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!

E. S. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1862.

SUITS BROUGHT AGAINST OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT.

On Saturday week, three of the former Police Commissioners of Baltimore, lately released from Fort Warren—Charles Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell and John W. Davis, Esqs.—brought suit in the Superior Court in that city against Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, for illegal arrest and false imprisonment, the damage being laid at $20,000 in each case; and also attached the property and interest of Mr. Cameron in the Northern Central Railway Company, to abide the result of the suit.

A suit was also instituted, in the same Court, by S. Teackle Wallis, Frank Howard and Henry M. Warfield, Esqs., against Gen. Wool, for false imprisonment and detention at Fortress Monroe, while he was in command at that post—the damage in each case being laid at $20,000.

Ex-Marshal Kane publishes a card in which he declares: "In due time and upon proper occasion Mr. Secretary Seward shall hear from me in a way which will procure for him, if he has not already acquired it, the contempt of every honest man and woman in the land."

We observe, likewise, that the grand juries in several counties in New Jersey have returned true bills against persons who came from the city of Washington and arrested prominent Democrats.

A somewhat conservative Senator, (Mr. Trumbull,) in a speech in the Senate, the other day, said: "There is danger in these arrests, and if the Republican leaders have a spark of wisdom and foresight they will refuse to justify the loose system which Mr. Stanton has inaugurated. The people will not sustain them if they do, and they will soon be without majorities in Congress and the State Legislatures." The thing *does* begin to look "dangerous"—and in more ways than one, too!

THE CABINET IMBROGLIO.

The latest intelligence from Washington leads to the belief that there will be no change in the Cabinet, at least for the present. Messrs. Seward, Chase and Blair, who, we were informed, had tendered their resignations, have, at the request of the President, re-considered their action, and, it is said, will continue in office. The Abolition Senators, it is reported, are unanimous in desiring the removal of Stanton; but this we do not believe. Moreover, if it were true, the President having rebelled against their dictation, will not probably act upon their advice. It is said, also, that he refuses to accept Gen. Burnside's resignation; so that, under the auspices of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton, and Generals Halleck and Burnside, we may look for a few more military blunders and butcheries within a reasonably short time. God save the country!

OUR SENTIMENTS.

In speaking of the next nominee for Governor of this State, the Carbon *Democrat* says:

"The people will demand that our standard bearer shall not only be a man of undoubted ability, but one who has the courage to 'charge home upon the enemy.' We want a man who can take position side by side with Horatio Seymour and his class of statesmen. A man of clear head and LION HEART. The times demand courageous statesmanship; a statesmanship capable of comprehending our position, and a heart brave enough to assert and maintain the Right at any hazard and against any odds."

So say we!

FRAUDULENT CONGRESS.

The Administration, says the Sunbury *Democrat*, in their desire to defeat the will of the people and carry out their revolutionary projects, it is stated, intend getting a set of bogus Congressmen from the seceded States, to be selected at military posts, under military regulations. With bayonets over the polls, the Administration can of course elect Abolitionists anywhere, and as many of them as they desire, thus perpetrating a great fraud upon Congress and the people of the law-abiding States. What use to elect Congressmen in Pennsylvania, if bogus members can thus be elected to vote them down? Such outrages could never be contemplated but by the party in power, and they should be discountenanced and rebuked for it by every honest man of whatever party in the North.

☞ While the Government was administered by the Democratic party, by Democratic statesmen, and in accordance with Democratic principles, the nation was peaceful, prosperous and happy—but the fell spirit of negro fanaticism stepped in, a sectional party was organized—the people listened to the syren song of the tempter, and—where are we?

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer asks, "Are we going to consume ourselves, make the South a Golgotha, and the North a ruin, for the benefit of Abolition philanthropy? to enable them to try experiments on the capacity of the negro for civilization and self-government?" This is a momentous question.

☞ Forney has got a new name. The New York *World* calls him the President's Dog. Forney barks for the President, and is waiting outside his door for the bones that his Congressional lackies may throw to him.

☞ The Abolition leaders and presses are making a general effort to increase the circulation of that pestilent disunion sheet, the New York Tribune. Such men need watching.

BURNSIDE RESPONSIBLE.

