who sought its restoration. It was the device of demagogues who were enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and who preferred a dissolution of the Union to its preservation in connection with the slaveholding States. While we rejoice at the victories which perpetuate us as a nation, let us not be unmindful of their not less important result, the preservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union—and with all these results, the vindication of our courage, our humanity, and of our powers of self-government.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows are the only piece of second-hand goods that sell at prime cost.

Death in the White House.
At the moment when the whole country is jubilant over the victories of the Federal army and navy, the head of the nation is visited with a severe domestic affliction. William Lincoln, a son of the President—a lad of twelve years—expired on Thursday afternoon in the executive mansion, after a severe illness of typhoid fever. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln have watched with unremitting care and anxiety by the bed of their suffering son, and their distress at his death is deep and sincere. They have the warm sympathy of their fellow citizens, and their prayers that their other child, and suffering child may be restored to health.—*Lancet Intelligencer.*

Death in the White House.
On Friday morning the residence of Jonathan Bull, about two miles above Frederickburg, in Madison county, Va., was destroyed by fire, and one of his children, a girl about 6 years of age, perished in the flames. It seems that both father and mother were from home. I saw the house in charge of three children. In attempting to make the fire stop, the clothing of one was ignited, when she rushed into bed to save herself, when both the child and she were soon suffocated. The other child was there buried up, and the other two escaped. The house and everything in it was destroyed.

Something for the County Clerks.—On Wednesday week, in the House at Harrisburg, Mr. Peshing, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution, which passed, that the Clerks of each county be requested to inform their respective representatives of the number of families of volunteers, and the number of families in each family, who receive aid from the county, and the amount paid each family per week, and the aggregate amount paid by the county up to that date; and that the clerk be directed to issue circulars, to be forwarded to the Commissioners of the respective counties, to be returned with the information required.

Triumph of the Press.—The press is the proper season to attend to this week, before the sap begins to ascend from the roots of the trunk and limbs, and thus to give a plentiful growth of shoots and consequently an abundant foliage, which is very loose-keeper, knows, is a very desirable thing around one's dwelling during the sultry months of summer. March and April will do for preparing and planting our young trees, but the latter season is rather too late for trimming.

A World's Horse Fair.—It is stated that a world's horse fair will be held in Chicago, commencing on the 25th of September, next, and continuing two weeks. The fair will be open to all nations for competition, and it is expected that the collection will be the finest ever exhibited at a horse fair in America. Twenty-five thousand dollars in premiums will be given. There will be a \$1,000 premium for the best trotter, and probably the same for the best running horse, and also a \$500 premium for the best day rider, with exhibition exhibitions every day; also, a series of clock races and other novelties.

The Treasury Note Bill.

The President's note bill has received the United States signature, and become a law. The most important of the Senate amendments, that making the interest on all the obligations of the United States payable in coin, is a part of the bill as it finally passed. The duties on imports are set apart as a fund for the payment of this interest, and the creation of a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal. The bill authorizes the issue of a hundred and fifty millions of notes in addition to those now in circulation; but it contemplates the withdrawal of these last from circulation, while the new ones may be gradually paid out after being received for government purposes. The old notes and specie will continue to be received in payment of duties of import, and for every other kind of government dues, and are a legal tender for the payment of all public and private debts except interest on government notes and bonds, and dues at the custom house.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

SAVE COSTS.—We are engaged in making out bills for those who are several years in arrears for subscription, &c. Early payment is urged. If such as neglect this call should find their papers stopped, and their accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection, they will have nobody to blame but themselves. Those who have paid promptly have our most profound and grateful thanks.

By permission of the Committee, Mr. Myers' counsel was engaged during Thursday, Friday and Saturday last in taking testimony in rebuttal to that taken for the defense. This testimony is highly favorable to Mr. Myers, cutting Busbey's down next to nothing. Mr. Myers will take the testimony to Harrisburg this morning. The case is to be argued on Wednesday, soon after which a decision will be had.

