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!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1862.

The "No-party" Movement Unmasked.

The Republican party, seeing that its professions of "no-partyism" failed to deceive the people into supporting its men and measures, is apparently about to fall back on the old name. The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the central organ of the Republican party, lately contained several articles on the policy and necessity of preserving the Republican organization, and concludes one of its articles of Saturday in the following language:

"OUR MOTTO IS, THE UNION AND THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE, NOW AND FOREVER."

Whether the *Telegraph* means, when it declares for the Union and the Republican organization, "one and inseparable," that it is opposed to the preservation of the Union inseparable from the Republican party, we are not assured, but this seems to be the meaning of the motto which it adopts. Possibly, like other kindred papers, it is for the Union with slavery abolished, and against the Union as constituted by our Revolutionary fathers. Many abolitionists are the country are alarmed lest the Union should be restored as it existed before the present rebellion, and only want it preserved by a destruction of the Constitution. The Democracy, on the other hand, contend for the supremacy of the Constitution, and are gallantly battling for the supremacy of the laws, and the restoration of the Union, to the proud position it formerly occupied, leaving the question of slavery to settle itself.

At all events, the *Telegraph* has thrown off the "no-party" mask and is in favor of carrying the Republican flag into the next elections. It does not *now* see any danger to the Union in the existence of parties, and strongly argues in favor of the maintenance of the organization of the party to which it belongs. Last fall the Democrats were denounced as traitors for refusing to sacrifice their organization. Democratic candidates and voters were every where denounced as secession sympathisers for refusing to abandon their party and join the "no-party" or "Union" party. When, however, our political opponents see that their scheming is fruitless, that the honest voters cannot be led astray by their slanderous charges and their efforts to monopolise all the loyalty; and that defeat awaits them this year, as it overtook them last year, they throw aside all disguise and reveal the Republican organization *with the Chicago Platform*. The voters of the country may prepare to choose between this corrupt and sectional organization and the old Union Democratic organization at the coming elections. The Democracy will carry the old Democratic flag by the side of the ensign of the Union, and their motto is THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION, AN[illegible]EMOCRATIC ORGANIZATI[illegible]E SAKE OF THE UNION. Let the issue be fairly made. Let the slanderous charges of disloyalty against the Democratic party cease, and let the people choose between us. A fair election will vindicate the Democratic party, for the UNION, the CONSTITUTION and the SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.—*York Gazette.*

☞ It is generally conceded that Gen. HALLECK knows how to fight and to whip the enemy, and that in this most important particular he is an excellent commander. But he need expect no encomiums from that class of patriots that regard every man as disloyal who stands by the Constitution and the Union, since his recent proclamation to the Western army. If he had announced that Tennessee had committed political *suicide*, and was no longer a State of this Union, he might hope for some favor; but having called upon the army to show by its acts that it came to restore, not to violate the Constitution and the laws, he may expect to encounter the implacable and vengeful hostility of the emancipation gentry.

The rule by which Gen. HALLECK proposed to be guided in dealing with fugitive slaves was announced by him several months ago, and it is the only proper rule—namely, to have nothing whatever to do with them one way or the other, neither to steal them from or return them to their masters. "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." Gen. Halleck evidently does not intend that anything shall be permitted to divert his army from the business before them, of meeting and defeating the rebel forces arrayed against the Government.

☞ The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, of Monday last, says it is impossible for the Legislature to adjourn over from the 21st of March to the 6th of June, unless a large amount of business is left undone. Within a week past a large number of small private bills have accumulated, some of which ought to be attended to, inasmuch as they are of importance to those who wish them passed. There are also a number of railroad *snakes* and a few thieving propositions before the House which cannot be summarily disposed of until they are ventilated and exposed.

☞ The London Daily News views the battle at Mill Springs as a genuine and important success, and thinks that if the troops engaged in it are a fair specimen of the Union army as it has become under McCLELLAN, the result of rapid and decisive action cannot be doubted.

☞ The Paris papers say that Slidell was received by M. Thouvenel in a private capacity, his assumption of diplomatic character being totally ignored.

Senator Cowan.