General Burnside takes upon himself the whole responsibility of the battle and massacre of Fredericksburg. He fully exonerates the President, the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief. We must therefore accept him as he presents himself before us, and hold him to the fearful responsibility which he assumes. Neither his condolment with the bereaved relatives and friends of the gallant dead, nor the sympathy he expresses for the brave and suffering wounded, will shield him from the censure he deserves, or avoid a verdict of incompetency and sentence of removal.—Having acknowledged the movement against Lee's strong positions to have been his own planning, there needs nothing more to satisfy the public mind that he is not fit to be entrusted with a large command and movements that require judgment, prudence and the very highest military skill. He may be useful as a brigadier, or even as commander of a division, acting under the orders of a competent superior; but the battle of Fredericksburg establishes the fact that he is deficient in the combination of qualities necessary to constitute a commander-in-chief. He must look before and behind; he must know his own army; he must be acquainted with his supplies; he must know the force of the enemy; he must be acquainted with its position; he must estimate the ability of its commanders; he must survey the political character of the contest, with all its surroundings. In all of these qualifications General Ambrose E. Burnside has shown himself absolutely deficient. For our part, we had hoped more from General Burnside, and we yet are inclined to believe that, in a spirit of magnanimity, he stepped forward to shield the blundering Halleck, the ambitious Secretary of War and the imbecile President.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Although Gen. Burnside assumes the responsibility for crossing the Rappahannock, he does not screen the War Department and Gen. Halleck for their inexcusable delay in forwarding the pontoon bridges—a delay which is at the bottom of the disaster. Upon this point he is generously tacit in his report, though it is very well known he was not quite so silent when he proceeded to Washington to remonstrate on the subject. If the pontoons had been ready when Gen. Sumner arrived at Falmouth with the head of the column, he could have crossed over without resistance, for at that time there was only a handful of rebel troops at Fredericksburg and the heights were not fortified. Here, then, is a direct responsibility to be met by Halleck and the Secretary of War. Who will undertake to say that they are not primarily accountable for the disaster which followed?

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The New York *Times*, radical in its Republicanism, says McClellan's statement that the events of this war have shown that the fighting qualities of our private soldiers may be relied upon, and that if military failures occur they must be attributed to defects in organization, command, or plans, is strictly true, and only confirms what the public have learned from the current history of every engagement since the war began; and then, adds: "It is the government at Washington, and not the people of the country or the private soldiers of the army, who must be held responsible for our military failures." This is solemn truth—and if the whole Abolition press would join the *Times* in promulgating it, we might hope for a speedy and salutary change of men and measures at Washington. The Democratic press has no influence there, and the wholesome truths it utters are thrown away on the fanatics and miscreants at the Federal capital.

☞ President Lincoln, in his last message, says "if the slaves leave their old places they leave them open to white laborers." They surely may go down South and take the places vacated by the slaves. In plain words, if the negroes come North and take the white laborers' places, can't the latter go down South and take the negroes' places—in the cotton, rice and sugar fields? The President says so, and laboring men should all fell glad that the subject has thus been plainly elucidated.

Seriously—is not that portion of the message an insult to every white working man in the North?

☞ A Washington writer says, armed sentinels pace in front of the White House, and when the President rides out he is accompanied by a guard of armed men—aping the style of the French Emperor. How humiliating to the American citizen, who once prided himself on the simplicity and beauty of republican institutions, but which have departed upon the advent of the radicals. Mrs. Lincoln, too, the papers say, rides in a special car at Government expense when she goes "shopping" to New York, or wherever she goes!

☞ The Rebel sympathizers in the North are continually prating about "observing the Constitution" in dealing with traitors. The only way the Constitution proposes to deal with traitors, is, to hang them.—*Republican paper.*

That *is* the way, and if the wicked traitors who are ruining the country, robbing the treasury, and trampling the Constitution in the dust, do not get hanged, it will be mercy instead of justice that saves them.

☞ Mr. Van Wyck has introduced a bill in Congress to increase the monthly pay of the soldiers. He should introduce one to pay what is due them. Their pay is in arrears, we learn, from three to ten months, whilst the families of many of them are suffering at home in consequence.

☞ A very gallant and skillful officer in the army from Michigan, was asked, the other day, why he did not receive the promotion which was long since due him. He replied, "Because I have had no opportunity yet to make an Abolition speech."

☞ The Pottstown Ledger says, two negroes in that county recently visited a house in the absense of the men, knocked down a girl and plundered the house. Father Abraham, take the people's money and give us four millions more!

☞ Mead, of the New Oregon Plaindealer, is out for Vallandigham for President, Judge Carmichael for Vice President, and D. A. Mahoney for Governor of Iowa.

☞ Col. Charles T. Campbell, of Franklin county, is reported to have been killed in the Fredericksburg fight.

THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

The blackest page in American history will be the history of the present Congress. With interests of the most momentous character, involving the perpetuity of our free institutions and the very existence of the nation, committed to their hands, they have shamefully betrayed their trust, trampled upon the rights of the people, and brought the country to the very verge of ruin, through their insane efforts to carry out a party platform.

It was thought that the voice of the loyal people of the country as expressed through the Ballot-box at the recent elections, would deter them from persistence in their career of folly and crime. But instead of heeding the voice of the people they have become more maddened and infatuated than ever. In proof of this we have only to look at the proceedings of this Congress since the commencement of the present session. The Jacobin faction that control it seem determined to carry things with a high hand during the brief term for mischief yet allotted to them. In the face of the plainest principles of the Constitutions, in defiance of all law and precedent, regardless of reason, justice or the instincts of humanity, they urge their destructive theories with a fanatical zeal that is appalling to every well wisher of his country.

They pass laws under the whip and spur of the previous question that would disgrace the statute books of Austria or Russia.—They utter sentiments on the floor of the Senate chamber and in the hall of the House of Representatives which, if uttered in England or France, would incite the people to revolution and in all probability cost the authors their heads. Powers are claimed for the executive which sound strangely in free republican America.

The thirty-seventh Congress will be remembered only as a lasting disgrace to the country, and its name will be a hissing and by-word to all future generations.—*Spirit & Times.*

ILLEGAL ARRESTS.

Recorder Hoffman, of New York, in his charge to the grand jury last Monday, said:

The removal of any person from this State into any other State or territory, to answer any charge of having committed here an offence against the laws of either the United States or the State, is without the authority of law. And every person, whether he be an officer or private individual, who shall thus seize and confine any person whomsoever with intent either secretly to confine or imprison him here, or to remove him out of the State, *acts in violation of the statute, and renders himself liable to indictment and imprisonment.* Upon the trial of such indictment, the fact that such seizure, confinement and removal *was by order of the President of the United States, or any member of his cabinet, or any other officer of the Government, will constitute no legal defence.*—Neither the President nor any member of the cabinet, or other officer, (not judicial,) has any lawful authority to order the seizure, or imprisonment, or removal from the State, of any citizen of the State, for any offence whatever, committed, or alleged to have been committed, within its borders.

And again:

That in a State, not being the scene of actual military operations, not having even an army within its borders, not even any soldiery, excepting such as may be on their way to fight the battles of the Constitution and the Union, whose laws are not obstructed or defied, where no form of the "law martial" can, by any construction, be made applicable to any person not mustered into military service, it is my duty as a judge to declare to you that the seizure of her citizens, their secret imprisonment against their will, their removal from her borders without authority of law to answer to criminal or other charges, their confinement in places beyond the reach of legal process, is in violation of the rights secured to them by the Constitution and by the laws, and it is the right and solemn duty of the grand jury to indict any person or persons who have in these respects offended against the law.

THE NEW STATE ADMINISTRATION IN NEW YORK.

A New York letter writer, in noticing the remark of a Washington correspondent that it was understood there that Gov. Seymour, who goes into office on the first of January, will allow of no more arbitrary arrests in New York State, says:

The writer is perfectly correct (as I happen to know) as to the arbitrary arrests.—The Governor's message, which is now about finished, and which will be sent in to the Legislature a week from to-morrow, will take unequivocal ground, in that respect; but more immediately important than that, perhaps, will be the declared determination to *permit no draft in this State unless the Federal administration recedes from its emancipation policy.*

I give you this as a matter of news, which the public generally will be interested to hear. My authority for it is as reliable as that of the Governor himself. Mr. Seymour's idea is that it is not within the strict line of his duty to his constituents, nor to the country at large, to permit white men to be taken from their families here to free negroes South, and this idea you may rely upon it, will be worked out in the message. He will at the same time reiterate his determination to push on the war for the suppression of the rebellion, pledging all the resources of New York, in men and money, if the President will but go for the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is."

☞ Those who have wide intercourse with members of Congress, discover that those from the West and Northwest return to Washington with decidedly conservative views of the proper conduct of the war and of our political future, while the Eastern and New England members grow more radical daily.

☞ "Political prisoners," about whom we hear so much, are generally men who won't vote the Abolition ticket, and are therefore kidnapped and imprisoned, with the intent of scaring others out of being Democrats. Finding the thing worked right the other way, the bastiles are opened, lest the people should open them.

☞ "We are coming, Father Abraham!" Over 1200 soldiers have deserted from seven Massachusetts regiments. Such is the announcement of the Provost Guard of that State. At this rate, Massachusetts' "900,000" will be short.

☞ A man in Iowa recently hung himself. He had been a constant reader of the New York *Tribune*.

