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, FEB. 2, 1863.

BURNSIDE RELIEVED.

The command of the army of the Potomac has again been changed. It appears that when Gen. Burnside was in Washington on Saturday week, he was, at his own request, relieved of the command, and Gen. Hooker appointed to succeed him. The retiring General issued a parting address to the army on Monday, and took leave of the superior officers, and turned over the command to his successor. Gen. Burnside has been at the head of the army since the 8th of November, when Gen. McClellan was relieved.

Gens. Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved of their commands of the right and left wings of the army—for what reason is not stated.

Gen. Burnside and Gen. Hooker.—The New York Herald has the following Washington rumor:

Among the *on dits* afloat in this city with regard to the change in the command of the army of the Potomac is one that Gen. Burnside insisted on being relieved from his command on the ground of a difficulty between General Hooker and himself.—It appears that when General Burnside discovered his artillery, &c., stuck fast in the mud, he proposed, in an assembled council of war, to leave the artillery and make a bold attack with his infantry, on the ground that the rebels would not be more able to move their guns than himself.—General Hooker opposed this, and said he would not go without the artillery. This caused the expedition to be abandoned and the army ordered back. General Burnside then came to Washington and resigned.

"The Age."—A. J. Glossbrenner & Co. have issued a prospectus for the publication of a Democratic morning paper in Philadelphia, to be entitled "The Age." The prospectus appears in our advertising columns. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have long felt the want of a first class daily paper in our commercial metropolis, and that this want will now be supplied to the fullest and most desirable extent, we do not for a moment doubt. Indeed, our confidence in the stern Democracy, sound judgment, and superior ability, of the publishers, leads us to predict that "The Age" will at once leap to the front rank of newspapers in the United States, and will, in storm and sunshine, continue to hold its position. We may have more to say on the appearance of the first number, which will doubtless be before the expiration of the present month.

☞A sword was presented to John Covode at Washington the other day. A number of prominent Republicans were present. Drinkables were disposed of, and speeches made. Senator Sherman declared that "the Administration must depend upon the *Republican party* for success," and the other speakers unbosomed themselves in much the same strain. Secretary Usher, in speaking of the Democratic party, invoked "the putting of the knife to the throat of treason."

And yet Republicans, or Abolitionists, here and elsewhere, have the bare-faced hardihood to say to Democrats, "let us all be united, and have no parties now!"—Faugh!

☞In the House at Washington, on Tuesday, Mr. Conway, Republican, of Kansas, made a speech, in which he stated that he was for the Union as it existed to-day—not the Union as it was—not the Union of the Fathers. "He thought the true object of the war was to revolutionize the national government by resolving the North into a nation, and the South into a distinct public body."

Greely, of the New York Tribune, says that if the South is not conquered by the first of April, he is for the best attainable peace, meaning separation.

Thus one after another of the Republican leaders are beginning to avow, what they have long entertained, *disunion* sentiments. We predict that before six months they will all be for separation, and the Democrats alone for the Union. Mark it.

☞The House at Harrisburg, on Thursday, passed a bill authorizing the controllers and commissioners of Allegheny county to compromise with the holders of bonds of said county, issued in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of certain railroad companies.

Mr. Twitchell offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling on the Adjutant General to furnish information as to the number of persons in each county claiming exemption from military duty under the late draft on account of conscientious scruples, and also the number in each county subject to draft.

On the same day, both Houses passed a bill to pay the February and August interest on the State debt in coin, the banks to advance it, at 2½ per cent.

Honor to the Brave.—The Common Council of New York, on Monday, adopted a resolution requesting the counsel of General Fitz John Porter to furnish them with the full evidence in the late trial by court martial, and tendering General Porter the hospitalities of the city, and a reception in the Governor's room.

☞The Democrats of the Illinois legislature have adopted a resolution denouncing the emancipation proclamtion "as a gigantic usurpation" and tending to a revolution the consequences of which "cannot be contemplated without forebodings of horror and dismay."

☞A violent anti-proclamation meeting was held a few days ago in President Lincoln's town, Springfield, Ill. The sentiments expressed were specially severe against paper wars.

ARBITRARY ARREST.

