

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of Lakes—the Union of Lands—The Union of Rivers—the Union of Hands—And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1862.

A REMARKABLE REVELATION.

We publish this morning an extract from a speech lately delivered in Liverpool, England, by Ex-Gov. Moreland, of Kentucky, to which we direct the reader's attention. Gov. Moreland, our readers will probably remember, was a Whig of the school of Clay and Crittenden, and always a Union man until the positive refusal of the present Administration to arrest disunion and civil war. The reader will perceive that the speaker's revelation is merely a recital of what took place between himself and colleagues to the Peace Convention and President Lincoln and Secretary Seward; it presents an inside view of the history of the present Administration's dealing with the rebellion in its incipient stages, which has not yet been furnished by any other quarter.

The reader who has, for the last eighteen months, been reading denunciations of the "imbecility" of the closing months of the late Administration, will please contrast it with the first months of the present. What appeared to be imbecility was an anxiety to start civil war—a policy approved of both by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward until their counsels were overruled by those of their party, who declared that "blood letting would do the country good." We have had this "blood letting" and the dullness among us is quite capable of understanding the condition of the patient. Had President Lincoln and his Premier used but a little of their power and influence, the Peace Convention would have been able to make terms for a restoration of harmony between the sections, and laid the foundation of a lasting peace.

An order has been issued from the War Department for the release of all persons now under arrest on the charge of discrediting sentiments. The same order authorizes the discharge of such persons as have been arrested by the local Governors or military authorities in the States in rebellion, the parties so released to give their parole to do no act of hostility against the government of the United States, nor render aid to its enemies, and to remain subject to military surveillance. The order does not apply to any person who has been in arms against the government.

Many a lawless and brutal act has been done by a mob that no single man of the gathering would dare do if he could be held to account for it as an individual. There would be but few riots, still fewer burnings by mobs, and no murders by "lynch law," if the ruffian who strikes the first blow, who casts the first stone, or who lights the first match, did not sink his identity and escape responsibility by acting not as an individual, but in concert with others.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

That is the fact. The Inquirer has written the truth about the lawless character of its party in about as few words as it could be written. And yet these are the characters that it has been accustomed to laud as "loyal citizens."

An American gentleman in Paris relates a conversation he had with Marshal Niel, Engineer-in-Chief of the army of France, who conducted the siege of Sebastopol. The Marshal declared "he had followed all the movements of McClellan with a most critical eye, and he had no hesitation in saying that his admirable conduct placed him in the first rank of either ancient or modern Generals."

A Fool's Argument.—The New York Tribune insinuates that it "impedes the loyalty of Gen. McClellan that he rebels have uniformly spoken of him as our greatest General." This is pretty good. We have said the same thing of Stonewall Jackson against the rebel Generals. Does the Southern press call him a traitor for it?—Balt.

President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation requesting a proper observance of the Sabbath in the army. He should have addressed it to those preachers who curse the Constitution, and disgust their hearers from week to week, by their Abolition treason against both their country and their God.

The Harrisburg Telegraph thinks they lost the recent elections because they played the hypocrite, trying to carry water on both shoulders, instead of boldly avowing themselves Abolitionists, as they undoubtedly are. "Had they stood up before the world boldly as Republicans—that is, anti-slavery men," and supported the President's "anti-slavery policy," the Telegraph thinks they "would have succeeded infinitely better." We thought they stuck up for the nigger pretty well.—Patriot & Union.

Henry Speere Shipments for Europe.—The steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, and New York, for Southampton and Bremen, which sailed from New York on Saturday week, took out \$1,569,409 in specie.

FREEMEN, WHAT SAY YOU?

A new feature had been added to the already infamous system of arbitrary political arrests. It has been the custom to arrest men without authority, to deny them the privileges of the habeas corpus, to refuse them a trial or even a knowledge of the charges against them; but this is all eclipsed by the infamous addition of an oath, which was recently administered to a large number of political prisoners, who were liberated from a confinement to which their national and constitutional sentiments had consigned them. They were forced to swear that they would not institute any cause to be instituted very suit against any authorities of the United States or of any loyal State for their imprisonment. Thus they were not only deprived of their liberty and the rights of trial, but were actually forced to swear away their rights for redress, and even to swear away their liberties in a free country! Can it be that honest freemen will longer adhere to or act with a party that seeks to destroy the very life of a free government?