If the *Tribune* caused his death it is not the first one; for at least one-half of the lives lost in this war can be charged to that niggerized establishment.

☞ The radical sheets declare that there are some pestilent fellows, calling themselves Democrats, who are conspiring to restore the Union! What a calamity!

☞ U. S. Senator Pearce, of Md., died on Saturday week.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

General Burnside assumes the responsibility for the recent movement across the Rappahannock. The complete official return of the Federal losses at Fredericksburg shows a total of twelve thousand three hundred and eleven killed, wounded and missing. Lee claims that the Confederate loss was only eighteen hundred killed and wounded.

The Confederates are again very active in the northwestern part of Tennessee. A body of their cavaly, several thousand strong, made a demonstration on the railroad at Jackson, on Friday week, and tore up the track for a considerable distance.—A general raid on the villages was in progress. Carroll, Humboldt, Trenton and Kenton had been taken, and it was feared they would move on Union city.

On Wednesday week a Federal steamer was fired upon at the town of Commerce, Mississippi. A gunboat, with a body of troops, was sent down the river, and the town *and all the plantation houses within five miles* were destroyed in retaliation.

General Foster, in command in North Carolina, informs the War Department that he has fought four battles—defeating the Confederates each time—and destroyed portions of the Wilmington and North Carolina Railroads at Goldsboro'. The engagements took place at Southwest Creek, Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro'. The Federal forces then returned to Newbern. Gen. Foster visited Washington on Wednesday last.

It is reported that the Confederates are again moving on Kentucky from Western Virginia, and that Lexington is threatened. The Federal commanders, it is intimated, are fully prepared to check the movement.

A severe engagement took place at Lexington, Tennessee, week before last. The rebel force consisted of a brigade, with six pieces of artillery. They first crossed the Tennessee at Clifton, forty-eight miles from Jackson, and marched direct to Lexington, where they were met on the 18th by two Federal cavalry regiments, with two pieces of artillery, under Col. Ingersoll, who had been sent from Jackson against them. A battle of three hours ensued, in which the Federals were forced to give way. Our loss was seven killed, ten wounded, and one hundred and twenty-four captured. Rebel loss, thirty-five killed and wounded. They captured our artillery.

There is nothing new from the Rappahannock. No shots have been exchanged with the enemy for several days. The river pickets maintain a friendly disposition towards each other.

It is now supposed that the Banks expedition started for New Orleans. The New York Herald says that Banks goes there to take the place of Gen. Butler. Mobile is then to be captured, and communication established and kept up between the two places. A main object of the expedition is to counteract the supposed projects of the French in Mexico and the Southern States.

Army correspondents report that there are a considerable body of Confederate cavalry north of the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg. Two brigades occupy Brentsville, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, four miles south of Manassas Junction. An unsuccessful attempt to cross, fifteen miles below, was made on Tuesday night. The Federal gunboat fleet, to avoid being ice-bound, have fallen down the river, and are now lying about twenty-five miles below Fredericksburg. It is reported that the bulk of the Confederate army has fallen back from the works at Fredericksburg, and now occupy a line the left of which extends to Culpepper.

The Confederates evacuated Winchester on the 15th instant, retiring towards Woodstock, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. On Tuesday last a portion of General Geary's command advanced and occupied the town.

It appears from the dispatch that the Confederates have gotten in the rear of General Grant's army in Mississippi. On Friday night week they approached Holly Springs in force, and attacked the Federal garrison there. A short resistance was made, but the Federal troops were soon overpowered and compelled to surrender. Their loss is reported at two hundred killed and wounded, and one hundred and fifty taken prisoners. The Confederates burned a quantity of cotton, beside United States government stores valued at half a million of dollars. Their force is supposed to be fifty thousand, commanded by Gen. Van Dorn. The main body of the Federal army at last accounts was at Granada, sixty miles south of Holly Springs. The Federal army under General Sherman had reached Helena, and were preparing to move down the river. General Grant, it is also believed, will move towards Vicksburg. Helena is about fifty miles southwest from Holly Springs and the same distance northwest of Granada.

A Confederate guerilla party visited the suburbs of Memphis on Sunday night, and carried off considerable property. The town Obion City and the bridge over Obion river, in Northwestern Tennessee, have been burned by the Confederates. It is reported that Jeff. Thompson is moving on New Madrid with twenty thousand men from Arkansas.

☞ The Providence Post says, "we had Richmond at our finger's ends, but the prize was snatched away by Abraham Lincoln! Was McDowell needed to defend Washington? No! Nobody believes it.—We do not think Abraham Lincoln believed it at the time! The truth is, it was deemed better that we should lose a thousand chances of capturing Richmond, than that George B. McClellan should capture it!"