A little after 12 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Albert D. Boileau, the publisher and editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, was arrested at his residence in that city, by the provost guard, and carried off, supposed to Baltimore or Washington. There was no warrant for his arrest, nor was the cause made known to him.

The order for Mr. Boileau's arrest, it is since said, was issued by Gen. Schenck, whose headquarters are in Baltimore.—The cause is stated by the *National Intelligencer* to be the publication of an editorial on the message of President Davis, contrasting it with the message of President Lincoln, to the prejudice of the latter. If the *Intelligencer* is right, it is astounding that President Lincoln should violate the sovereignty and laws of Pennsylvania for such a pretext.

The arrest has created much excitement at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and, indeed, throughout the State. It is felt that in the arbitrary act by which Mr. Boileau was kidnapped and carried out of the State, every citizen suffers. The blow which unconstitutionally deprived him of liberty was aimed at us as well, and is even now pending over our heads, only to be averted by the most determined action, by availing ourselves of all our constitutional rights and bringing them to bear upon the Federal government with a force which shall compel it to liberate the victim it now holds in its clutches and deter it from seizing others.

In the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, on Thursday morning, Judge Ludlow addressed the Grand Jury, directing that they lay all business aside until the laws of the State have been vindicated.—He alluded to the forcible arrest of Mr. Boileau, and the closing of his establishment, by the United States authorities, and directed that the Grand Jury should call before them Gen. Montgomery and the Provost Marshal, and ask them under what authority his arrest had been made.

The matter was also brought to the attention of the Legislature on Thursday morning. In the Senate, Mr. Wallace offered the following joint resolution:

"*Resolved*, (if the House concur,) That the Governor be directed to inquire, and forthwith report to the Legislature, for what offence and by virtue of what law, Albert D. Boileau, a citizen of Pennsylvania, has been arrested in the night and forcibly removed beyond the jurisdiction of this State, and whether a warrant, supported by oath or affirmation, has been issued by competent authority for making said arrest."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Donovan offered a resolution protesting against the arrest of Mr. Boileau as unwarranted and unjust, and instructing the Governor to repair to Washington and demand the return of Mr. Boileau, to answer for any offence with which he may be charged.

The resolution was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Hiestand, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

In the House, Mr. Ludlow offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, it has come to the knowledge of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that one of her own citizens, Albert D. Boileau, residing in the city of Philadelphia, was without due warrant of law, at midnight on Tuesday last, taken from his home and conveyed under a military guard to some unknown place of confinement beyond the borders of this State:

And whereas, The unusual time of arrest was acknowledged by those chosen for this purpose to have been made in order to prevent the intervention of the remedies provided by law and guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania and of the United States to every American citizen:

And whereas, The said arrest is an invasion of the soil of the State of Pennsylvania, and an outrage upon the dignity and sovereignty of a great Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, jealous of the rights and liberties of her citizens, and appealing to God for the rectitude of their intentions, do solemnly protest against the said arrest as unwarrantable and unjust, and call upon the Governor, as the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, bearing in his person the majesty of this State, to immediately repair to Washington and demand of the general government the release of the said Albert D. Boileau, to be returned to the State of which he is a citizen, to answer any charges to be made against him.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

After considerable discussion, the yeas and nays were called on Friday. Agreed to.

— The Grand Jury in Philadelphia made a presentment on Friday in regard to the arrest of Mr. Boileau, and Judge Ludlow instructed the District Attorney to bring in bills of indictment against those concerned in the arrest. The matter has also been brought up in the City Councils of Phila.

The people are determined that the dignity and laws of Pennsylvania shall be respected.

☞A New York despatch, January 28th, says:—General Burnside was waited on by General McClellan last night on his arrival here. The greeting was most cordial.—General Burnside will be serenaded to-night. General McClellan left for Boston this morning, and received a spontaneous ovation at Springfield at noon.

A Boston despatch, 29th, says:—General McClellan has accepted the invitation of a committee of citizens to attend a levee in Fanuiel Hall, some day next week. The General to-day visited Cambridge, accompanied by Edward Everett and other friends.