Every one knows, and no man can deny, that the Democratic party has fought the Abolitionists for years in defence of the Union. Every one knows that it is now as it ever has been, the real Union party. It is because its members will not go in for sectional and universal destruction, instead of trying to restore national feeling and keeping our exertions within the bounds of a true Union policy, that they are arrested by Abolition ruffians and made to swear away their rights under a free government. The prisoners say they were twice taken before the Judge Advocate for hearing, but remained without any light being thrown upon the cause of their mysterious incarceration, or without being heard in their own defence! They were obliged to furnish all their own provisions and were not permitted to hold private converse with those visiting them. Their correspondence was watched and it was only by stratagem that they could communicate with their friends at home, as their letters were read, destroyed, returned or confiscated. The lives of the prisoners were constantly endangered by the guard in the barracks below, several having come up into the prisoners' apartment, discharged from muskets. One of the prisoners exhibited his shawl to the editor of the Pittsburgh Post, perforated with twelve balls. Freeman, what say you to such proceedings as these? Can it be that honest men or christians will longer associate with such a party?—Sunbury Democrat.

NO STATESMAN—NO GENERAL.

It has been stated by a number of our exchange papers within the past week, that Schuyler Colfax would be invited in a very short time, to accept of a position in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, and that John Charles Fremont would be intrusted again in the course of a few days, with a very important command in the Army.

We hope these statements will prove unfounded, as neither of the gentlemen named possess the qualifications for the places which rumor has assigned them, and both lack the confidence of the people. If applied to the institution of slavery, has made both of them what they are, with a certain class, who believe that, of itself, to be paramount to statesmanship and military genius. Colfax is exclusively a man of one idea. The negro affords him food for all his thoughts, and Emancipation or Abolition are the means with him of crushing out the rebellion and conducting the Government in the smoothest possible manner.

Fremont would bankrupt the nation by his extravagance, and after he has so clearly demonstrated the fact, in several instances, that he possesses no military qualifications whatever, it would be the height of folly for this very Administration, which almost drove him disgracefully into retirement, and suspended him from his command, to place him in a more important military position than ever.

The suspicions of the conservative element of the country are justly aroused by these things, and they wish to be informed whether such a man as General McClellan, who never lost a battle and won many, is to be displaced, and such a wasteful and incompetent fellow as Fremont be elevated to a highly honorable and responsible position? Colfax is no Statesman—neither is Fremont a General.—Frederick Union.

Free Colored Population at the North.—It is stated that, in the course of a few days, a delegation of workmen and mechanics, representing the trades of New York, will proceed to Washington, bearing with them a petition against such a course of public policy as will be likely to add to the free negro population of the Northern cities.

Prophecy of Gen. Jackson.—Said the old hero to a friend at the Hermitage, a short time before his death: "The Abolition party is a disloyal organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more or less than civil war and dissolution of the Union. Honest men will be compelled to retaliate in their intentions and arrest their progress." Time has proven that the old veteran knew pretty nearly what he was talking about.

A lady went to Washington several weeks ago, to visit her husband, who is in the army, and while stopping at a hotel, she observed that the blankets upon the bed had a familiar look, and on examining discovered her own name on the margin, and recognized them as the same she had sent her husband some time previous, but which he had never received.

ABOLITION PROMISES.

During the campaign of 1860, the Abolitionists promised the working men, in the event of Lincoln's election, peaceful and prosperous times, with plenty of work, high wages, and a relaxation of the prices of the actual necessities of life. Instead of peace, our country is distracted and divided by a bloody civil war. Instead of prosperous times, nearly all the manufacturing and workshop which are not engaged in filling contracts for the Army and Navy, have been compelled to suspend operations. Instead of relaxation of the prices of the actual necessities of life, all the articles which are used by the working-men and which are essential to their comfort and support, have gone up 50 and 100 to 200 per cent.

Below we present a list of articles, and the prices at which they sold under the administration of Buchanan, and also the prices at which they are now selling under Lincoln's administration:

Table with 2 columns: Article Name and Price. Items include Green Coffee, Brown Coffee, Tea, Refined Sugar, Brown Sugar, Molasses, and various oils and flours.

In addition to the above articles, we may add that Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, both coarse and fine, are now selling from 20 to 25 per cent. higher than under the administration of President Buchanan, and the tendency is still upward. So much for Abolition promises. The tariff on wool talk of by monopolies is now here and the poor men pay it.—Sunbury Democrat.