This gentleman has pursued a conservative and patriotic course in the United States senate, to the manifest disappointment of the radical Republicans who expected that he would prove a servile echo of Mr. WILMOT. When Mr. COWAN was elected to the Senate he was unknown to the people of Pennsylvania. He had never filled any position of public trust, but had acquired some reputation as a lawyer in the Western part of the State. He was entirely without those political antecedents from which an opinion could be formed of his probable course as a representative of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States. The Republican majority in the Legislature took him on trust, and his election was partly due to the fact that the choice lay between him and Mr. Wilmot, who was deemed too ultra for the sentiment of Pennsylvania.

During the present session of Congress Mr. Cowan has given ample evidence that he entertains no sort of sympathy with the Abolitionists, and that he is a man of decision and firmness of character. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, and after an investigation of all the facts bearing upon the case, he arrived at the conclusion that the evidence did not warrant the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the Senate, and all the thunder from Harrisburg could not move him from what he deemed the strict line of his duty. "I would rather be torn to pieces by wild horses, than vote against my conscientious convictions of right," was his determined reply to the attempt to dictate how his vote should be given.

On the 4th inst., Mr. Cowan addressed the Senate against the confiscation bill.—His speech is too long for publication in our columns, but the following extract will give some idea of its character and spirit;

"This bill proposes to liberate 3,000,000 of slaves—truly the most stupendous stroke for universal emancipation ever attempted in the world. Indeed, I think it virtually liberates the whole 4,000,000. What is to be the effect of this upon the war? Shall we be stronger, or shall we find that we have only doubled the number of those in arms against us? They now have no cause for rebellion. Will not this bill furnish them one? Let the loyal men of that section, who know them, answer this question. I will abide their answer. I submit again that no deliberative assembly in the world ever before sat in judgment on so stupendous an issue. Yes, as if to blind us still more, this bill has a proposition of still greater magnitude and, if possible, of still greater difficulty: that is, to take these millions and transfer them to some tropical clime, and to protect them there with all the rights and guaranties of freemen. And this is all provided for in a single section and a single sentence of nine lines. Truly, we must have transported ourselves from the practical domain of facts, and set down in the romantic regions of Eastern fiction. Do the advocates of this measure propose to confer upon the President the gold-making touch of Midas? Nothing short of the ring and lamp of Aladin, with their attendant genii, would insure the success of such a scheme, unless it is believed that the Treasury Note possesses this magic power. And even under that supposition, I think the owners of those Southern climes, and the Transportation Companies, ought to be consulted in regard to the legal tender clause. I presume it is not supposed that this modern exodus will be supported on the way by quails and manna; and yet I am free to say that it will require some such miraculous interposition as that which favored the Israelites in their journey out of Egypt. But, sir, is it not strange that this scheme should be so coolly presented for our consideration, and urged to its final consummation with a kind of surprise that any one should oppose it? It is certainly due to ourselves, and due to the country, that we should not make haste to engage in such gigantic schemes. Then, again, there is a further consideration involved in this bill, and one of still greater moment, which is that it is in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, requiring of us, if we pass it, to set aside and ignore that instrument in its most valuable and fundamental provisions, those which guarantee the life and property of the citizen, and those which define the limits and boundaries of the several Departments of this Government. Pass this bill, and all that is left of the Constitution is not worth much, certainly not worth this terrible war which we are now waging for it—for be it remembered that this war is waged solely for the preservation of the Constitution. I am aware that some think that the Constitution is a restraint upon the free action of the nation in the conduct of this war, which they suppose could be carried on a great deal better without it. I have no hesitation in saying that no greater mistake has ever been made anywhere than is made by such people."—*Patriot & Union.*

A Production of 1860.