Battalion Drills of the Porter Guards take place at 2 P. M., of each day, except Tuesdays and Fridays, which are reserved for Regimental Drills. They are terminated by Dress Parade at 4 P. M. The hours between 9 and 11 A. M. are devoted to squadron drill. Our citizens will always be welcome as spectators at these exercises. The Regimental muster and inspection, preparatory to payment, occurred on Friday, the 28th ult. Regimental review and drill on the afternoon of Saturday last were attended by a liberal representation of our citizens, ladies in particular. The band officiated for the first time with their new instruments, lately purchased in New York at an expense of about \$300.

It is reported that the Porter Guards will shortly be rumped from this place to, probably, Port Jervis, Md.

We learn that Col. Wilson's Regiment, the 10th, to which Capt. CURRY'S Company is attached, left Harrisburg for Washington on Thursday last. The other regiments for some time in Camp Curtis have also left, or are about leaving.

The election for President and Managers of the Gettysburg Co. Company will be held at McGonigley's Hall, this evening, the 11th inst.

WAR NEWS.—The citizens of town and country are informed that E. H. Mannix is receiving daily, the leading newspapers, periodicals, Magazines, and Weeklies, published in the principal cities. Persons in town and country, wishing dailies or weeklies, will please call at his Confectionery shop, near the Diamond.

RHEUMATISM.—As we hear of many persons being afflicted with this distressing complaint, we would, for their benefit, call their attention to the mixture of Mr. Henry J. Miller, of East River, advertised in our paper under the head of "Greatest Discovery of the Age." Those who have used it do not hesitate to pronounce it invaluable as a cure for inflammatory and chronic rheumatism, and hence we feel warranted, from the testimony of its utility now in possession of the manufacturer, to recommend it fully to every one in want of a specific of that character. We are firmly of the belief that those who give it a fair trial will experience the most decided advantage from its use. It may be obtained of the manufacturer, residing in East River, Adams county, of Mr. Wm. Bollen, of Mr. Geo. W. Howe, Littleton, or Mr. E. F. Miller, York. We believe that this mixture will accomplish all that is promised for it, and as the price is but fifty cents per bottle, we advise those in need of relief from rheumatic affections to make the experiment.—*Harriet's Chronic.*

At Mummasburg.
Mr. Enton:—Having read several notices in your paper concerning the Franklin Literary Society of Mummasburg, I thought I would go over and see whether there could be any good come out of Galilee. So on the evening of the 24th I attended their Jubilee. I found the house very handsomely decorated with the glorious flag of our country and evergreens. Over the speakers' stand was erected a large arch of evergreens, and the stand itself festooned with flags and a shield, the whole abounding that everything was arranged by skilful hands. The exercises began by singing the piece called "America," by Mr. Shoemaker and class. After which C. H. Fulke delivered an oration on "Washington," a good production and very well spoken; upon the conclusion of which Mr. Shoemaker, assisted by a couple of amateur violinists, played the "Columbian Grand March." Next was an oration by "Love of Country," by W. J. McClure, displaying considerable acquaintance with the history of modern nations, a good production, and delivered in good style. "Home Again" was then sung. Mr. E. W. Stahl then followed in a lecture entitled "Town and Country." As every one in the county knows him it is hardly necessary for me to say that it was a good thing, done up in style. At its conclusion the class sang the "Temperance Hymn." Mr. Jacob Comfort then read an essay on "Our Country," a very good production and had a very good effect on the audience. "The Campbells are Coming," was next played by Mr. Shoemaker and amateurs. Mr. O. J. Hartzel followed in an essay on "American Literature," a short but pointed production, fully proving that literature in America is on the advance. Mr. Shoemaker then sang "A Hundred Years to Come" with good effect; and last was R. Fitzgerald with an essay entitled the "National Crisis," well handled, fully satisfying me that God was not the cause of our present national troubles. After some more music the audience was dismissed by the President of the Society, Mr. S. Hart. A few pithy remarks. The whole thing passed off very creditably to the gentlemen who got it up, and the opinion of all present was that "Galilee" was the place to hear good speeches. If the gentlemen do as well in debate as they did at their Jubilee, their meetings will be worth attending. Yours respectfully, Adams, Marsh Creek, Feb. 25, 1862.