ELECTION OUTRAGES IN DELAWARE.

A bold attempt was made in Delaware to overawe the voters and carry the State election for the Republicans by military terror. The Administration thought it important that a border slave State should present a show of indomitable manly courage. Soldiers from other States, enlisted to fight the rebels, were used to compel Democrats from the polls and to frighten and coerce timid voters. The following statement, copied from the Philadelphia Evening Journal, presents a part of the facts:

The information which we have from Delaware shows that a most shameful outrage has been committed against the freedom of the elective rights of that State. On Monday afternoon four companies of the Maryland Home Guards, under Col. Wallace, in Sussex county, in other, at the meeting of the Abolition candidates for Congress, and in the presence of a large number of the Sixth New York and the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, arrived at the same town. These they were conveyed by railroad and weapons to every voting precinct in Kent and Sussex counties, and except at Seaford, where General Wool was in person, placed under the orders of the most unscrupulous advocates of the Abolition party.

In some of the precincts the Democrats were driven away from the polls, as in Baltimore Hundred, in Sussex county; in other, the most prominent and influential Democrats were arrested and kept under guard until the polls were closed.

The only disturbance which occurred at these polls was caused by the Hon. G. F. Fisher, the Abolition candidate for Congress, who attacked and threw down a Democrat named Weeks. In most of the precincts Democrats were not allowed to cast their votes, while Abolitionists took forcible possession of all timid voters surrounded by soldiers, and forced them to vote their ticket.

The fact that this unwarrantable interference with the freedom of elections failed of its purpose does not mitigate its guilt. The Democratic candidates for Governor and member of Congress, had the polls been free, would have had 1,500 or 2,000 majority. It is consoling to know that this nefarious scheme of carrying an election for the Administration by military terror proved abortive; but it is nevertheless an act which no right-thinking man can contemplate without indignation. The only safeguard of our rights is in the fact that the defeat of the Republican party was so general. If only two or three of the smaller States had gone Democratic, the elections in those States would probably have been annulled by the threat of the new officers on trumped up charges of treason.—N. Y. World.

Important Letter from Gen. Lee to Gen. Halleck.—This New York World has a letter from Washington which mentions a rumor that Gen. Lee, of the Confederate army, has recently addressed a formal communication to Gen. Halleck touching the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. The letter says:

It is urged by Gen. Lee that in case the proclamation is not withdrawn the Confederate military authorities, solely against their will, but strong in the justice of the position, will be compelled to retaliate in the sternest manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands. It is not specified what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly intimated that if, through the injustice of the Federal troops, any women or children are murdered or infuriated negroes, an equal number of Union troops will be promptly put to death.

The colored men, Reuben and David Long, recently tried in Greensburg, for having ravished a respectable married lady, residing in Westmoreland county, have been convicted.

A Soldier Killed by a Negro.—A few days ago a soldier, belonging to the regular service, and stationed at Carlisle barracks, was shot by a negro and mortally wounded. The negro was arrested.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

The Federal army, under Burnside, is on one bank of the Rappahannock, (opposite Fredericksburg,) and the Rebel army, under Lee, on the other. A heavy battle, and one of the most important of the war, is expected to come off there very soon. It may be in progress at this moment.

The latest news represents everything as quiet. The railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth has been completed, and Burnside's army is receiving supplies over it.

Gen. Sigel's scouts report Jackson at Upperville, a rebel cavalry force, supposed to be White's, occupying Warrenton, Waterloo Bridge and Aldie, and that they are sending out pickets in all directions. It is supposed that Jackson is trying to get in between Burnside and Sigel.

Falmouth, Va. Nov. 26, 1862.—The presumption is that in a very few days we will have a battle in this vicinity that will eclipse all others of this war in regard to ferocity and fierceness. There is not the slightest doubt but the enemy are in great force on the other side of the river—equal if not superior to our own in point of numbers.

I have reason to believe that General Lee is in command, in person, of the whole rebel army of the Potomac, exceeding, without doubt, 125,000 men. This is no fancy of the brain. Their camp fires can be seen, extending at least ten miles along the river, and from observation, five miles back into the country. This is a powerful army to intercept another army in crossing a river.

THE DETECTIVE AND SPY SYSTEM.