In the campaign of '60, the Hon. D. D. Barnard, of New York, a gentleman of high character, and for many years a prominent and influential Whig politician in that State, addressed a letter to a public meeting, giving the reasons why he could not or would not support Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. From that letter we make the following extract, and invite to it the attention of our readers:

"For me to support or countenance in any way this Republican organization, would be treason. I do not regard other issues as worthy to be taken into the account at all, in comparison to the one great issue now before the country, namely: *Whether we shall keep our country, in its integrity and unity, just as the fathers of the Republic constituted and organized it and bequeathed it to us, or whether we shall now lay the train that is to scatter it, in broken and bleeding fragments*, by mining, with our own sacrilegious hands, a deep trench of division and separation between the two great sections of the country, North and South.—We shall do this—just this and nothing less—when we shall instal in the common Government of the country a *party of the North*, triumphant by the support of *the North alone*, and to be sustained in the Government by the North alone, and for no other reason than that it is a party of the North *against the South*, the implacable enemy of the South, and pledged to make its enmity felt to the utmost of its power in respect to an interest which is her own exclusively, which is linked with her existence, is secured to her exclusive control by the very condition on which the Union and the Constitution stand and with which the North has no more right to interfere than it has with a similar interest in Brazil or in the dominions of Spain. In short, the great issue is whether we shall have a country so grand, so imposing in the presence of the world, so eminently prosperous and happy, or only such fragments of a country, and these distracted, torn by civil dissensions, and red with fraternal blood, as may remain to us after the threatened triumph of the cause of Anti-Slavery, vindictive and unsparing as it has shown itself to be through the success of the Republican party."

A campaign had scarcely been concluded and the result generally known, before many who had voted for Mr. Lincoln began to fear that Mr. Bernard had presented the great issue in its true light; and now everywhere throughout the North, sober-minded, thinking, patriotic men of all parties, feel that what was then predicted to be the result of the success of a sectional Presidential candidate, is upon the country.—*York Gas.*

Forcible Reasons for Maintaining the Democratic Organization.

The New Haven (Ct.) *Register*, in stating the reasons for refusing to surrender the Democratic organization in that State, thus forcibly and truthfully delineates the mission and the duty of the Democratic party:

The mission of the Democratic party is a high and noble one. It is to see that the Union is preserved, the Constitution is maintained inviolate, the laws executed, the Government sustained, and prosperity restored to the country. Out of power, it is its mission to illustrate the correctness of its principles by an obedient acquiescence to the form of government which it has instituted, as if it were in possession of the Government. The vital principle of Democracy is, that the majority must govern; at the same time, it is the mission of the Democratic party to see that there are no deviations from the charter which prescribes our form of government, and the right of all citizens under it. While we maintain our loyalty at every point, and stand firm to our obligations, we must prove our sincerity and faith in popular government, by taking care that no infringements are practiced upon the common weal. Standing by the Constitution, therefore, the Democratic party is impregnable; and whatever *other organizations* may do, we must not be deceived or misled.—However thick the darkness, we must steer for the pole-star of *the Constitution;* for there is no other safety. If we lose that, we are hopelessly bewildered. Like the Christian Church—which has outlived alike persecutors and treachery, from the earnest faith of its followers, the Democratic party, the party of the Constitution, must gird up its loins the firmer for the very threatening of its existence. When this Government emerges from its present difficulties, as it eventually must, its salvation will be seen in a strict adherence to the terms of the original bond of brotherhood. If the Democratic party continues to stand on that basis—as it must, if it stands at all—to it will be due the credit of saving the country from this unnatural rebellion.

The Chicago Platform.

Bad and mischievous as the Chicago Platform (taken as a whole) must be considered, and has proved itself to be, still there is one plank to which Democrats and honest men, all over the country, are ever ready to subscribe. It is so applicable to the developments that have been made under Black Republican rule, State and National, that we presume the Democracy will not hesitate to adopt it. It is as follows:

"Sixth, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded."

At the time this plank was framed, it was generally looked on as a piece of *fancy work*, without substantiality, and designed for political effect. Now, however, after a short *seasoning* in the atmosphere of Black Republican plundering and thieving, under Cameron, Welles, and Fremont, and in the State Administrations of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, and Wisconsin, its soundness and applicability, in a Democratic platform, will not be questioned by any honest man.

"Startling developments of frauds and corruptions!" That is the language, and it most admirably fits the astounding facts brought to light by the Van Wyck Committee. No other words could so appropriately describe the rascally doings of Cameron's pet, *Cummings*, Welles' pet, *Morgan*, Fremont's pet, *M'Kinstry*, Seward's pet, *Wood*, and scores of unprincipled men who have been permitted to rob the Government Treasury of millions on millions of dollars, which the farmers, mechanics, and tax-payers will be called on to make up from their hard earnings.—*Jeffersonian.*

Know Nothingism to be Revived.