How the Money Goes.—In a case tried before the Courts of New York last week, it appeared by testimony given, that the steamship Marion, belonging to Spofford & Tileston, was engaged as a transport by the Government, at $1,000 a day, with the privilege of purchasing her at the expiration of the first voyage for $1,000; but it appears that the vessel was employed for one hundred and sixty-eight days, for which $168,000 were paid, and the vessel returned to the owners. Thus the Government allows itself to be daily fleeced.

Generals in Danger.—A member of the Senate war committe is represented to have "impetuously remarked" on Monday, "There are three generals who ought to be hung!" A great many people believe that several Senators should suffer the same punishment.

"WHEN SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?"

The Portland *Advertiser*, the leading Republican paper in Maine, asks this important and interesting question, and answers it as follows:

"We answer, when Congress shall be persuaded that reason, not force, is THE DIVINITY of the age in which we live. When Congress shall be persuaded that history furnishes no example of six millions of people educated, free, and independent, being subjugated to captivity, and ruled against their consent. When Congress shall be persuaded that no nation on earth have proved themselves powerful enough in arms, or in wealth, to establish, and maintain, indefinitely, a military despotism over six millions of white men accustomed to freedom, and to a representative government. When Congress shall be persuaded that every bayonet that carries a demand for obedience to law, and to the Federal Government, should also carry the announcement of a religious respect for the political rights out of which this war has arisen, and a willingness to confer amicably upon the terms of a re-adjustment of those rights.

"Fight on, ye men of the North! and fight on will be cry of the men of the South, until, substantially, these conditions we have named shall come to pass. But fewer of each side shall live to enjoy the result, as day by day passes away, and all of each will be poorer in purse, until the result that gives peace shall be attained. Peace is the child of reason and reciprocal interests.—War is the heathen and soulless Moloch that devours, without remorse, every life and every interest that stands in the way of its imagined or proclaimed necessities.—Cold, pitiless, inhuman, is war in its best aspect. It makes children fatherless, wives widows, the rich poor, the poor miserable, the powerful feeble, the feeble dispairing, and the world itself everything what it ought not to be to every citizen and to every interest.

"But fight on, fight on, will be the impulsive cry of politicians, of aspirants to office, of Government jobbers, and contractors, and of fanatical, one idea men, both of the North and at the South. Fight on will be the cry of standard loyalty, until the still small, and yet sublime, voice of the ballot-box shall bid battles to cease, and reason to resume its sway over the councils of the nation. Then no broken nationality—no invidious titles to superior righteousness in the frame-work of institutions and of society—will be recognized, but a re-united people, with one flag of national glory and strength, and one Constitution, one government, and one supremacy, shall become the inheritance of all our people, East, West, North and South. If there be treason in these sentiments, make the most of it.'"

We commend the answer to the careful attention of those who are so free with their charges of treason against every Democrat who speaks of peace. It is a signal rebuke of the presumption, insolence and ignorance of such venal sheets as Forney's *Press* and the Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

For the Compiler.

MR. STABLE:—The present deplorable condition of the country is working out its effects upon the minds of the people everywhere. I have been absent for some time, and had ample opportunity to learn that the tide is turned against the powers that be. I met but one man who had the courage to speak well of the President's proclamation, and he very soon discovered that he was in the wrong car, and with more prudence than most Abolitionists exercise he declined controversy.

The Conservative Republicans are sensitive upon the subject, and with manly independence encounter the radicals at all points and put them at bay, and as composedly, too, as you and I would take a plate of oysters after we had elected a Congressman, State Senator and an Assemblyman, over the heads of a defiant enemy.—The fact is, (with us down here at least,) the dispute is altogether between moderate Republicans and the Abolitionists. We are a kind of third party—not in the ring—not interested—kind of outsiders. The Abolitionists in every instance are the most noisy, but being confronted by the Constitution, do like the flea—when you put your finger on him, he is not there.

Accessions to our ranks are numerous with us. Outspoken, fearless, and with boldness, do they approach the great column of the *true* Union men, who have walked in the footsteps of the fathers, and with honest determination, intend never to leave our ranks again. With open confession do they walk in amongst us, hereafter to be of one heart and of one mind politically. What blood and treasure might have been saved had they made up their minds two years and six months ago; but we receive them as friends to Constitutional liberty even thus late. A FRIEND.