A resolution was offered in the New Jersey Legislature on Thursday, declaring that in the present discouraged and disheartened condition of the country, Gen. McClellan should be restored as Commander-in-Chief, and that by this act alone can the country be saved from utter ruin.

☞There was quite a "scene" in the United States Senate on Tuesday. Whilst the Republicans were trying to force through the bill to indemnify the President and others for illegal acts, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, became very much excited, and denounced the President in round terms. He was called to order, but paid no heed to the call. The Sergeant-at-Arms then arrested him, when he drew a pistol, but immediately put it in his pocket again. Next day a resolution was introduced for the expulsion of Mr. Saulsbury—but on Thursday he made a statement, declaring that he was not in the habit of carrying arms, and begging pardon for any impropriety of which he may have been guilty. Here we suppose the matter will drop.

☞Vicksburg is to be again attacked.

VIEWS OF A REPUBLICAN.

We publish below an article which reflects the sober and mature views of Thurlow Weed, the bosom friend and confident of William H. Seward. The Republican party in the State of New York owe more to him than to any other man now living. The radical portion of it see too late that they might have carried the State at the recent election, if they had followed his advice.—But they were, and are still, *crazy*. If Mr. Weed and the moderate men of his faith would only drift over into the Democratic party, all would soon be right again, and our beloved Union would be restored to what it was prior to the last Presidential election:

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 12.

WHERE ARE WE?—AND WHERE DRIFTING?

In 1860, when only distant mutterings of rebellion were heard, we were among the few who recognized, in those threats, the certainty of war; and who, in a measure, comprehended both its magnitude and its horrors. It is always an offense, in an individual, to foresee evils, and especially so to attempt to avert, or even to be prepared for them. For an article then written, asking the President, Congress, and our readers, to raise their eyes and thoughts above the horizon of party, and contemplate a crisis which would tax the energies of the people, and test the strength of our government, we incurred the denunciations of many, and the friendly censure of most of the Republican journals.

Subsequently, when rebellion was rampant in the extreme Southern States, a question whether North Carolina and Tennessee should remain in the Union or go out of it, arose. We all remember the "Border State Proposition," upon the adoption of which, by Congress, rebellion, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, would have been bounded by the southern lines of Tennessee and North Carolina. With a modification which the Border State representatives offered to accept, we advocated that "compromise." And for this, also, we were severely denounced. In the "Peace Congress," where the Legislature honored us with a seat, which we resigned in favor of a distinguished citizen, the "Border State Proposition" was again rejected, and consequently two States, a majority of whose citizens yearned to remain in the Union, were lost. With North Carolina and Tennessee in the Union, Virginia could not have gone out of it. We should, therefore, instead of sacrificing hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of treasure in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, have reserved those troops and that treasure to crush out rebellion in the Cotton States.

The rebellion—as wanton and wicked as any that stains the pages of history—thus embracing more States than was necessary—has been nearly two years in progress, with what measure of success, and with what promise of a termination we can judge, one as well as another. Its lessons teach us that it requires all the strength of a united North to preserve the Union and uphold the government. We *had*, at the commencement of the war, a united North.—The culmination of treason, in its attack on Fort Sumter, kindled a blaze of indignant patriotism over the whole North, East and West. All merely partisan feeling was merged in higher and nobler impulses.—All good and true men, in imitation of their ancestors at Concord and Lexington, in 1775, rushed to arms, or contributed money. Then we were, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, all "Republicans—all Democrats." For the first year the war had, with few exceptions, the hearty support of both and all political parties. It was prosecuted earnestly, but with indifferent success—with more heart than head—more zeal than knowledge. We had gallant troops commanded by incapable generals, made so, probably, by newspaper and other interference. At any rate, the ill success of our armies caused popular impatience, of which those whose ultra anti-slavery views enabled the secession leaders to mass the sentiment of the Cotton States, availed themselves to impart an *abolition* character to the war.

The evidence before us—in the rivers of blood shed and the millions of treasure expended—that the preservation of our Union and government demand the best and united energies and efforts of the whole people, is valueless. What all united have so far failed to accomplish, the Abolition chiefs and journals insist upon undertaking as a party. They demand that the war shall be prosecuted under their auspices and for their purposes. Men's opinions on the slavery question must be lengthened or shortened, in accordance with their Procrustean example.