The recent developments in the case of Mrs. Brinsmade, have justly awakened the people to a sense of their ignominy and their danger. The odious spy system, so detested by the populations of every European despotism, and so abhorrent to all the ideas of a free people, receives a remarkable illustration by the evidence produced on the investigation of the charges preferred against Police Superintendent K. Huey.

It is shown to be the most dangerous and hideous machinery ever invented against the rights and liberties of the human race. This abomination was inaugurated by the War Department, and is at this moment in full blast. It is a disgrace to any country claiming to be free. In a republic it is intolerable. In the United States it was wholly unknown till introduced by the War Department of the present administration.

It is either a confession of miserable weakness on the part of a government or it is insulting to the loyalty of the people. To such an extent is this base system carried that General McClellan has been dogged all through his campaigns by government spies, and at this moment the heel is spurring him on to his track in this city.

He is a man every gentlemanly as a liberal appearance, and very like the Cavalier Wilcox. Those who know McClellan best know that it is impossible to impeach his loyalty and truth. But from the developments in the spy-made case, as well as from the records of the system in other countries, it is notorious that innocence is no protection against the machinations of detective adventurers who desire to distinguish themselves, and are not very scrupulous about what they say, do or wear.

According to the testimony produced before the Police Commissioners, a public man or woman might be kidnapped and imprisoned for weeks and months, and after all nobody would be responsible. The War Department cleans its skirts. Baker clears his skirts, Kennedy clears his skirts and Bowler, however, has an opinion of the subject. Baker, Kennedy and Bowler are mere tools of the system, and when necessary, scapegoats. The responsible party is the War Department at Washington. The system, as carried out, is worse than any that has ever prevailed in Russia, Austria or France.

We appeal to the patriotism and the good sense of the President to put it down.—New York Herald.

The London Times says, "When we see the Democratic party in America making a show of force once more, struggling for utterance and yearning for the old free institutions of early America, we believe that in that party lies the only hope of peace to a great people and permanent prosperity to a mighty country. We have no great faith in the early termination of the war if the Republicans gain another term of power."

High Prices for Paper.—Writing papers of all kinds have risen to almost fabulous prices. The advance at the present time is two hundred per cent. over the price asked two months since, and printing papers nearly one hundred per cent. Foolscap paper, such as ordinarily sells for \$2 3/4 perream, is now held at \$5; and all other kinds in proportion.

A Year of Jubilee.—The German Reformed Church will celebrate the year 1863 as the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Heidelberg Catechism as the rule of its faith next to and explanatory of the Word of God, it having been adopted in the year 1563, three hundred years ago. The entire year, we believe, is to be observed as a year of jubilee.

Illness of Eriffin.—It is said that G. R. Hoffmann, of Eriffin county, Illinois, raised last year two bushels of coffee. The seed was sent him from Australia. The first year the plants were unproductive; the second year they bore a little, and produced a full crop the third year. He thinks thirty bushels can be grown very easy.

Corpus Christi, Galveston, and Sabine City on the coast of Texas, have recently been captured by the forces under Commodore Farragut.

Election at Norwalk, Conn.—Norwalk, Conn. Nov. 24.—The Charter election to-day resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic ticket by a large majority.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WE WANT WOOD.—Those of our patrons who intend paying their subscriptions in WOOD, will please forward it once, as the cold season is near at hand.

"CAMP GETTYSBURG" is getting along finely. From what we hear of the Camps at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other places, we are led to believe that "Camp Gettysburg" is the best in the State—the draft being more fully represented, and the order and progress in discipline better. The men drill regularly, and all the business of the Camp goes as smoothly forward as could possibly be expected. Col. Lewis, the Commandant of the post, is not only a good military man, but he possesses good sense—a quality which does not necessarily follow the wearing of shoulder straps. He treats the men as they should be treated, and as a consequence his orders are cheerfully and well executed. There has so far been very little severity necessary in the enforcement of discipline—and no one knows better than Col. Lewis how important it is to have discipline.

On Wednesday evening two Companies marched into Camp from Chambersburg—one from Franklin county, Capt. Funk, and the other from Cumberland county, Capt. Rupp. Both were unarmored. They were two days in the march.

Our men received their uniforms on Thursday, and arrived on Saturday. They go now like soldiers. We hope they will extend their Regimental parades to town frequently. No Regimental organization has yet been had.

