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. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1862.

Another Exhibition of Republican "Justice" in "No-Party" Times!

LAW AND EQUITY OF NO ACCOUNT WHEN THEY STAND IN THE WAY OF REPUBLICAN INTERESTS!

At last, the contested seat of Myers vs. Busbey is given to Busbey. A few remarks will not be out of place here, especially as the Republican leaders are making such a hubub over Mr. Myers' "folly" and "wickedness," in heaping this heavy expense on the county. We intend to review this case from its inception, in order that the Democrats and the honest conservatives of the county may see the thing in its true light.

We are willing to admit that there are at every election some votes polled on both sides, which, from the merest accident or neglect, do not fully come within the strict requirements of the law. Mr. Myers, in contesting Mr. Busbey's seat, did not allege any such votes. His object was not to slip in on any *nice technical points*. It was only because open and palpable frauds had been committed upon him and his rights, that he consented, in obedience to the wishes of his constituents, to expose those frauds. If it had not been for the clear and overwhelming proof that threats and intimidation were used by Capt. T. S. Pfeiffer to influence legal voters—and also that he suffered minors illegally to vote, this contest would never have been started by Mr. Myers or his friends. The honest hard-working Democracy of Adams did not think it proper that the entire vote of the county should be forceably controlled by the blustering bullyism of a young upstart, scarcely fit to leave his mother, and who by one of the freaks of fortune, for which no one can account, happened to be in a position which gave him an opportunity to exert his overbearing impertinence and rascality for the benefit of the so-called "Union" party.

This is why the friends of Mr. Myers, after it was found that Mr. Busbey was only elected by two votes, including those fraudulently voted in Capt. Pfeiffer's Company, insisted that he should contest Mr. Busbey's seat. This is why his Petition to the House of Representatives was so numerously and respectably signed. This is why all good Democrats, all over the county, have been so anxious that justice should be done Mr. Myers. Well, after this Petition was presented to the House a Committee was selected—and, unfortunately for Myers, that Committee, either through chance or the nice and delicate fingering of the Clerk—we won't pretend to say which—stood eight Republicans to one Democrat. Busbey's counsel's mouth-piece says that the committee consisted of five Democrats to four Republicans. This is wilfully *false*.—The truth of the matter is this: This Committee, composed of nine, had one regular Democrat, seven straight Republicans and one man who claims to be a "*Union Democrat*," but was elected solely by Republicans, (in the Abolition county of Chester,) and who has on every occasion voted with the ultra Republican party. We ourself heard this same man, P. Frazier Smith, take full Republican ground on an issue raised in the House; and are informed that he looks to the next U. S. Senatorship—of course from the hands of the Republican party. This is the man who ruled the Committee which gave Busbey the seat—this is the man who decided, after Mr. Myers had gone to the expense and trouble of bringing some half dozen of Capt. Pfeiffer's men before the Committee, that the frauds committed by Capt. Pfeiffer should not be exposed, because, forsooth, there was a *technical* objection!

This was the first act of injustice the Committee did Mr. Myers. Mr. Myers, in the allegations in his Petition, set out facts which, if substantiated by evidence in the case, would give him a clear majority over Mr. Busbey of six votes. This he considered sufficient—indeed he had the opinion of all the legal gentlemen whom he consulted, and some of *them* high in authority, that if he substantiated the fact that three illegal or fraudulent votes were cast for Busbey, *the seat* was his, *because* the Act of Assembly requires the Respondent to confine himself to the *allegations of Contestant's Petition and the rebuttal thereof*. Knowing that this was the Law, and believing that the Committee would act within the limits of the law, Mr. Myers set out eight votes, and *proved* every one of them. With this proof he went before the Committee, and they, after hearing *part of it*, decided that Mr. Myers *had proved sufficient to change the result and entitle Mr. Myers to his seat unless it was rebutted by Mr. Busbey*. This he proceeded to do immediately. But how?—Not by rebutting the facts alleged by Mr. Myers, but in place, setting out thirty-nine illegal votes. These thirty-nine were composed of Paupers at the Alms House, who have been voting, as the people know, ever since the Alms House was built, and some of whom last year voted the Republican ticket. Also, of some of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the borough, who they alleged had not paid tax, but every one of whom were proved to have filled the requirements of the law in that particular. Also, of three or four men whom they alleged were idiots, but of which they did not bring before the Committee one particle of evidence. Most of the remainder of the thirty-nine were made up of those who voted the Democratic ticket in Capt. Christman's company. You can see the Unionism and patriotism of Mr. Busbey and his *learned Counsel sticking out*.—They bellow loudly that the Union must be preserved and the rebellion crushed—but at the same time they use every endeavor to deprive the honest soldier of the privilege the law allows him of voting the Democratic ticket if he sees fit so to do.