Will those of our old Whig friends, now so impatient with, and differing so widely from us, turn their minds a few years backwards and remember what they *then* thought of Abolition; and what its course and action was? Was it not narrow, perverse and mischievous? Did it not exert a vicious and malign political influence? Did it not, for twenty years, at our elections, State and National, ever play into the hands of pro-slavery Democrats? While we were laboring for the right, doing all we could for the Union and the country, were we not embarrassed and thwarted by this factious, impracticable "Third Party?" Who were its leaders then? Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, Gerrit Smith, etc., etc. Did we trust to their judgment, or follow their lead, or vote with them, then? Are not the same men, with Mr. Greeley, fully developed, as a disciple, the Abolition leaders now? Have *they* grown wiser, or is your own intellect dwarfed, or has your common sense collapsed? If the North rejected Abolition as a merely political test, will it be accepted when the lives of our sons and brothers and the preservation of our country are involved? If we refused to follow "one-idea men" when it only cost us votes, shall we commit all that is sacred and precious to their leadership?

We ask these questions now in view of the concerted effort to narrow this mighty struggle for national existence down to an Abolition crusade. We ask them in the hope of arresting a popular delusion which is drawing tens of thousands of patriotic devoted men into a vortex which bodes inevitable ruin and destruction to themselves and their country. We ask them, at this moment, in view of the studied attempt to classify all who do not work up to their standard, as enemies. And finally, we ask earnestly whether the experience of the first year and a half of the war, with all parties engaged in it, justifies the hope that the rebellion can be crushed and the Union preserved with a united South and a divided North?

☞The organ of Archbishop Hughes is severe upon the proclamation. It declares that this "is no longer to be a war between white men; it is the St. Domingo massacre inaugurated on our own soil, under the sanction, approval and encouragement of the Government of the United States."

☞If our fathers didn't intend the Constitution for war times, why didn't they make a pair of Constitutions—one for war and the other for peace—asks sage Prentice.

☞In the New York House on Thursday week, Mr. Callicott, (renegade Democrat,) the Republican candidate, was elected Speaker.

☞A letter from Newbern, North Carolina, says that Governor Stanley's resignation was sent to Washington in the last mail, and was based upon the President's emancipation proclamation, which he strenuously opposes.

EXCITEMENT IN FULTON CO.

An Officer Shot.—On Wednesday week, Lieut. E. N. Ford, of the Provost Guard, whilst attempting to arrest John Forney, at his residence in Fulton county, was shot by said Forney, the ball entering the shoulder and ranging downwards. The wound was considered a dangerous one, but at last accounts Ford was improving, and hopes of his recovery were entertained.—The Chambersburg *Spirit & Times* has the following account of the unhappy affair:

It seems that John Forney was regularly enrolled by the Deputy Marshal and gave in his age at 46 years. He afterwards appeared before the Draft Commissioner and made oath that he was over 45 years of age and the Commissioner drew the red line over his name which exempted him from draft. Afterwards, from some cause not well understood, the Commissioner wrote after his name the words "not exempted." His name was put into the wheel and drafted, and the word "drafted" written after the words "not exempted" on the record of the Commissioner. Mr. Forney then appeared again before the Commissioner with one of his neighbors, who made oath that he knew Forney to be over 45 years of age. This satisfied the Commissioner, a second time, that Forney was over 45 years of age, and he took his pen and drew a line over the words "not exempted" and the word "drafted." Forney, considering himself clear, of course remained at home and did not report for duty. When the Provost Guard arrived in Fulton county for the purpose of arresting deserters and drafted men who had not reported, through the negligence of the Commissioner, or some other cause, the name of John Forney appeared on the list furnished them by the Commissioner. The Guard, of course, proceeded to arrest Forney, which they did on last Saturday a week, and brought him to McConnellsburg, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out in his behalf and a hearing was had before Judge Campbell, one of the Associate Judges of Fulton county.—On the hearing the above state of facts was presented and proven, upon which his Honor ordered the discharge of Forney.—On Wednesday, after Forney was discharged on the *habeas corpus*, Lieut. Ford and two other men went to the house of Forney to re-arrest him, when the unfortunate shooting took place. Forney, the same day, went to McConnellsburg and surrendered himself to the civil authorities and was regularly committed to prison to await his trial. A day or two afterwards he was taken from the Jail by the military and sent to Washington in irons. This is a plain statement of the facts in the case as we have received them. We were permitted to see the record of the Draft Commissioner, which shows on its face a state of facts precisely as we have related them.