It is reported that the Regiment is to be moved to Washington immediately, but no such order has been received by the Commandant. The health of the Regiment is generally good. Surgeon Neely has probably fifteen patients in the Hospital, to whom he is unremitting in his attentions. The Regiment is fortunate in having its services—a fact which the men appreciate, because all seem to like him.

LADIES' FAIR.—The Ladies of the Church of St. Francis, Xavier, propose holding a Fair in St. Francis's Hall, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the Church, to commence the day before Christmas, and continue probably a week. They are making the largest preparations for the occasion, and we can promise all who attend a rich affair of the kind.

THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG.—On Monday last George S. Stone, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this always sound institution. T. D. Carson, Esq., Cashier, and Col. John H. McClellan, Teller. We understand that the Bank has received a limited supply of the new United States Currency, which will be furnished to applicants.

The following is a list of citizens of this county, who were arrested and made prisoners by Stuart's rebel army, when they made their dash through this county:

Jno. B. Paxton, Jno. C. Martin, Stockford Schroeder, S. Shields Hunter, Ab. John Stork, J. Nelson Bond, Lewis Pittenger and Andrew Low. Andrew Warren, David Baker and Andrew Hartman.

They are now confined in the Libby prison in Richmond, where they are held as hostages. We are pleased to be able to state, however, that an effort is being made to have them released or exchanged. Individual friends have had an interview with Adjutant General Thomas, who assured them that he would give the subject his immediate attention, and that there was a fair prospect of having an exchange effected soon.

Thanksgiving, on Thursday, passed off as usual. The stores were closed, and business generally suspended. Rev. Mr. Bucher preached to a full house in the German Reformed Church, and Rev. Mr. Warner in the Presbyterian—both in the morning.

The War Department has appointed a Provost Marshal for newly erected County in the State—S. M. McCree, of Adams. E. C. Lamm for York, &c. Their instructions will be given soon.

PROMOTED.—Captain Geo. Miller, of Hanover, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment, in place of Colonel Wallace, who resigned on account of ill health.

The editor of the Lehigh County (Ohio) Gazette is in high spirits over the result of the late elections, as the following items from his last issue show:

"The Democrats now have a chance of States for the construction of railroads. Illinois, however, is better adapted to this purpose than any other. Indeed, she furnishes all the material requisite for a 'Tycoon of Egypt.'"

A Republican exchange says, "You have beaten us now, but you will never do so again." This "reminds me of a little anecdote," as Abe Lincoln would say. This is the anecdote: "You can't do that again," as the pig said when the boy cut his tail off.

We are often asked, in view of the late elections, "What will Old Abe do?" We don't know what he will do; but we are free to say what he ought to do. He ought to live a sabbatarian.

We hear very little talk of hanging Democrats any more. Indeed, since the late elections, it is believed that the Republican leaders feel very much like hanging Democrats.

McClellan is removed. Were Poor Richard alive, he would probably amend his almanac thus: "One remove is as bad as a fire."

ARMY LETTERS.

CRAB MOUNTAIN DIVISION, New Creek, Nov. 21, '62.

Dear Compiler.—Since my letter from Buchanan we have been marching and wandering about so much that we have scarcely found time to eat, much less keep up my regular correspondence with you.

Our Brigade left Buchanan by Regiments and formed a junction at Beverly, a God-forsaken dirty little village, in Randolph county. Col. Hay accompanied us to that point, as commander, but here he took sick, when we were placed under the command of Col. Latham and started on our way towards Staunton.

Our Regiment, part of the 12th Virginia, and Battery B, taking the Staunton pike, while the other part of the 12th Va., with some Cavalry, went by way of Fort Elkwater. The 9th Va. of the 2d Brigade went by way of Franklin, all joining in Crab Bottom, Highland county.

It would take up too much space of your paper were I to give you the details of the expedition. I will give you only such as may prove interesting.

The morning after our arrival at Crab Bottom, Maj. Buchler was placed in command of Co's. A, B & C, and ordered to proceed towards Franklin, with rations for the 9th Va., who were behind time in reaching their point of destination, and consequently were two days without rations.

The Battalion made a very rapid march, halting the first night in a rebel camp formerly occupied by a South Carolina Regiment, where the boys had an opportunity of enjoying a feast that even you would have relished, had you been marching in our footsteps for the week past.