It was not set out that there was fraud or threats used to influence voters in this company—as was the fact in Capt. Pfeiffer's—but simply because the *learned* counsel of Mr. Busbey thought there was a very, very small technical irregularity, on which the one-sided Committee would throw out their votes!

After it was understood that Mr. Busbey was not to be confined to the allegations in the Petition, but would be allowed to roam over all creation in search of illegal votes, Mr. Myers, through his counsel, asked permission to *amend* his Petition, (which is always allowable,) in order that he might be able to add more votes to his Petition, assuring the Committee that he could prove that quite a number of persons in the borough of Gettysburg alone, who had voted for Mr. Busbey, had not paid a State or County tax within two years; and so in many other districts—whilst several persons residing *out of the county*, had voted for Busbey. The Committee refused to allow him to amend.

Authorities were cited to show that in Election cases in Philadelphia parties were allowed to amend—but all to no purpose. The Committee were determined that Mr. Myers should be confined to his eight votes, and that Mr. Busbey should have the largest latitude, rather than he should be ousted.

From this course of the Committee, Mr. Myers began to be fearful that there was no hope of fairness, and his only reliance was in the great strength of his own and the weakness of Mr. Busbey's case. He felt assured that seven or perhaps eight of his votes were clearly made out, and that Mr. Busbey, by no possibility, could be considered as having made out more than *three out of the thirty-nine*, and therefore he felt satisfied that no matter what the prejudices of the Committee were, they must find for him. In addition to this, he had employed able counsel to place his case before the Committee in a clear and proper light. It was understood by all parties that an argument of the case would be had, and the time was fixed—when, lo! before that time arrived, a majority of the Committee had decided that Mr. Busbey should retain his seat! Mr. P. Frazier Smith was too sharp to allow a lawyer of Lamberton's ability to come before the Committee whom he led with as strong a case as Mr. Myers'.

This Report was signed by eight Republicans—the *one Democrat* refusing to sign, and asking leave to present a minority report. We hoped to publish this Report to-day, but it has not reached us. When it does come to hand we will insert both in the same column, and ask the candid judgment of a candid people upon their respective merits, fully assured that *that* verdict will be in favor of the well-made out case of Henry J. Myers, whom a bigoted Republican Committee has had the hardihood to set aside to keep in place a new and hungry *convert*.

"THE EXPENSE!"

BRIEF BUT INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter No. 1—Showing Who is Willing to Relieve the County from the Expense.

Harrisburg, March 5, 1862.

John Busbey, Esq.—Dear Sir:—As the Report of the Committee in our case is likely to be given to-day—and before either of us can know what that Report will be—I take this opportunity of making the following proposition: I will pay the costs of taking my testimony in this case, provided you will pay the cost of taking your's, and thus relieve the county of the expense in this matter. You will be kind enough to give me a *direct* answer by bearer.

Yours, respectfully,
H. J. Myers.

Letter No. 2—Showing Who is NOT Willing to Relieve the County from the Expense.

Hall of House of Rep.,
March 6, 1862.

Dear Sir:—Your note of the 5th instant is received. I will reply to it through the public press of the District.

Yours, &c., Jno. Busbey.
Mr. H. J. Myers.

☞ Mr. Myers' offer in his note to Mr. Busbey was made in sincerity—and Mr. Busbey cannot shirk the issue by getting Mr. McConaughy, his counsel, to frame and publish a long and tedious letter, filled with elegant nonsense and somewhat smoothly covered untruth. It is a wonder Mr. Busbey was ridiculous enough to suppose anybody who knows him would suspect him for writing this article, in which there are no grammatical errors. If this letter means anything, it means "*no*" to Mr. Myers' offer.

Mr. Myers is not home at this time, we understand, and therefore cannot answer Mr. McConaughy. However, we take the responsibility of saying that his offer to Busbey is good for another week at least.

☞ Col. Levi L. Tate, editor of the *Columbia Democrat*, at Bloomsburg, and a member of the present Legislature, paid our town a visit on Saturday week,—and, during his stay, honored the *Compiler* establishment with a call. Severe indisposition prevented us from paying him that attention which he deserves at the hands of every Democrat, being himself a veteran in the cause, always true as steel, never turning to the right or left from the strict line of duty; but should he be able to come again, we hope he will do so, when all amends shall be made. A good Democratic Editor and a good Democratic Legislator, Col. Tate may be classed among the State's most useful citizens. May we always have plenty such, particularly in times of dishonesty and fanaticism, like the present.