The Luzerne *Union* says it is pretty well understood that an effort is on foot secretly to revive the old Know Nothing organization, amended and altered to suit the times.

We deem it proper to caution all Democrats, especially young men, against the machinations of these political missionaries. The Democratic party is the only organization that can restore peace, tranquility and happiness to the country. The Abolitionists know that they cannot retain power in a fair, open contest. Hence, they are resorting to secret movements, and endeavoring to secure secret pledges to sustain them.—Democrats, remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Stand by that old organization that has triumphantly sustained the government in times past, and that will, with the blessing of God, remove the blight that modern Republicanism has already spread over the land.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

Designs of the Allied Powers on Mexico.—WASHINGTON, March 2.—It is said to be clearly understood between the allied powers that a monarchy in Mexico will result from the invasion of that country, notwithstanding the assurances given to the United States that they should not seek any political objects there. It is believed they have disposed of those assurances by saying that the monarchy will be established by the free choice of the Mexican people, just as the Empire was established in France by the free choice of the French nation.

Cannonading and Rain.—Experience shows that the discharge of heavy artillery is usually followed by rain. The battles of the French armies were succeeded by copious rains that rendered small streams impassable, and at the battle of Solferino a storm of such fierceness arose that the conflict was suspended. The same result attended the battles of our present war. After General M'Clellan's four different battles there were heavy rains on the following days respectively, and Gen. Beauregard, in his recent report of Bull Run, says that he was prevented following up his victory by the heavy rains of the following days. At Fort Donelson the bombardment of Friday was followed by a rain on Saturday.

☞ In our opinion, Gen. McClellan has exhibited as much bravery in bearing calmly, silently, patiently, the unjust sneers and calumnies of injudicious and conceited editors and members of Congress, as Commodore Foote did in taking Fort Henry or Gen. Grant in storming Fort Donelson.—*Louisville Journal.*

Congressional Apportionment.

Congress having passed an act which gives this State an additional member of the House of Representatives, the duty of re-arranging the districts will devolve upon the Legislature at the present session. The Senate yesterday resolved to appoint a committee of three to revise the apportionment of last session. In the House of Representatives a similar resolution was introduced by Mr. Armstrong, and an amendment offered by Mr. Cessna, providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to report a bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts for the next ten years. Action was then postponed on the resolution and the amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Cessna indicates the proper course for the Legislature to pursue. The apportionment of last year was premature, and is withal such a disgraceful gerrymander of the State that no amount of tinkering can put it into a decent or respectable shape. The Legislature seems to have been influenced by but one idea in arranging this apportionment, and that was to make as few Democratic districts and as many Republican districts as the nature of the material would warrant. No sort of respect was paid to the ratio.—This ratio for twenty-three members of Congress—the number to which it was then supposed the State was entitled—was 126,363. One district contains a population of 158,281—exceeding the required ratio by 31,918; while another district has a population of but 101,427—or 24,936 less than the ratio. Five districts have an aggregate population of 708,552; and five other districts a population of 557,404; the former exceeding the latter by 151,481, or more than sufficient population to form another district, and more than any district contains with a single exception. Montgomery county is divided into three parts; one part attached to Bucks county and certain wards in Philadelphia, another part to Berks, and the third part to the counties of Chester and Delaware. A single township is violently torn from Northumberland county and attached to York and Dauphin, and other territorial and numerical deformities characterize this misshapen thing called an apportionment.

The Legislature cannot carve out an additional district without commencing *de novo* and making another apportionment. Nothing can remedy the radical injustice and inequality of the act as it stands, but an entire re-arrangement of the districts, and we trust that the House of Representatives will not permit this occasion to pass without tearing to pieces the abominable work of the last Legislature.—*Patriot & Union, March 1.*

In the Last Agony.