We have no comments to make on the facts as they relate to the parties immediately connected with the sad affair, but there is a general aspect of the case on which we desire to submit a few remarks.

There seems to have been a direct collision between the civil and the military authorities in this case, and an attempt on the part of the military to set at defiance the civil law. This raises a question involving the rights and liberties of every American citizen. If the civil law and the decisions of the Courts are to be over-ridden, and the military law made supreme by which a citizen charged with a crime can be taken from home, and friends, and witnesses, and transported beyond the limits of the State, to be tried among strangers, before a tribunal not recognized by the laws of the Commonwealth and without the means of making a defence, then indeed are our boasted liberties a farce.

That the military is superior to the civil power is a startling doctrine in a free country. It was one of the immediate causes which led to the American Revolution.—The immortal Declaration of Independence, in its charges of usurpations of power against King George III. makes the following specific charge:

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power."

Here the issue was distinctly made by the signers of that instrument with the King of Great Britain, and in defence of the principle that the supremacy of the civil power was indispensable for the security of the rights and liberties of the citizen, the blood of our revolutionary ancestors was shed, and untold privations and hardships endured. The American people, we trust, are not yet willing to surrender the sacred and inestimable rights of civil liberty which have been thus dearly purchased.

Every offender against the laws should be punished by the laws. If John Forney has committed a crime he should be tried, convicted and punished according to law, but he should be tried in the county of Fulton, where the offence was committed, as is his right to be. There the facts of the case are known, and all the parties interested could be afforded every facility to obtain complete and ample justice.

We learn that application has been made to Governor Curtin to remand Forney back to Fulton county for trial. We trust his Excellency will take the matter into serious consideration, and so act in the premises as to vindicate the dignity and supremacy of the laws and Courts of the Commonwealth.

THE NEGRO BRIGADE.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York *World*, under date of January 10, gives a very unpromising account of Gen. Saxton's Negro Brigade. Notwithstanding the General feasted them on the 1st of January, and made to them an eloquent address on their liberation from slavery, accompanied with fatherly advice as to their future behavior, they don't seem to come up to the expectations which were entertained of them, and seem disposed to enjoy their new condition in a way not at all satisfactory to their white benefactors.—The correspondent says:

The negro brigade is again involved in trouble; the negroes are deserting, casting aside the scarlet trousers, gaudy buttons, and glittering muskets. Massa Lincoln has made them free, and their interpretation of freedom is *no work of any kind*; hence they do not desire to exert their muscles in the common labor performed by white men.—A negro soldier was shot last week for attempting to force the guard. A 'brother' in color fired the fatal ball. This act has put an end to all enlistments in this enlightened body of colored people. General Saxton, so rumor says, has asked to be transferred to some other department; he has had enough negro for some time to come. Gen. Hunter is daily expected here and the Gideonites are in great glee at the coming of the great negro emancipating general."

☞It is a most singular fact that the entire Republican press of this State are attempting to patch up excuses and apologies for Cameron's infamous attempt to bribe a member of the House to vote for him for Senator. They abuse Mr. Boyer without stint, and appear to think they can break the force of the expose by detraction and foul billingsgate. No use, Messrs. Republican editors. The statement of Mr. Boyer will prove true in every particular, and the Minister to Russia will yet suffer for his high-handed outrage. But we desire the people to remember, now and on the day of the next election, that all the Republican members of Assembly and all the Republican papers defend Cameron. If they can go before the voters with this load to carry, let them try it.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

We have already announced the fact that the court martial convened for the purpose of trying Major General Fitz John Porter, on charges preferred by Major General Pope, have found him guilty and sentenced him to dismissal from the service, and that the President has approved the finding and sentence and ordered General Porter's name to be stricken from the army list.