☞ The report of the Van Wyck Committee explains the sudden departure of Thurlow Weed for Europe, last August.—It was generaly thought that this great Abolition Mogul had received a commission from the President as Minister Plenipotentiary to all Europe, for the purpose of superintending our national affairs generally. But Mr. Van Wyck shows that Weed, like Cameron, Morgan & Co., had been robbing the Government of thousands of dollars, and his sudden exit to Europe was to escape answering a few questions before the Van Wyck Committee.—*Clinton Democrat.*

☞ That gallant old Democratic organ, the *Bedford Gazette*, comes to us in a suit of new and beautiful type. Good for you, friend Myers. Glad to see your prosperity, and hope it will ever be continued you.

☞ Hon. E. McPherson has our thanks for a copy of the National Tax Bill.

A Radical Republican Plan Frustrated in Congress.

In the House, at Washington, on Wednesday last, Mr. Ashley (Rep.), of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing temporary provisional Governments over the districts of the country in rebellion against the United States. The President is authorized to take possession and institute such Governments with the aid of the military and naval power; Governors, &c., are to be appointed, and legislative assemblies and courts established, to continue till the people form new State Governments.

Mr. Cravens (D.), of Indiana, from the same committee, submitted a minority report, which takes the ground that the above bill provides that Congress has power to exclude certain States from the Union, and hold them in colonial dependence and vassalage till they are re-admitted; in other words, that the Union may be dissolved by act of Congress—an assumption as absurd and fatal as that a State can annul its allegiance to the Union by State action. The bill further is impracticable in its details, and incendiary and equally repulsive to the principles of justice and humanity as to the Constitution.

Mr. Harding (U.), of Kentucky, also submitted a minority view of the committee, saying that there is abundant reason for believing that the armed rebellion will be speedily subdued and put down. The bill, at a single blow, strikes at the existence of eleven States. It is in effect an ordinance of Secession. It strikes down the Constitution and dissolves the Government. It is inconsistent with sound policy; utterly at war with religion and humanity; and, hence, the minority enter their most earnest and solemn protest against it.

Mr. Pendleton (Dem.), of Ohio, said: Mr. Speaker—This bill ought to be entitled "A bill to dissolve the Union, and to abolish the Constitution of the United States."—As I am still unalterably opposed to the destruction of either, I move to lay the bill on the table, and on that motion I ask the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The bill was tabled—yeas 65, nays 56—as follows:

Yeas.—Ancona, Dem., Bailey, Dem., Pa., Biddle, Dem., Blair, Rep., Mo., Blair, U., Va, Brown, U., Va, Browne, U., R. I., Calvert, U., Casey, Dem., Clemens, U., Cobb, Dem., Colfax, Rep., Corning, Dem., Cravens, Dem., Crisfield, U., Crittenden, U., Delano, Rep., Diven, Rep., Dunlap, U., Dunn, Rep., English, Dem., Fisher, U., Granger, Rep., Grider, U., Gurley, Rep., Haight, Dem., Harding, U., Harrison, U., Kellogg, Rep., Ill., Killinger, Rep., Law, Dem., Leary, U., Lazear, Dem., Lehman, Dem., McKnight, Rep., Mallory, U., May, Dem., Menzies, U., Morris, D., Nixon, Rep., Noble, Dem., Noell, Dem., Norton, Dem., Pendleton, Dem., Perry, Dem., Phelps, Rep., Cal., Porter, Rep., Rice, Rep., Mass., Richardson, Dem., Sheffield, U., Shellabarger, Rep., Shiel, Rep., Steele, D., N. Y., Stratton, Rep., Thomas, Rep., Mass., Thomas, U., Md., Train, Rep., Wadsworth, U., Ward, Dem., Webster, U., Wheeler, Rep., Whaley, U., White, D., Ohio, Wickliffe, U., Wood, Dem.

Nays—Aldrich, Rep., Arnold, R., Ashley, R., Baker, R., Baxter, R., Beaman, R., Bingham, R., Blair, R., Pa., Blake, R., Buffington, R., Campbell, R., Chamberlain, R., Clark, R., Conkling, Fred. A., R., Conkling, R., Rep., Cutler, R., Davis, R., Duell, R., Edgerton, R., Edwards, R., Eliot, R., Fessenden, R., Franchot, R., Frank, R., Hale, R., Hooper, R., Horton, R., Hutchins, R., Julian, R., Kelley, R., Kellogg, R., Mich., Lansing, R., Loomis, R., Lovejoy, R., McPherson, R., Mitchell, R., Moorhead, R., Morrill, R., Me., Morrill, R., Vt., Pike, R., Pomeroy, R., Rice, R., Me., Riddle, R., Rollins, R., N. H., Sargeant, R., Sedgwick, R., Sloan, R., Stevens, R., Trowbridge, R., Van Valkenburgh, R., Walt, R., Walton, R., Me., Walton, R., Vt., Wilson, R., Windom, R., Worcester, R.