When a number of physicians are gathered around the bed of a sick man he is supposed to be in imminent danger of speedy dissolution, and the chances of recovery are painfully small. A number of Republican editors have issued a call for a State Convention to assemble in Harrisburg on the 12th inst., for the purpose of holding a consultation over the wasting remnant of the Republican party, and prescribing remedies for the death-stricken patient. The crisis of the disease afflicting this once vigorous party has admonished the political doctors of the absolute necessity of adopting some new treatment in order to prolong the life of the patient, or at least to ease its dying agonies. It has fed so vociously upon public plunder that it has become completely gorged, plethoric and inert; and those summoned to consult upon its unhappy condition seem to be impressed with the painful premonition that they will be called upon to hold a *post mortem* examination over its defunct carcass, notwithstanding all their efforts to vitalize the palsied concern.

The call for this meeting informs us that its purpose is "to procure more concert of action, a more perfect understanding in regard to the best course to sustain the National cause and prevent a division of strength on *minor issues*." This indicates an apprehension that in the general breaking up of the Republican party there is great danger that its fragments may stray off in different directions, and hence the necessity of a "mutual understanding" at this juncture.

We might improve this occasion by contrasting the straight-forward policy of the Democratic party with the restless makeshift career of its enemies, but the idea suggests itself to every reflecting mind. No doubt the Republican managers will attempt to win public approval by some startling novelty, after the manner of theatrical conductors—but this business has had its run, and is about "played out."—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ The gallant Shields, who was wounded at Cerro Gordo, and at Chepultepec, has again been received into service under the old flag, the Senate having confirmed his appointment as a Brigadier General.—*Exchange.*

The old hero's confirmation was bitterly opposed by the Abolitionists, whose only objection to him was that he had been a Breckinridge Democrat. It made no difference to them that he now bears upon his body the scars which he received in his country's cause in Mexico, or that his entire life has been one of patriotic devotion to the Union—the simple fact of his having been a member of that branch of our party which has furnished a McClellan, a Butler, a Johnson, a Dix and a Stanton, is sufficient in their estimation to over-balance all his acts of usefulness. It is a burning shame that the nation should be disgraced by such acts of partisan malignity at this time.—*Erie Observer.*

☞ The Evansville *Journal* says that during the hottest of the battle on Saturday, before the surrender of Fort Donelson, two Kentucky regiments were brought face to face—one on the Federal, the other on the rebel side. In each of these regiments were two companies from Henderson county, and in each of the companies were two brothers. The one in Captain Halloway's company—battling for the old "time honored banner"—was dangerously wounded, while his rebel brother escaped unhurt and was taken prisoner. Old schoolmates in these companies were forced to shed each other's blood by the infamous authors of this infamous rebellion.

☞ One of the most sensible proclamations was issued by Gen. Grant when he entered Paducah. The General then made use of the following language: "I have not come to fight opinions, but to resist treason and overwhelm it. I am for sustaining the Constitution and the supremacy of the Laws."

Col. Cameron's Farm.—The Sunbury (Pa.) Gazette of last week says that the mansion farm belonging to the late Col. James Cameron was sold on Tuesday of last week for $17,000. It contains about 250 acres. The farm adjoining below, containing about 106 acres, was also sold very low.

Message from the President.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President to day remitted to Congress the following Message:

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say—The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section.

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more Southern that, in no event, will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy. I say initiation, because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State.

Such a proposition on the part of the general Government sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual Message, last December, I thought it to say:—The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical recognition of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease.

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned, than are the institutions and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended, in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Enemy in Force at Winchester—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Fully Protected.

CHARLESTOWN, March 6th.—Reliable intelligence states that the enemy are in full force at Winchester, and have completed formidable earth works on this side, mounted with sixty guns, including field batteries. Nothing of special importance transpired yesterday.

The work on the railroad progresses rapidly and every point is strongly protected from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, and every facility is being afforded to the company. A large force is employed on the bridge and iron trestle work at the Ferry. The work has been found in better condition than was at first supposed by the engineer, and ten days is fixed as the time by which a through connection will be made.

All the commands of this division are in the best condition and anxious for an attack by the enemy.

Bunker Hill was occupied by our forces yesterday as the extreme outpost on the west.

A scouting party of cavalry reports that Ashby's rebel cavalry last night attempted to cut them off when near Berryville, (about ten miles east of Winchester,) but were foiled in the attempt.

Four regiments of rebels, with a four-gun battery, attempted on the 3d instant to flank Col. Geary near Lovettsville, but were driven off without a battle.