Important Order from General Halleck Regarding Slaves and Other Property of Rebels.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—The following order has just been issued by Maj. Gen. Halleck:—*Major-General Halleck, U. S. Army, Department of Missouri, February 23, 1862.*

The major general commanding the department desires to impress upon all officers the importance of preserving good order and discipline among their troops, and as the armies of the West advance into Tennessee and the Southern States, let us show to our fellow-citizens of those States that we come merely to crush out the rebellion and restore to them the peace and benefits of the Constitution and the Union, of which they have been deprived by selfish and unprincipled leaders.

They have been told that we come to oppress and plunder. By our acts we will not deceive them. We will prove to them that we come to restore to them the peace and benefits of the Constitution and the Union, and we will restore to them the same protection of life and property as in former days.

Soldiers! Let us cross on your part to furnish the glory of our arms. The orders heretofore issued from this department in regard to pillaging, manumission, and the destruction of private property and stealing, are hereby reiterated. They must be strictly enforced. It does not belong to the military to decide upon the relation of master and slave. Such questions must be settled by the civil courts. No fugitive slave will, therefore, be submitted within our lines or camps except when specially ordered by the general commanding. Women and children, merchants, farmers, mechanics, and all persons not in arms are to be treated as non-combatants, and are not to be killed or plundered. Their person or property, if however, they assist in the war, they become belligerents, and will be treated as such. As they violate the laws of war they will be made to suffer the penalties thereof. Military stores and public property of the army must be surrendered, and any attempt to conceal such property by fraudulent transfer or otherwise, will be punished, but no private property will be touched unless by order of the general commanding. Whenever it becomes necessary, for the contributions for supplies and subsistence for our troops will be made. Such will be made as light as possible, and so distributed as to be equitably shared among the people. All private stocks and bonds are to be accepted fully, and accounted for as heretofore directed.

These orders will be read to the head of every regiment, and all officers are demanded to strictly enforce them. By order of M. G. HALLECK.

Proclamation of Commodore Foote.
Cairo, Feb. 23.—Everything is quiet at Fort Donelson. Commodore Foote has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of this section of the State:—*Commodore Foote, U. S. Navy.* It is my duty to inform you that the capture of Fort Donelson has resulted in the evacuation of the town. The military authorities have ordered that no private property shall be taken from the people. All military stores and arms equipment shall be surrendered. No private property will be touched unless by order of the commanding officer.

Later from Arkansas—The Rebel Price Driven from his Strong Post and in Full Retreat.
St. Louis, Feb. 25.—Gen. Halleck this morning telegraphed to Gen. McClellan the following intelligence:—*Price's army* has been driven from his strong post at Cross Hollow. The enemy left his stock, wounded and sick stores he could not carry, and burned his extensive barracks at that place. Gen. Curtis reports that most of our prisoners for the last ten days have been taken from the enemy.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:—*Gen. McClellan* by the telegraph operator at his headquarters, Sunday, Gen. Halleck at St. Louis, and the current being completely broken down, the general commanding has taken a few hours for the purpose of the orders and dispositions of forces to press the victory. The battle was fought, we may say, almost in front of the eyes of Gen. McClellan. So successful an achievement has seldom afforded pleasure.

Archbishop Hughes and Barry.—Archbishop Hughes has written a letter to the Bishop of Dubuque of Paris, in which he says that he is not responsible for the article in the Metropolitan Record of New York, reviewing Mr. Cochin's book on slavery, which was translated into the French Journal as his, and the pro-slavery tendencies of which drew upon him condemnation from all sides. But while he declares that he is not the advocate of slavery, and has never written or said a word in favor of it, he is decidedly opposed to American abolition. Slavery is the "sick man" of the United States. The Abolitionists of the North see the condition afar off through a telescope, and everything is exaggerated in their eyes. He thinks that, like yellow fever, the doctors of the country while it prevails, and that it is not worth while to burn the cities of the South in order to exterminate any of these plagues.