All the Democrats, all the Union men, and all the Conservative Republicans, voted to lay this clearly unconstitutional bill upon the table, and thus defeat it in the outstart, whilst all the Radical or Abolition Republicans voted in the negative. This vote should be preserved. It shows who are for the Country first, on the one side—and who are for Abolitionism first, on the other.

The Emancipation Bill.

In the House, at Washington, on Monday last, Mr. R. Conkling, N. Y., offered the following:

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

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., objected.

Mr. Conkling moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the resolution.

The rules of the House were then suspended by a vote of yeas 80, nays 38.

Mr. R. Conkling demanded the previous question.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., was struck with surprise at the introduction of this resolution, and pressing the previous question.—It is a subject entitled to the gravest consideration. It is one of the gravest questions that ought to attract the attention of the American Congress. He moved to postpone the consideration until Monday next.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, thought it was necessary to have immediate action on this subject.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., desired to enquire of the gentleman in what clause of the constitution of the United States he would find power to appropriate money out of the treasury to buy negroes in order to set them free?

Mr. Bingham said that question had been settled long ago.

Mr. Vorhees, of Ind., was in favor of immediate action. If the people of Indiana, whom he represented, were to be subject to additional taxation for the purpose of buying slaves, it was time they knew it.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Ky., said while he should vote for the postponement of the question, he would say now, and once for all, that he was not in favor of the resolution, and he would not lend his support to any such doctrine for the purpose of abolishing slavery in the State of Kentucky.

The question was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

On Tuesday the bill again came up. Mr. Richardson, of Ill., moved to postpone until Monday. Negatived by a vote of yeas 67, nays 69.

Mr. Stevens demanded the previous question.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, said he with others from Kentucky desired a postponement until Monday. He deprecated the manner in which the previous question was used. It was injurious to the true policy of free discussion. He said it was unfortunate that a question like this could not be discussed by gentlemen without extreme remarks. He had not been able to bring himself to the belief that this was a measure exactly to suit the times.

The vote was then taken on several proposed amendments, and all were rejected, after which the original resolution was adopted—yeas 88, nays 31.

All the Democrats but one or two voted against the bill.

The Carlisle *Volunteer* recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, also, That those who voted for Abraham Lincoln for President, be required to find the money that will be necessary for the purchase of the slaves of the border States; also, that they be compelled to enter into bonds in the sum of ___ millions of dollars as security for the care and safe-keeping of said slaves.

The same paper adds:

If the above or something similar can be adopted and incorporated with the President's plan, then we are for it—not otherwise. If the Republicans are so anxious for the freedom of the slaves, let them show their sincerity by appropriating their own means for this object. We protest, however, against the Government being involved in any such business, and if the Republicans dare adopt such a measure, and the border slave States should accept it, and another enormous tax be levied upon the people to pay for this gigantic slave purchase, a rebellion will ensue in the North just as certain as that the sun will set this evening. The people will pay taxes to carry on the war, but they cannot and will not pay for the purchase of negroes, who, after their purchase, would be thrown upon the North to fill our prisons and alms-houses. We repeat, if the Republicans desire to become purchasers of slaves, they can do so, but the people at large cannot be dragooned into such a business.

President Lincoln in Command—Important War Orders.

The National Intelligencer publishes "by authority" three important war orders, issued by President Lincoln. The first, issued in January, but just made public, is as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, January 27, 1862.

President's General War Order No. 1.

Ordered, That the 22d day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces. That especially

The army at and about Fortress Monroe,
The army of the Potomac,
The army of Western Virginia.
The army near Munfordsville, Kentucky,
The army and flotilla at Cairo.
And a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, be ready for a movement on that day.

That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given.

That the Heads of Departments, and especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General-in-Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for the prompt execution of this order.

Abraham Lincoln.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
March 8, 1862.

President's General War Order No. 2.

Ordered, 1. That the Major General commanding the Army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that part of said army destined to enter upon active operations (including the reserve, but excluding the troops to be left in the fortifications about Washington,) in four army corps, to be commanded according to seniority of rank, as follows:

1st Corps, to consist of four divisions, and to be commanded by Major General J. McDowell.

2d Corps, to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. V. Sumner.

3d Corps, to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General S. P. Heintzelman.

4th Corps, to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. L. Keyes.

2. That the divisions now commanded by the officers above assigned to the commands of corps shall be embraced in and form a part of their respective corps.

3. The forces left for the defense of Washington will be placed in command of Brigadier General James Wadsworth, who shall also be military Governor of the District of Columbia.

4. That this order be executed with such promptness and dispatch as not to delay the commencement of the operations already directed to be undertaken by the Army of the Potomac.