Yesterday several deserters were brought into town by the cavalry. Among them was Lieut. Arthur Harkell, of the Fifth Virginia volunteers.

Provisional Government of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, March 4th.—Hon. Andrew Johnson has formally been appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the legal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil government in accordance with the constitution of the United States. In order to the exercise of these duties it becomes necessary to first give him a military position, and hence the President nominated him as Brigadier General. This appointment the Senate to-day unanimously confirmed.

The present government of Tennessee being a usurpation, every proper encouragement will, through the military government, be given to the loyal people to assume its control. The designation of Andrew Johnson for that position is considered by everybody as eminently proper, both in view of his peculiar fitness for the office and of his great popularity among all loyal people, besides those of his own State.—The Governor, by the acceptance of the office, necessarily vacates his position as Senator.—The term for which he was elected will not expire till March next.

Representatives Maynard and M. Etheridge, now clerk of the House, are making arrangements to return to Tennessee.

CAIRO, March 3.—Columbus has been evacuated and burned by the rebels. The gunboat Benton, with General Cullum and Commodore Foote, went down the river to-day on a reconnoissance, and found that the rebels had fled from their stronghold, after having removed their guns and laid the town in ashes. Everything had been destroyed that could not be carried away.

The rebels have also removed their guns from the island below.

The rebels had retreated to Fort Randolph.

Mr. Slidell in Paris.—A letter dated Paris, Feb. 14, says:

Mr. Slidell is living in magnificent apartments in the Champs Elysees, No. 30. He pays 1,800 francs a month, and assumes all the importance of a regular envoy from the United States. He is not, however, made a lion of, though it is said his taste would render such a position agreeable to him.—He is doing all in his power to encourage Southerners to take up their quarters in Paris during the season.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE CONTESTED SEAT IN THE LEGISLATURE.—After Busbey's counsel had succeeded in making this investigation as expensive as possible, (having a nice *humbugging* arrangement in his eye,) the matter was very suddenly cut short by the Committee last week, who concluded to give the seat to their political friend, Busbey, without even allowing an argument by counsel, and on Friday made their report accordingly. The only Democrat on the Committee, Dr. EARLY, (the other *eight* Republicans—a remarkably one-sided *accident* in drawing,) dissented from the report, and asked leave to present a minority report. We expect to give both to our readers at an early day, in order that an *impartial* public may make up their verdict. In regard to the expense, we may say that Mr. MYERS, on Thursday, before the majority had reported, made the proposition to Busbey that he would pay for taking his testimony, if Busbey would do likewise—in order to save the County or State from all expense in the matter.

This decision of a partisan Committee leaves the people of the county without a remedy. By the rascality in Pfeiffer's Company a fair expression of the public voice was prohibited, and by the biassed action of the Committee the wrong is perpetuated. The whole affair, from Pfeiffer's "bully" performance down to the decision of the Committee, is a beautiful commentary on the justice of modern "no party" Republicanism. More anon.

☞ The Democrats of Cumberland township are requested to meet at Wills' Hotel, in Gettysburg, on Saturday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, to settle a township ticket.

☞ The Democrats of Franklin township are requested to meet at the "Red House," on Saturday afternoon next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, to settle a township ticket.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The Stockholders in the Gettysburg Railroad Company met in the Station House on Friday last—Hon. S. R. RUSSELL in the Chair and R. G. MCCREARY, Esq., Secretary. The Supplement recently passed by the Legislature was almost unanimously adopted.—Adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday last Mr. John Babylon, of Carroll county, Md., while seated at the dinner table of Mr. John Rudisill, about one mile from Hanover, whose guest he was at the time, was attacked with a paralytic stroke and soon after expired.—Having left home in apparent good health and being conveyed back a corpse on Saturday, must have created a scene of painful emotions among his family and friends. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Hanover Citizen.*

☞ The "Porter Guards" have taken their leave of Gettysburg. On Tuesday evening, Col. LEMMON received an order to remove his regiment to Perryville, Md., as soon as possible, for equipment. Accordingly, on Friday, about noon, the Porter Guards took their departure, in two heavy trains, expecting to reach their destination the next morning. During their stay here, by their gentlemanly deportment, the P. G.'s made friends of all, who regret their leaving. Many pleasant associations have been formed, which will not soon be forgotten.