We were now in a country where no Union man could live; all rebel secess, men, women and children, where our money was of no account. Give them anything that promised to pay in the shape of money, except green-backs, and you could buy all they had. In this valley thousands of cattle have been grazed for the rebel army. Thousands of sheep yet cover the hillsides, furnishing the rebels with plenty of wool and elegant mutton; and why it is that these sheep are not captured for the use of our hungry boys I cannot say. This I know, our Battalion did not offer for the want of anything the valley produced.

Every man had chickens, geese, mutton, veal, and fresh rolls of elegant butter you never saw. To finish all, the boys brought in boxes after box of the finest honey I ever saw. It was a feast long to be remembered. No men were better prepared to appreciate the good things, than bright than the boys of the "Confederate Battalion," for they had marched day after day, up and down these mountains, in snow and rain, with only half rations, were foot sore, weary and ready to do anything to get a good meal.

We captured about one hundred and fifty cattle and horses, several grey backs, who were quietly feeding cattle for the rebel army, and a few fresh loads.

An accident of a very sad nature occurred to a member of Capt. Adair's Company, from your place, while crossing Webster Mountain. A gun in the hands of a man in the rear of John Colchese went off, instantly killing him. He was the only son of Frederick Colchese, of Mountain township, and was much respected by all his companions. His remains were buried in the top of the mountain, in a very appropriate place and a stone over his grave to mark the spot where he now rests so quietly. So here and there you find these little hand-marks that tell of the wanderings of our Regiment through the valleys and over the mountains of Virginia.

The men of this Regiment marched for twelve days as no Regiment in the service has marched. With no tents or shelter of any kind, short of rations, clothing all rotted a old worn, through rain and storm, up the Cheat, down the Alleghenies, over rivers, overcoming every obstacle—bearing all this patiently, slowly, and why? Because they are despicable and order with them is as sacred as the Bible. They know nothing but duty. Every man in the last twenty days has proved himself a veteran, a hero. All honor to the gallant men composing this grand old Regiment, no letter can be found anywhere.

The Cheat Mountain Division is now together at this point, under the command of Gen. Milroy. We have all been brigaded again, and the first brigade under General Cluseret now consists of the 8th P. V., 10th and 12th Virginia and Battery B, 1st Va. Artillery. Our boys all love the "Gray Eagle" and would follow him anywhere.

Still they look back with pleasure to the time when they were under the plain, unostentatious, but gallant and heroic Kelley. They love and revere his name, and in the morning of our arrival at New Creek, when some of our warm-hearted, noble friends of the 23d Illinois, Col. Mulligan, reported we were to be with them, under Gen. Kelley, the morning air resounded with cheer after cheer for our own noble Kelley. He is no warmer, truer friend, than the boys of the 8th.

On Wednesday night, after our tents were pitched and the boys were enjoying themselves relating the scenes and incidents of our recent scout over the mountains, our camp was enlivened by a visit from the 23d Illinois, Col. Mulligan. These warm-hearted sons of Erin's Green Isle were so glad to have us among them again that they almost went beside themselves with joy.

Every manifestation of respect and esteem was shown us by officers and men and none evinced more pleasure than the gallant Mulligan. On Thursday night our boys formed a torch-light procession and marched through the camp of the Irish Brigade, and such a meeting and such a reception I never witnessed in my life. The procession closed in mass near Col. Mulligan's quarters, when the Col. appeared and welcomed us in one of the most eloquent speeches we ever heard. In concluding he stated that the drill and discipline of his Regiment was due to the example set them by our own boys from the old Keystone State.

Col. Hay is now absent at York, on the sick list. The boys are all awaiting his return with anxiety, as the old Col. is a great favorite with officers and men.

Lieut. Norris, of Co. F, is acting Adjutant of the Regiment, Lieut. Martin having been detailed as A. A. General, on Brig. Gen. Hay's staff.

Lieut. Hersh, of Co. I, is acting Quartermaster of the detachment sent to Franklin, under Col. Schall. As the most faithful horse I always re-

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

It appears that McClellan did disobey orders, under the following circumstances.—The Albany Argus says:

While engaged in the battle of Antietam, McClellan received repeated instructions from Washington that Lee's movement as his front was but a feint, and that his design was to attack Washington. The main body of the rebel army, McClellan was by strictured to fall back immediately to the defence of the capital!