5. A Fifth Army Corps, to be commanded by Major General N. P. Banks, will be formed from his own and General Shields', late General Lander's, division.

Abraham Lincoln.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 11, 1862.

President's War Order No. 3.

Maj. Gen. McClellan having personally taken the field at the head of the army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other military departments, he retaining command of the Department of the Potomac.

Ordered further, That the two departments now under the respective commands of Generals Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that under General Buell as lies west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee, be consolidated and designated the Department of the Mississippi, and that, until otherwise ordered, Major General Halleck have command of said department.

Ordered also, That the country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi be a military department, to be called the Mountain Department, and that the same be commanded by Major General Fremont.

That all the Commanders of Departments, after the receipt of this order by them respectively, report severally and directly to the Secretary of War, and that prompt, full, and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them.

Abraham Lincoln.

An Army of Tax Collectors.

We agree with the Boston *Post*, when it says that one of the most objectional features in the proposed new tax bill is the provision for the appointment of Collectors. To have the country covered with these men, as the frogs covered Egypt, will be a most objectional burden. The expense will be enormous and as the necessity for taxation. If the whole duty of collection was left entirely with the States, the assessments would be paid most cheerfully, the exaction seem less onerous, an immense expense saved, and a horde of unpopular office holders avoided. We hope this subject will be carefully considered when the bill comes under discussion, and that some way will be devised to save us from the sight of the ugly countenances of a swarm of unnecessary tax gatherers. Those who may desire this system for the purpose of aiding party machinery, will hardly be sustained by the people who have to foot the bill. Our obligations will be heavy enough when rendered as light as possible, and an effort to increase them beyond what the public interest demands, will be very liable to meet a rebuke significant and resolute.

☞ The report of the evacuation of Winchester by the Confederates, and its occupation by the Federal troops, is confirmed. The Confederates commenced leaving the place late on Tuesday, their whole body numbering over four thousand men, moving in the direction of Strasburg, where, it is said, they intend to make a stand. Strasburg is in Shenandoah county, eighteen miles southwest of Winchester, and contains about eight hundred inhabitants. It is the western terminus of the Manassas Gap railway. Several skirmishes occured between scouting parties of Federals and the rear guards of the Confederates, with unimportant results.

From the Albany Argus.

Town Elections in New York.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC REACTION.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Saugerties, March 5, 1862.—Old Ulster all right. Saugerties elected yesterday C. F. Briel (Dem.) Supervisor, by 116 majority, and the entire Democratic ticket except Poormaster. Glory enough for one day.

GLORIOUS OLD KINGSTON.

Kingston elects the Democratic ticket by 903 majority—a large increase over last year.

Wawarsing elects James H. Tuttle (Dem.) Supervisor, by 184 majority. Last fall Republican by 185.

Escopus elects a Republican Supervisor by 31 majority—a reduction of 56 on last fall.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Amenia elects a Democratic Supervisor by 50 majority—the first time in 17 years.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—KINDERHOOK SPEAKS.

Kinderhook, March 5.—In the wards of Perry, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Democratic ticket elected by 55 to 208 majority, except justice and road commissioner.

We had a Bull Run affair in Stuyvesant. The Republicans would not stand fire, and the Democrats had it all their own way.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

From the Hudson Gazette.

The result of the town meetings held in this county on Tuesday last, shows an encouraging Democratic gain, notwithstanding some of our most energetic workers at the polls are absent in the field to defend the integrity of the Union.

We have gained at least two members in the Board of Supervisors over last year, and the returns show a considerable Democratic gain in almost every town in the county.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Stillwater, March 5, 1862.—The enclosed ticket, all good and true Democrats, was elected at our town meeting held yesterday, by the several majorities indicated by the figures set opposite the names on the ticket enclosed.

The majority of the Supervisor, you will see, is 59—which is a gain of 53 over his majority of last year.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—FROM OLD KINGSBURY—GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY.

The Democracy have elected at their town election to-day, Supervisor, Orson Richards, an out and out Democrat; Collector, R. R. Hall, together with a handsome majority of the Democratic ticket, over the straight Republican ticket, and the bogus Union, but in reality the Republican humbug ticket.

Majority ranging from 20 to 100.

From another Correspondent.

Sandy Hill, March 4, 1862.—Gentlemen.—The effort to resuscitate the Republican party in this town has proved a perfect failure. Our Town Election came off to-day and resulted in the defeat of the Republican ticket, excepting one Overseer of Poor, by majorities varying from 25 to 140.

Whitehall, N. Y., March 5, 1862.—At our town election, yesterday, (Whitehall,) the entire Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 100 to 150, with the exception of Justice and one Overseer of the Poor, being defeated by small majorities, and by disaffection in our own party. Republican guns all spiked in this town, and forever useless. Yours, &c.