☞ A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that certain Abolition New York members of Congress have been detected in receiving fees for procuring commissions in the army, in one case charging as high as four hundred dollars for service in procuring a single commission of low grade!

☞ It is reported that the Abolitionist Lovejoy pronounces "the Constitution a piece of rotten parchment that ought to be trodden under foot." The next Congress should expel the infamous traitor. As they of the present have set the example and meted out to others, so let it be meted out to them.

☞ The Utica Telegraph says *it knows* that not less than eight hundred officers of the army of the Potomac sent in their resignations upon the removal of Gen. McClellan.

☞ In handling over a hundred dollars, the first two days the past week, we actually received ONE GOLD DOLLAR! It is salted down in the cellar of our Portmonie. Oh, for the glorious days once more of a Jackson and Benton Sound Currency.—*Columbia Democrat.*

Yes, or a James Buchanan currency, when gold was the chief circulating medium. We have not seen a gold dollar for months; nothing but rags, a whole handful for a dollar! It takes the Republican party to bless the country.

☞ Gen. Sigel is a joker as well as fighter. When asked if he could take Richmond, he replied that he could with a single one of his regiments. He would lead the 1—th N. Y. to within three miles of the rebel capital—let them camp there over night, and they would steal it before morning!

☞ One of our neighbors has a five dollar gold piece, which he means to keep for the purpose of showing his children the currency that the country once had. He hopes the act won't fall under the ban of the President's proclamation against "disloyal practices."

☞ It is reported that one thousand deserters from Connecticut regiments are at home.

☞ Cotton is now brought into Massachusetts from Vermont, taken from mattresses!

☞ American silver is four per cent. discount in Canada.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PROTHONOTARY.—The commission of Jacob Bushey, Esq., as Prothonotary, (in place of Capt. Bailey, deceased,) reached this on Wednesday, and Mr. B. was sworn in and entered upon his duties on Friday. The commission is for three years, from the first of December, 1862. At Harrisburg the matter had been referred to the Attorney General, and he, upon taking it up, desired the *official* evidence of Capt. Bailey's death before deciding. Wm. McClean, Esq., who had the case in charge, immediately proceeded to Washington, and there obtained the following facts, which, upon being laid before the Attorney General, he at once pronounced conclusive. Mr. McClean informs us that—

In the Pay Department at Washington City, the Muster and Pay Roll of Company K, of First Regiment of P. R. V. C., for the months of July and August last, made out by Capt. W. W. Stewart, and approved by Col. R. Biddle Roberts, shows that Capt. J. F. Failey was *"killed in battle on the 30th of June," and Capt. W. W. Stewart appointed the same day to fill the vacancy.*

In the office of the Adjutant General of the U. S., the Muster Roll of Co. K, for the months of July and August, in the recapitulation, shows that the Captain had been killed, and W. W. Stewart appointed, on the 30th of June, to the command of the Company.

Capt. Stewart was appointed under orders from Gen. McClellan's Head Quarters.

Gen. Thomas, the Adjutant General, considers the Muster Rolls in his office the best and most conclusive evidence of the death of Capt. Bailey that can be had, and so it is considered by both the civil and military authorities. The Muster and Pay Rolls in the Pay Department are still more full and positive.

Adj. Gen. Thomas and Major Pomeroy, Paymaster, have furnished certificates, under their own signatures, of the evidence referred to, appearing from the Rolls in their charge.

— It is the opinion of lawyers that an enactment of the Legislature, to legalize the acts of the officer who has been acting as Deputy Prothonotary since the 30th of June last, had better be had.

☞ CHRISTMAS passed off in a quiet way. "Young America" was on hand in the morning with fire crackers, &c., but we do not think that the usual investment was made in that sort of thing. Good dinners were the order of the day. Every household seemed to have provided a "Christmas turkey." There was much social enjoyment.

Appropriate and highly interesting religious exercises were had in the German Reformed Church, by Rev. Mr. Bucher—and in St. James Lutheran, by Rev. Mr. Essick.

— Christmas came on Thursday. An old tradition, published many years ago, and now in the keeping of the British Museum, contains the following as to the matters to transpire the year succeeding a Christmas on Thursday:

If Christmas on Thursday be,
A windy winter you shall see.
Windy weather in each week,
And hard tempests, strong and thick.
The summer shall be good and dry,
Corn and beast shall multiply;
That year is good for lands to till:
Kings and Princes shall die by skill.
If a child born on that day shall be,
It shall happen right well for thee.
Of deeds, he shall be good and stable,
Wise of speech and reasonable.
Whoso that day goes thieving about,
Shall be punished without a doubt.
And if sickness that day betide,
It shall quickly from him glide.