☞ Adams county was well represented in the memorable fight at Fort Donelson, Col. JACOB G. LAUMAN, who commanded a brigade in Gen. Smith's division, and who was first to enter the enemy's works, formerly resided in Petersburg, (Y. S.) Lieut. DANIEL BENNER, Lieut. BARGER, and HENRY SWEENEY, formerly of this place, and DAVID SCOTT, formerly of the county, also participated, and no doubt with much credit.

☞ Among the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Donelson was Wm. E. MOWREY, formerly of this place. He removed to Springfield, Tenn., a few years ago, and some time last summer volunteered in the rebel army. When he resided here he was a very ardent Republican.

☞ A detachment of Capt. Horner's Company of Cavalry arrived in Hagerstown on Monday last with 7 Secesh prisoners, who were captured some 10 or 12 miles beyond Bath, a few days before.

☞ The Ladies' Relief Association return thanks to Rev. J. SHARRY for a can of peaches, and to Mr. A. K. MYERS for a crock of apple-butter, for the Hospital.—*Sentinel.*

☞ Capt. HORNER's Cavalry Company is said to be at Martinsburg.

Hospitals.—Gov. Curtin, by virtue of the power vested in him by a joint resolution, has dispatched agents to procure suitable buildings for hospitals along the different lines of railroad, so that if any Pennsylvanians are wounded on the Potomac, they will at once be moved to the State and cared for. A large number of volunteer surgeons and nurses in different sections of the State are holding themselves in readiness to come forward at once if occasion should demand it.

Cost of the Great Exhibition Building.—The amount the contractors of the building of the World's Fair in London are to receive is contingent on the receipts of the exhibition. Her Majesty's commissioners have the option of purchasing the building out and out or of merely paying for the use of it. For the rent of the building a sum of $1,000,000 is guaranteed absolutely; if the receipts exceed $2,000,000 the contractors are to be paid $500,000 more for rent, and they are bound, if required, to sell the whole for a further sum of $650,000, thus making its total cost $2,150,000.

No Counterfeits.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday evening says:—"We gave a notice of a discovered counterfeit of the United States five dollar demand notes, as furnished by the police, but a diligent inquiry has failed in detecting any such imitation, and we now believe that the whole story is an invention of the parties who promulgated it. Either the police have been humbugged, or they are trying to impose on others. Let the correction go round. There is not, nor has been, and is not likely to be, any counterfeit of these notes."

☞ A Mormon woman thus writes to a female friend in New York State: "While you of the North and South have gone to killing each other off, we of Salt Lake are populating the country with extraordinary rapidity. One of our elders recently had no less than nine children born to him in one week."

☞ Not long since a premium was offered by an agricultural society for the best mode of irrigation, and the latter word, by mistake of the printer, having been changed to "irritation," a farmer sent his wife to gain the prize.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY.—*Election of Officers.*—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Gas Company was held on Monday evening, March 3d, 1862. S. R. RUSSELL, Esq., President; W. A. DUNCAN, Secretary. The President of the Board of Directors submitted the following Report:

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY.

The President and Managers of the Gettysburg Gas Company respectfully present the following as their second annual report:

1. The number of consumers has been gradually increasing since our last annual meeting. Since then the Gas has been introduced into two churches and several private dwellings, increasing the number of Meters from 106 to 113.

2. Since the commencement of the operation of the works 895,600 cubic feet of Gas have been manufactured, of which 552,000 were the product of the present year.—About 110 tons of coal were consumed in making this amount; 75 tons were converted into Gas and coke, and the remaining 35 tons were, together with the coke, used to keep up the heat. If these 35 tons had been converted into Gas, at least 300,000 cubic feet would have been added to the quantity already made and, without any additional expense, have increased the annual income of the company by about $1200.—With the increase of consumption, therefore, the amount of coal used as mere fuel will decrease, and the income of the company be proportionably increased, since the aggregate amount of coal consumed annually will, in either case, remain nearly the same.

The almost entire prostration of business, during the past year, it is believed, has deterred some families from having their dwellings fitted for the use of Gas. It is hoped that, with the revival of business, many will find themselves able to incur the expense of its introduction.