WARREN COUNTY.—GLEN'S FALLS DEMOCRATIC.

Glens Falls, March 5.—Please inform your readers that the "*dead and buried Democratic party*," at least so far as our village is concerned, seems to have an unaccountable, nay, an almost *startling* vitality. At our Charter election, yesterday, the *entire* Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of 129, which is more than *twice* the majority of last year.—A LIVE GHOST.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

The town of Greene, Chenango county has gone Democratic, by 101 majority.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Sodus, March 4.—We have just canvassed the vote on Supervisor, and we have elected Levi Gurnee, Dem., by 12 majority. This town gave Lincoln, for President, 267 majority.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN PALMYRA.

From the Union and Advertiser.

At our annual town meeting, held yesterday, the Democrats elected their whole ticket, with the exception of Collector, by a majority of more than one hundred, being more than double our majority last spring, notwithstanding we have sent from 50 to 75 Democrats to fight for our country.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser of Thursday.

We only gave yesterday the result of the town elections in brief, except in a few cases, as the complete returns were not before us. The news that comes in is gratifying.

In Perinton, Mr. Dickinson, Supervisor, had 78 majority over Darius Tallman, the regular Republican candidate. Mr. D. is a conservative Republican, a gentleman of high standing and influence in the town.

Greece has manifested her devotion to the Democratic cause by rolling up majorities for the ticket like those of olden times.—The present excellent Supervisor, Peter Larkin, was re-elected by about one hundred majority, and the whole ticket was likewise successful.

Henrietta has done nobly. The straight Republicans nominated Wells Springer, the present Supervisor. The Union men nominated Jerome Keyes, a sterling Democrat, and elected him by 40 majority.

In Webster, Luther Curtice, Republican, was elected by only four majority—a close shave in a strong Republican town.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN BERGEN.

The late annual town meeting in Bergen has resulted in a glorious Democratic triumph. David Hooper was elected Supervisor by 35 majority over Josiah Pierson, who was nominated by the Republicans for that office. Three other Democratic nominees, viz., Samuel Church, for Justice of the Peace, Judson H. Moore, for Town Clerk, Jamine Hatch, for Assessor, were also elected by majorities ranging from 10 to 35.

Our candidates were all competent, straightforward constitutional Democrats.

☞ DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA!—DEMOCRATS OF ADAMS!—You have just such a noble work to do on Friday next, when your Spring Elections will take place. Always more or less important, these Elections are particularly so now; and we have no doubt that they were so regarded by the gallant Democracy of New York. Aside from pure local interest, every Democrat should feel it a *duty* to turn out on Friday and record his vote against Republican Abolition purposes and doings.—If not in some way checked by the voice of the people, these Abolition demagogues will go on from one step to another until they sacrifice the Union and the Constitution upon the altar of their infernal prejudices.

Democrats of Adams, turn out on Friday, and once more assert your confidence in the soundly conservative doctrines of the old time-honored Democracy.

☞ An official report of the occupation of Winton, N. C., has been received from Commodore Goldsborough. The federal troops took possession of the place on the 16th ult., after a sharp conflict with a body of Confederates. A quantity of military stores were captured and destroyed.

☞ The House at Harrisburg, on Thursday, passed the Tonnage Tax bill—yeas 70, nays 23. GOOD!

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—From the Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, we gather the following statistics in regard to Adams county:—Amount levied for school purpose, including buildings, $20,599 50; received from State appropriation, $3,109 60, and from collectors, $17,030 74; the cost of instruction was $14,929 33; and of fuel and contingencies, $2,726 83; the cost of school houses, purchasing, building, renting, repairing, etc., was $2,154 93. The whole number of schools was 142, at the date of the report, and the average number of scholars attending school 4,804; number of male teachers employed, 118, and of females, 35; average salaries of males per month, $23 36; and of females, $20 48; cost of teaching each scholar, 53 cents.

METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.—The East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist E. Church adjourned on Friday evening.—Among the appointments are: Gettysburg, G. Berkstresser, J. W. Brown: York Springs, J. F. Porter, C. L. K. Sumwalt: Emmitsburg, T. B. Reese; Hanover, J. P. Swanger; Frederick Circuit, George Stevenson: West Harford, E. Welty; Waynesboro', George W. Cooper; Kishacoquillas, Wm. Gwynn; Muncy, H. G. Dill; Penn's Valley, G. Warren; Lock Haven, L. M. Gardner. Wm. Harden is Presiding Elder of this (Frederick) district.