THE LADIES' FAIR, at Sheads & Buehler's Hall, is a decided success. The attendance has been full all the time, and, we are happy to be informed, the receipts handsome. The Fair will continue several days yet. The assortment of articles is still large and inviting, and the best bargains may be had.

☞ Our Carrier requests us to say that he will wait on his town friends on Thursday morning, with a New Year's Address, appropriate to the occasion. "Be ready all to"—buy a copy!

In style the Address will be entirely new—and quite as striking as novel. Every line the Carrier insists, will be worth the coveted "quarter."

☞ We learn that the Exhibition of the English and Classic Institute, in this place, on Monday evening, was of a highly interesting character throughout. Ditto the Celebration of the Sabbath School of Christ Church, on Wednesday evening.

☞ We learn that a few days ago, in a picket skirmish with some rebel cavalry, near Harper's Ferry, Samuel Wilson, George Spangler and Theodore Pites, of Capt. Hunter's Company, were taken prisoners, and a young Weikert was wounded in the leg. On the other hand our boys captured a rebel Captain, a Lieutenant and some prisoners.

FROM THE 165TH.

CAMP SUFFOLK, Va., Dec. 23, 1862.

DEAR COMPILER:—Perhaps it will be a satisfaction to many persons in Adams county, to know in what Companies their friends are that are in the 165th Regiment, P. M. I will give you a list of Company F—as follows:

CAPTAIN—J. J. F. Gilliland.

LIEUTENANTS—1st, J. C. Pittenturf; 2d, Wm. N. Sanders.

SERGEANTS—1st, Edward Moritz; 2d, John T. Coe; 3d, Hugh G. Scott; 4th, Wesley A. Reary; 5th, Henry H. Jacobs.

CORPORALS—1st, Frank Stocksdell; 2d, Frederick Moritz; 3d, John Rudkey; 4th, John M. Pittenturf; 5th, Alexander Jacobs; 6th, William Toot; 7th, John N. Seltzer; 8th, George Englebert.

MUSICIAN—John Jacobs.

WAGONER—J. Franklin Stoke.

PRIVATES—Allison Jonathan, Bucher Jacob,* Bucher Jesse,* Brown Enos, Brame Marks, Brame William, Bowers Leander, Bowers Isaac, Bricker Daniel, Bowers Amos F., Bishop Geo., Beitler Emanuel, Boose Jacob A., Beitler Jno., Bailey George E.,* Brown Barnhart, Cashman William, Cleaver Lewis, Cooly Philip, Comfort Jacob, Coe Charles A., Cooly Samuel, Cool Peter, Cobban John, Craver Augustus, Decker Peter, Dull John, Day Joseph, Fissel Wm. B., Forney Daniel, Guise Levi, Gettier John F., Griffith James, Gochenour Edward, Hankey Jacob, Hankey Isaac, Herman Christian, Houdeshell Samuel, Horting George,* Hemler, George, Hess Joseph,* Hossler Henry,† Harner Abraham, Hoffman Jesse, Imhoff John G., Krichten Lewis, Keiholtz David, King Jacob E., Laughman Henry, Little Henry, Laydom Levi, Linn William, Marsden George, Miller Lewis, Miller Steward, Nave George,* Noel Stephen, Noel Aloysius, Noel Jerome, Noel Emanuel, Osborn Henry, Pottorff Andrew,† Phillips Geo.,* Redding Joseph, Reck Samuel, Riley Jas. H.,* Spangler Henry, Spangler William, Spangler Samuel, Stahl John, Slonaker Henry J., Starner William A., Scott Abraham, Small Jacob A., Studebaker William, Sheeler Martin, Sowers Jacob, Schriver Isaac, Weismantle George, Waybright Jacob, Wilson Harrison, White John E., Yeagy John A.

*Those marked * are absent.
†Discharged on habeas corpus.

TELEGRAPH.—Gettysburg has now a Telegraph, in complete working order. On Wednesday last, "communications" were opened with Hanover, York, Harrisburg, and Baltimore,—in short, "with all the world and the rest of mankind." The office here is in Chambersburg street, at Maj. John Scott's.

ACCEPTED.—Rev. A. C. Wedekind, of Lebanon, has accepted the call tendered him by St. John's Lutheran Church of Lancaster city, lately under the pastoral charge of Rev. D. Steck, now of Dayton, Ohio.