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The major general commanding the department desires to impress upon all officers the importance of preserving good order and discipline among their troops, and as the armies of the West advance into Tennessee and the Southern States, let us show to our fellow-citizens of those States that we come merely to crush out the rebellion and restore to them the peace and benefits of the Constitution and the Union, of which they have been deprived by selfish and unprincipled leaders.

They have been told that we come to oppress and plunder. By our acts we will not deceive them. We will prove to them that we come to restore to them the peace and benefits of the Constitution and the Union, and we will restore to them the same protection of life and property as in former days.

Soldiers! Let us cross on your part to furnish the glory of our arms. The orders heretofore issued from this department in regard to pillaging, manumission, and the destruction of private property and stealing, are hereby reiterated. They must be strictly enforced. It does not belong to the military to decide upon the relation of master and slave. Such questions must be settled by the civil courts. No fugitive slave will, therefore, be submitted within our lines or camps except when specially ordered by the general commanding. Women and children, merchants, farmers, mechanics, and all persons not in arms are to be treated as non-combatants, and are not to be killed or plundered. Their person or property, if however, they assist in the war, they become belligerents, and will be treated as such. As they violate the laws of war they will be made to suffer the penalties thereof. Military stores and public property of the army must be surrendered, and any attempt to conceal such property by fraudulent transfer or otherwise, will be punished, but no private property will be touched unless by order of the general commanding. Whenever it becomes necessary, for the contributions for supplies and subsistence for our troops will be made. Such will be made as light as possible, and so distributed as to be equitably shared among the people. All private stocks and bonds are to be accepted fully, and accounted for as heretofore directed.

These orders will be read to the head of every regiment, and all officers are demanded to strictly enforce them. By order of M. G. HALLECK.

Proclamation of Commodore Foote.
Cairo, Feb. 23.—Everything is quiet at Fort Donelson. Commodore Foote has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of this section of the State:—*Commodore Foote, U. S. Navy.* It is my duty to inform you that the capture of Fort Donelson has resulted in the evacuation of the town. The military authorities have ordered that no private property shall be taken from the people. All military stores and arms equipment shall be surrendered. No private property will be touched unless by order of the commanding officer.

Later from Arkansas—The Rebel Price Driven from his Strong Post and in Full Retreat.
St. Louis, Feb. 25.—Gen. Halleck this morning telegraphed to Gen. McClellan the following intelligence:—*Price's army* has been driven from his strong post at Cross Hollow. The enemy left his stock, wounded and sick stores he could not carry, and burned his extensive barracks at that place. Gen. Curtis reports that most of our prisoners for the last ten days have been taken from the enemy.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:—*Gen. McClellan* by the telegraph operator at his headquarters, Sunday, Gen. Halleck at St. Louis, and the current being completely broken down, the general commanding has taken a few hours for the purpose of the orders and dispositions of forces to press the victory. The battle was fought, we may say, almost in front of the eyes of Gen. McClellan. So successful an achievement has seldom afforded pleasure.

Archbishop Hughes and Barry.—Archbishop Hughes has written a letter to the Bishop of Dubuque of Paris, in which he says that he is not responsible for the article in the Metropolitan Record of New York, reviewing Mr. Cochin's book on slavery, which was translated into the French Journal as his, and the pro-slavery tendencies of which drew upon him condemnation from all sides. But while he declares that he is not the advocate of slavery, and has never written or said a word in favor of it, he is decidedly opposed to American abolition. Slavery is the "sick man" of the United States. The Abolitionists of the North see the condition afar off through a telescope, and everything is exaggerated in their eyes. He thinks that, like yellow fever, the doctors of the country while it prevails, and that it is not worth while to burn the cities of the South in order to exterminate any of these plagues.

Lent begins this year on the 25th of March.