☞ A letter from Cockeysville, dated March 6th, says:—Last week we were inspected by Major Baird, Assistant Adjutant General. He paid our regiment a compliment, by saying that it was one of the most efficient regiments in the service, and also that Company F, Capt. Martin, was the best drilled company he has seen in the volunteer service. All I have to say in regard to the regiment is, that we are *hard to take down*. Our officers spare no pains in drilling the men. Yesterday we had a regimental drill some six or seven miles from here, to-morrow we have a drill at headquarters, and Tuesday we have to march to Towsontown for the same purpose.

☞ We notice by the List of Graduates, that our friend Charles M. Robinson, son of Isaac Robinson, Esq., of Fairfield, this county, was made a *Doctor of Medicine*, by the University of Pennsylvania, at Phila., on the 13th inst. The subject of his Thesis was "Diptheria." We congratulate him on the "honor" received from an Institution of such elevated standing, and hope that he may always be blessed with a "good paying practice."

☞ Prof. S. S. Hamill gave an Elocutionary Entertainment in McConaughy's Hall on Saturday evening—drew a crowded house and gave much satisfaction. Another Exhibition on Thursday evening.

☞ As we have some money to make up by the first of April, we hope those in arrears will endeavor to make payment before that time. It would be doing us a most substantial and acceptable favor.

☞ We are better than ever prepared to do Horse Bills. Our cuts can't be beat in the State. Give us a call.

Job Printing, of *all* kinds, promptly executed, in a satisfactory manner, and cheap.

☞ An interesting Letter from Perryville will be found in this issue. Hope F. will let us hear from him frequently.

LETTER FROM PERRYVILLE.

Camp of 10th Reg't. N. Y. Cavalry,
Perryville, Md., March 12, 1862.

Editor Compiler:—Assuming that the good people of Gettysburg may not be entirely indifferent to the haps and mishaps of its late denizens, the Porter Guards, you will permit me to communicate a brief and hurried line, descriptive of the same.

The regiment arrived at Perryville on Saturday morning, (March 8th.)—having passed "through Baltimore" at ten o'clock of the preceding evening, and having met with nothing more unpleasant on the way than several vexatious delays. The arrival was quite opportune, as the barracks assigned for our accommodation were just being vacated by the 14th Infantry (regulars) by which they have been occupied for the past five months. This regiment was formerly commanded by Col. (now Brigadier-General) Stone, of late unpleasant notoriety, and the camp has borne his name. It is needless to say that the designation will not be continued.

The location is an extremely pleasant one, looking over the head of Chesapeake Bay, and in close vicinity to Perryville, Havre De Grace, and Port Deposit. The barracks are by far the most substantial and convenient of any we have yet occupied; their arrangement being in the form of a square, inclosing the parade ground. Several other regiments are quartered near us—among others, the 6th N. Y. Cavalry, lately located at York. We have been favored with unremitting sunshine and pleasant weather, since our arrival; and all join in the expression, that, *after Gettysburg*, Perryville is the best and most acceptable location for our regiment. I wish to be understood as speaking of the vicinity: the village itself I have not visited, as yet, and have no intention of instituting a comparison between it and your own loyal and hospitable town. It (Perryville) is not "a city set upon a hill," but rather a few houses fixed in the mud; and, withal, has the bad report of sheltering numerous secessionists. I defer further comments until after a personal inspection.

The object of our transfer to this point, although still without shape and definite purpose, nevertheless indicates a military movement, in combination, the details of which *may be* spread before the public, ere the lapse of many weeks. My own opinions of the disposition to be made of the regiment, although satisfactory, in a measure, to myself, have at present no authority to indorse them; and I prefer to withhold them until they can be communicated in perfectly reliable form. In the meantime, my pen will be at your service, to continue the pleasant connection of Gettysburg with the New York Tenth Cavalry.

Truly yours, F.

☞ New Madrid, Missouri, has been evacuated by the Confederates. Some fighting took place on Thursday resulting in a loss on the Federal side of twenty killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is not known. Their force was supposed to number about six thousand. Island No. 10 is reported to have been evacuated also.

☞ J. Dellone, Esq., of the House, at Harrisburg, again places us under obligations to him for Legislative favors. Col. L. L. Tate has also favored us. Thanks.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

The Combined Rebel Army Defeated.

DEATH OF BEN McCULLOCH.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. CURTIS.

St. Louis, March 11.—The following is the official report of Gen. Curtis of the great battle in Arkansas:

Headquarters Army of the Southwest,
Pea Ridge, Ark., March 9th.

General:—On Thursday, the 6th instant, the enemy commenced an attack on my right, assailing and following the rear guard of the detachment under Gen. Sigel to my main lines on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements, about 4 P. M.