3. Eleven shares, or $550, of stock not subscribed for, yet remains; and eight shares or $400 that had been subscribed for, but which, it was believed, could not be collected without great difficulty, have been converted into a 6 per cent. stock loan, convertible, after 3 months notice by either of the parties, into cash at the par value of the stock, or into ordinary stock, at the option of the holder. The whole amount of stock, therefore, yet remaining for sale in possession of the company is nineteen shares or $950.

Out of the net earnings of the company, the board have, on the 1st of July last and 1st of January each, divided 3 per cent. on the capital stock of $15,000, amounting to $900, of which $811 50 have been paid to holders of stock.

4. The current account is as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of Superintendent,	$750 00	
Coal and Lime,	718 17	
Dividends,	811 50	
Tax on Dividends,	20 40	
Meters and Digging,	50 75	
Interest on loans paid,	16 31	
" " unpaid,	42 64	
Miscellaneous items,	18 50	
		$2429 27

RECEIPTS.

Received from consumers,	$2122 64	
" setting of meters and service pipe, and coal tar,	59 00	
Coal on hands, about 30 tons,	180 00	
Meters,	15 00	
Balance on March 4th, 1861,	623 54	
		$3000 18
Leaving a balance in favor of the company of		$570 91

Respectfully submitted,
M. JACOBS, Pres't.

The committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account reported—

DR.		
J. B. DANNER, Treasurer Gas Company, in account with		
To balance due at last settlement,	$109 18	
" amount received of consumers,	2122 64	
" " from construction account,	75 00	
" " received for service pipe, &c.,	59 00	
" " " for loan,	50 00	
		$2616 44
CR.		
By paid coal and lime,	$718 17	
" " superintendent,	750 00	
" " State tax,	20 40	
" " meters, &c.,	15 00	
" " dividend,	811 50	
" " interest,	5 22	
" " labor and sundries,	36 15	
" " amount from stock account,	95 00	
" " loan,	50 00	
		$2616 44

There will be a balance due by Treasurer, when $2,1— amount of February consumption—is paid of $169 86

The above statement is copied from Treasurer's books and is correct.

M. JACOBS.
J. F. FAHNESTOCK, } Com.
JOHN GILBERT,

STOCK ACCOUNT.

DR.		
1862. March 1. Stock issued,		$15000 00
CR.		
Stock paid,	$14050 00	
Do. unpaid,	400 00	
Do. unsold,	550 00	
		$15000 00

The following named stockholders were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. M. Jacobs.
Directors—H. D. Wattles, J. Gilbert, J. F. Fahnestock, J. B. Danner, A. D. Buehler, D. McCnaughy.

Northern Central Railroad.

At an annual election for Directors of this road, held at Calvert Station, Baltimore, on the 27th ult., the following board of Directors was chosen to serve for the ensuing year:

Simon Cameron, E. C. Biddle, William Colder, A. E. Kapp, Alexander Small, John A. Wright, Peter Sauerwine, Peter Moul, J. R. Eby, John D. Cameron, Joseph D. Potts, Henry Welsh, Frank Newcomer and Fairman Rogers. A. B. Warford, Esq., was re-elected President, and R. S. Hollins, Esq., Secretary. John S. Leib, Esq., Treasurer, holds his position without an annual election. John N. DuBarry, Esq., is the General Superintendent of this Road, and George C. Hathaway, Esq., the General Freight Agent. The individual capital stock—$36,865—was fully represented at the election.

The finances as laid before the stockholders of the road, by the Treasurer, for 1861, show the total revenue to be $1,417,977 06

Expenses	681,832 20
Net revenue	736,144 87
The debt side of profit and loss shows the sum of	756,723 31
And the credit side foots up	781,001 54
Bal. of cash on hand for '61,	24,278 23
" " " '60,	347,901 28
Total bal. in the Treasury	372,179 51

Messrs. Biddle, Wright, Welsh, Newcomer, Rogers and Potts, represent the Pennsylvania Railroad interest in the corporation.

☞ To public speakers, and others, who make a free use of the vocal organs. From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches." "I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to public speakers."

☞ Clarksville, at the commencement of the present war, contained ten thousand inhabitants.