The result, so entirely unlooked for by those who had closely followed the testimony, and only apprehended by a few sagacious minds that had narrowly scanned the decisions of the court on one or two important questions that arose in the course of the trial, is not in the least disparaging to the gallant officer, while it reflects enduring ignominy upon all concerned in the infamous plot to disgrace and destroy him. The blow was intended as much, or more, for M'Clellan as it was for his friend and trusted subordinate; but we are much mistaken if it do not recoil with fearful effect upon the heads of those who aimed it.

Remarking upon this act of gross injustice to a brave and meritorious officer, the *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The work of ruin that is going on is but accumulating work of restoration for the true men who are to come hereafter. The elevation to position and office of the bad, the untrustworthy, the untrusted, will require their displacement when an administration comes into power which represents the people of this great country; and the displacement and attempted disgrace of brave, gallant, loyal and honest patriots, will require their future reinstatement with honor and praise tenfold greater for the wrongs they endure.

"A braver or a better man than Fitz John Porter, a more gallant soldier, a more faithful patriot, we do not believe exists in the army of the Union. Foremost in battle, sage in council, fierce as a lion in the hour of war, the accomplished gentleman and a faithful friend in the hour of peace, he is a model soldier and a noble man.—The United States owes him a debt of infinite gratitude for his brave deeds, his arduous labor, his unflinching devotion to the cause of the Union. That debt will be paid one day, if he lives, and we who defend the Union live to see the old glory restored. Saying thus much, let us pass on to the next step in the road of ruin, only warning each other to stand firm by the foundations, and be ready for the day of rebuilding when they who now tear down shall step aside and permit us to save the fragments."

PAYING DEAR FOR THE NEGRO.

Congress talk of appropriating $10,000,000 to free the slaves of Maryland, and from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 more to accomplish the same purpose in Missouri.—This vast sum of money will have to come out of the pockets of the *white* citizens of the North. This is only the beginning of the end, but it goes to show with what recklessness the dominant party in Congress squander the people's money to carry out their diabolical schemes of disunion.—Formerly, when a State wished to set their slaves free, they did it without being reimbursed from the public treasury. In this way slavery was abolished in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and all the rest of the now free States which were then in existence. But we have fallen upon evil times. The fanaticism of New England rules the hour at Washington, and we suppose the country must continue to suffer as long as it influences the legislation of Congress. God speed the day when the Congress of the United States shall again be composed of men who will faithfully reflect the will of the American people, and bring the Government back to what it was in the palmy days of the Republic. We want it administered for the benefit of *white* men—and not exclusively for the negro race, as it is at the present time.—*Lanc. Intel.*

☞It is said that Gen. Butler and his brother have made five millions of dollars, in cotton and sugar speculations, in New Orleans, and invested the money in British securities. It is also said that he has adopted radical Emancipation notions, to please old Abe and avoid an investigation of his New Orleans operations. But to touch the garment of Republicanism or Abolitionism is to become corrupted.

☞A list of more than eighty army officers has been prepared who are to be summarily dismissed from service for the use of improper language in reference to their superiors and the commander-in-chief (the President) in connection with the removal of Gen. Fitz John Porter. It is to be hoped the President will go on until the army is reduced, rank and file, to unadulterated, bloody Abolitionists.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞It appears from the President's order, No. 20, that Generals Burnside and Sumner were relieved at their own request, and that General Franklin was not. In his closing farewell remarks to his Grand Division, Franklin asks his officers and soldiers not to believe that he parted from them voluntarily in the face of the enemy. Being a good officer, and therefore, most likely, a Democrat, he has probably been selected by the administration as the next victim.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Edson B. Olds, just from Fort Lafayette, was escorted to his seat in the Ohio Legislature, at Columbus, by a procession two miles long.

☞Thomas Hartley Crawford, (formerly of Franklin county, Pennsylvania,) Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia for the past 17 years, died in Washington City on Monday last, the 26th ult.

☞The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, voted on Tuesday to postpone indefinitely the confirmation of the President's emancipation proclamation.