☞ French and Corwell, and a soldier arrested as a deserter, made their escape from the Jail on Wednesday week. They were, as usual during the day, allowed the privilege of the hall of the prison. They broke a lock on one of the cells not so well secured as their own—then "quarried" through the wall, reached the yard, and speedily made a sufficient opening through the yard-wall to permit their egress. Efforts were made to re-arrest them, but they are still at large.

☞ A very large fire was observed from this place on Wednesday night, supposed to be in the immediate vicinity of Caledonia Springs.

Another fire was seen on Thursday night, which we are informed was the burning of several stacks of hay and fodder at Dr. Shorb's, "Chairvoux," near Emmitsburg. The fire is supposed to have been caused by fire-crackers.

Special Notices.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 25 to 6 50
Rye Flour	4 75
White Wheat	1 25 to 1 40
Red Wheat	1 25 to 1 30
Corn	68
Rye	75
Oats	53
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	6 12
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	2 00
Plaster of Paris	7 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	5 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 56 to 6 62
Wheat	1 40 to 1 75
Rye	90 to 95
Corn	70 to 81
Oats	66 to 73
Clover Seed	6 37 to 6 62
Timothy Seed	2 20 to 2 40
Beef Cattle, per head	5 50 to 9 00
Hogs, per hund	5 00 to 6 50
Hay	19 00 to 21 00
Whiskey	42 to 41
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	75 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 25
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 25 to 1 35
Rye	85
Corn	75
Oats	50
Clover Seed	6 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	7 00

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst., in Gettysburg, by Rev. T. P. Buehler, Mr. DANIEL COUNTOUNK, of Littletown, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Ex-Sheriff Lightner, of Mountjoy township.

On the 25th inst., at the residence of Mr. Valentine Beamer, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. JACOB L. KINDIG to Miss ANN R. OYSTER, both of Adams county.

On the 16th inst., at the U. B. Parsonage, in Littlestown, by Rev. Isaac C. Weigley, Mr. ISAAC N. EHPINGER to Miss SUSAN E. SNYDER, both of Carroll county, Md.

At Elizabethtown, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Wm. G. Lintzle, Mr. CHRISTIAN MEYERS to Miss MARTHA J., eldest daughter of Dr. D. Mellinger, formerly of this county, all of Elizabethtown, Pa.

In Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa., on the 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Andrews, Mr. MARTIN P. RINEHART, one of the editors of the "Independent" Warren, Illinois, (formerly of this "Sentinel" office,) to Miss KATE S. YOUNG, of Doylestown.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. M. Bushman, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. JOSEPH KITTINGER to Miss HANNAH PLANK, all of this county.

☞ Obituary notices exceeding six lines will hereafter be charged at half our usual advertising rates for all over that number of lines.

DIED.

On the 27th inst., Mr. HENRY BUSHMAN, of Mountjoy township, aged 75 years 10 months and 5 days.

On the 22d inst., EMMA MATILDA HARBAUGH, aged 12 years 3 months and 21 days.

On the 16th inst., HENRIETTA, daughter of Mrs. Sallie Saltzgiver, of Hunterstown, aged about 2 years.

On the 18th inst., WILLIAM C., and on the 19th, MAGGIE VIRGINIA, children of Henry S. Weaner, of Straban township.

On the 11th inst., HENRY, aged 13 years 10 months and 4 days; on the 12th, EDWARD, aged 14 years 10 months and 3 days; on the 17th, WILLIAM, aged 4 years 10 months and 11 days; on the 18th, DANIEL, aged 9 years and 5 months; on the 20th, JACOB, aged 10 years and 5 months;—all of diptheria—children of Mr. Jacob Palmer, of Mountjoy township, this county.

On the 9th inst., at Plymouth, Illinois, ANNA ELIZA, wife of Charles M. Currens, formerly of Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., aged 32 years 1 month and 9 days.

On the 4th inst., in McSherrystown, FRANCIS J., son of Mr. Joseph Burkee, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 22d of November, GEORGE W., son of Solomon M. and Henrietta L. Myers, aged 5 years 1 month and 24 days.

For Sale.

A 25 HORSE POWER ENGINE with 3 Boilers and a large copper Worm, made for a Distillery, mashing 400 bushels corn daily.—Will be sold at low price. Apply to

CLARKE, ALBAUGH & CO.,
Dec. 29, 1862. 7w Frederick city, Md.

License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Tuesday, the 20th day of January next:*

JACOB W. PETERS, Butler township.

STORE LICENSE.

J. J. EATON, Gettysburg.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Deputy.

Dec. 29, 1862. ts

SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!—The finest ever offered here—bought at the manufactory. A full lot of all sorts—put up in packages from one cent up.

CODORI & GILLESPIE.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S