During the night I became convinced that he had moved on so as to attack my right or rear. Therefore, early on the 7th I ordered a change of front to the right.—My right, which thus became my left, still rested on Sugar Creek Hollow. This brought my line across Pea Ridge, with my new right resting on the head of Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of Big Sugar Creek. I also ordered an immediate advance of cavalry and light artillery, under Col. Osterhaas, with orders to attack and break what I supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy. This movement was in progress, when the enemy, at 11 o'clock in the morning, commenced an attack on my right.

The fight continued mainly at these points during the day, the enemy at one time having gained the point held by Col. Carr, at Cross Timber Hollow. But he was entirely repulsed, with the fall of their commander, Ben McCulloch, in the centre, by the forces under Col. Davis.

The plan of the attack on the enemy's centre was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaas, who was immediately sustained and superseded by Col. Davis' entire division, supported also by Gen. Sigel's command, which had remained till near the close of the day on the left.

Col. Carr's division held the right under a galling and continuous fire all night.

In the evening, the firing having entirely ceased in the centre and the right, being now on the left, I reinforced the right by a portion of the second division, under Gen. Asboth. Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on my right. I therefore commenced another change to front forward, so as to face the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank, in strong position.

This change had been partially effected, but was fully in progress when at sunrise on the morning of the 8th, my right and centre renewed the firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy, with renewed energy, along the whole extent of his line.

My left, under Gen. Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights and advancing steadily toward the head of the Hollows. I immediately ordered the centre and right wing forward, the right wing turning the left of the enemy and cross firing on his centre. This final position placed the enemy in the arc of a circle, when a charge of infantry, extended throughout the whole line, completely routed the whole rebel force, which retired in great confusion, but rather safely through the deep and impassable defiles of Cross Timber.

Our loss is heavy. That of the enemy's can never be ascertained, for his dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded, too, may many of them be lost and perish.

The foe scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to Boston Mountain.

General Sigel follows towards Keithsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him towards the mountains, scouring the country and bringing in prisoners and trying to find the rebel Major General Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force at this battle at Pea Ridge.

I have not as yet received the statements of the dead and wounded so as to justify a report, but I will refer you to a dispatch I will forward you very soon.

The officers and soldiers have all displayed such unusual gallantry that I hardly dare to make distinctions. I must, however, name commanders of divisions:—General Sigel gallantly carried the right, and drove back the left wing of the enemy.—General Asboth, (who is wounded in the arm,) in his gallant effort to reinforce the right; Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Davis, who commanded the centre, where McCulloch fell on the 7th, and pressed forward the centre of the enemy on the 8th; Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Carr is also wounded in the arm, and was under the continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share the honor of the victory which their gallant heroes have won over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch at Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas.

R. Curtis,
Brigadier General.

Major General Halleck, St. Louis.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

Further Interesting Details—Account of the Surgeon of the Congress.

We have before us many additional particulars of the late naval engagement in Hampton Roads. The following letter from Dr. Shippen, who was on board the frigate Congress, will be found to possess much interest:

"There comes the Merrimac at last," said one of our officers, who hastened down to my room. I was reading a lately received newspaper with much interest, and so I replied, "Don't interrupt me; I am busy." "It's no joke," he answered, "she is coming down this time." I saw the speaker take his sword and revolver and hurry on deck. So the thing seemed serious, and I followed. Sure enough, there was the strange-looking hull slowly steaming down the river; but she turned and seemed going back, as if after a trial trip, and we began to think it was a false alarm that had stirred us up. But she soon turned again and began to approach us (the Congress) slowly. We beat to quarters at once, and as soon as she got within range opened fire on her.—We might as well have fired at a moving iceberg. The shot glanced off her iron sheathing like hail-stones off a tin roof.—She gradually approached us and passed us by, delivering her fire as she went, and with awful effect.

She then steamed up ahead of the Cumberland, turned round deliberately, and ran into her near the bow, ripping an enormous rent in her side, and hung on by her own sharp prow while she fired right into the fractured chasm. Then she backed out and repeated her tremendous onslaught and fierce fire, and the fate of the Cumberland was settled. She fought bravely, pouring in tremendous broadsides, but with apparently the same want of effect which had attended our discharge of shot. Now she settled and keeled over and went down, with most of her wounded, the living sailors and those not wounded beyond the ability of motion, alone getting over into her boats with the officers, and escaping to shore, while some swam from the ship, and so escaped to land.

Having finished with the Cumberland, this marine monster came back to us. She laid off our port bow, forcing slowly ahead, then backing so as to keep her desired and selected position, and opened upon us an awful fire. The first shell burst inside our ship, and killed every man at gun No. 7.—Shell after shell, and sometimes two at a time, burst among us. The ship was soon a mere slaughter-house. The surgeon began his work, and attempted an amputation—a huge fragment of wood fell on the breast of the subject, and crushed him instantly.—Operations were now out of the question.