If he had followed the order—begotten of ignorance and panic—he would have fallen back only to find his retreat converted to a rout, his army destroyed, and the National Capital in their power.

He disregarded these above instructions, fought and won the battle, drove the enemy from Maryland, and was the Capital.

Discharged on Illinois Corps.—On Wednesday a man named James Anderson, one of those drafted in this county, was taken before Judge McCandless, in the Circuit Court for the United States, at Pittsburg, on a writ of habeas corpus. His discharge was asked for on the ground that he was exempt from military duty, having attained his forty-fifth year on the 15th inst., and not having been sworn into the service of the United States. He established his age by an exhibition of the family Bible, in which his birth was recorded, and by the affidavit of his mother. After a full hearing of the case Judge McCandless ordered the discharge of the applicant.—Greenbary Democrat.

On What Terms the Confederates Will make Peace.—The concluding sentences of a letter published in the London Times of the 29th ult., signed "H. C. Crittenden, of Nashville, Tenn.," are:

"We of the South are willing to say to the North: We will meet you halfway; will forego all claims of hostilities, that a convention of all the States may be called, and a settlement come by its decision, by which we engage ourselves to abide, provided said convention be left to deliberate in absolute independence from and independence of government control and influence."

Such was the unanimous feeling of every prominent man whom I approached in the South within the past two months; for, he it said, I have just succeeded in "escaping"—escaped from my native land, from my home and all I hold dear on earth.

Peafowl, Swallowtail.—A man named Senninger, in Westmoreland, had the misfortune to be drafted from this district, which so frightened him that he started in a runaway to this place and hired Mr. William Murphy, a barber, as a substitute, paying him \$1,000. Mr. Mohr proceeded to camp at Philadelphia, as per agreement, and prices coming down considerably, he in turn procured a second substitute, who was named John H. He then returned home to the place, having made \$600 by the operation. A profitable and clean shaver, that was.—Allegheny Democrat.

Pay in the French and English Army and Army.—The annual pay of an English soldier averages \$100, and that of a French \$50. A French colonel (full pay) has \$1,500, and an English \$6,000. In France a sergeant has \$200, and a private \$100. The French man-of-war receives \$6,000 and the English \$7,000. Few of our army and naval officers manage to live as cheaply as the French naval lieutenant, who has to find his own uniform and food out of 1200 a month, or less than \$300 a year.

In consequence of the present high price of printing materials, the cost of our paper has advanced thirty or forty per cent., we will be obliged to restrict our business in those who do not wish to pay for what they receive. We therefore announce to all from our list a number of subscribers who are arrears, and will only accept of their arrears on terms for collection. This course will be an unpleasant one for all parties concerned, but we have no alternative.—Allegheny Democrat.

The Girl of No Homelike.—Fifteen young women of this county, New Hampshire, went away in a boat on the 1st inst. to an aged farmer who has sent three sons to the war, and has a hundred and thirty acres of corn for him.

A Contract.—Horatio Low, of Chicago, has obtained from the War Department a contract to follow the army of the Potomac and collect the hides and tails of all the cattle slaughtered for the use of the army. There was a good deal of competition, there being over forty bidders. Mr. Low's bid was \$7 80 per head, and was accepted.

Accepted Decision.—Judge Seaven, who is holding the United States Circuit Court in Cleveland, Ohio, has made an important decision. He has ruled that the penalty for the issue of small notes or checks, to be used for currency, was illegal, and that, consequently, no prosecution could follow the issue of such notes.

Death of a Political Prisoner.—Mr. A. J. Fossenden, of Wisconsin, was ordered to be released from the military prison in St. Louis, unconditionally, on the 10th inst. "The charges against him not having been sustained." The order was given at the arrival at the prison, in the afternoon of the day, but a few hours subsequent to his death.

Counterfeit \$5's were put in circulation in Philadelphia during the last week on the Lock Haven and Jersey Shore Banks. They are unlike the genuine.

Two kinds of eggs are used in making "Pumpkin and Jerry," namely, hen's eggs and nutmegs.

The Galveston News says that Sam Houston made a secession speech recently.

Special Notices.

Ayer's Pills.—Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? Are these symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be arrested by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and restore the system to its natural functions. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be arrested by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and restore the system to its natural functions. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be arrested by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and restore the system to its natural functions. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be