☞General Foster sailed from Hatteras Inlet on the 24th, with three gunboats and a number of transports, supposed for Wilmington. Another expedition was fitting out with great dispatch and would soon leave, probably for the same destination.—This expedition is said to comprise the whole command of General Naglee.

Indiana and the War.—Resolutions have passed the Indiana Legislature denouncing the President's emancipation scheme and his war policy, demanding an armistice, and calling for a national convention at Louisville, Ky.

That's So.—James Brooks, M. C. elect from the city of New York, says, "The President is just as much the creature of the Constitution and the laws as a Constable, and has no more right to enact Proclamation law than a Constable has."

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞Messrs. McSherry and Myers have our thanks for numerous Legislative favors.

☞Common Deeds, Administrator's Deeds, Common Bonds, Judgment Bonds, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, Notes waiving exemption, Amicable Actions, Subpœnas, Summonses, Executions, School Statements, Naturalization Papers, &c., &c., printed on good paper, for sale at the COMPILER OFFICE.

SALE POSTPONED.—The sale of Town Lots advertised by Hon. Moses McClean, Executor of George Shryock, deceased, for Friday last, did not take place, on account of the inclemency of the weather—and has therefore been postponed to Wednesday, the 11th of February inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞The Abolition papers are trumping up all sorts of excuses for the failure of Cameron to reach the U. S. Senate. It might have been secured in various ways, they say. They claim that they "furloughed" two Democratic members of the House and one of the Senate who had been drafted, and pretend to have been quite magnanimous in the premises. Hold on there—this lying is a little too bare-faced.—Messrs. McSherry and Myers, of this county, two of those alluded to, were not "furloughed," but procured substitutes, as other people did, and are now represented in the army by those substitutes. They were too "sharp" to depend on "furloughs" when the meeting time of the Legislature should come around, especially when their votes would elect a Democratic U. S. Senator and a State Treasurer. They would never have been allowed to get to Harrisburg *in time* to vote for either.

☞By the statement of the receipts and expenditures of Adams county for 1862, in another column, it will be seen that Henry J. Myers, Esq., donated to the county the amount of his witness fees in the contested seat case between John Busbey and himself. Busbey drew his and pocketed it—thus showing the difference between the men. This act of liberality is highly creditable to Mr. Myers, and it will be noticed with pleasure by his numerous friends.

☞About twelve inches of snow fell here on Wednesday and Wednesday night. It afforded some sleighing, but, as one of our neighbors would say, it was rather "rough."

☞The most delicious cider we have tasted "this many a day," was placed upon our table on Saturday, by Mr. George Bushman, of Cumberland township—and for which he has our thanks. It was as sweet as though just from the press. He has no superiors in putting up the article.

☞Ellis Hammersly, of the 9th Penna. cavalry, and son of Lieut. Col. W. W. Hammersly, was seriously wounded in the late brilliant movement under Gen. Carter in East Tennessee. Besides Ellis, we believe Lieut. Col. H. has two other sons in the service, while he himself is suffering from a severe wound received at the battle of Antietam.

☞Look out for counterfeit 50 cent checks of J. Carl on the York Bank. An attempt has also been made to convert Mr. Arnold's Fives in Fifty's.

☞We are requested to state that the celebrated horse "Morgan," owned by Wolf & Myers, will stand during the coming season at Petersburg, Y. S., and Gettysburg.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Jan. 19, 1863.

EDITOR GETTYSBURG COMPILER: Sir:—I noticed an extract from your paper, containing an account of great mortality from Diptheria. I send you a Recipe which was used with success in Iowa. It may be of benefit to some of your readers:

1 oz. Chlorate of Potash,
3 drachms Nitrate of Potash,
1 oz. Capsicum.

Take about ¼ of a teaspoonful and dissolve it in a teacupful of warm water sweetened.—Then take a teaspoonful every 15 minutes.

Common salt has been used with great benefit here. Rubbing it on the inside of the throat, and binding it wet, on the outside.—Calomel is given for the fever also. Hoping these suggestions may be of benefit to some, I am, respectfully. C. M.

☞A special Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says that General Cameron will soon resign his mission to Russia. The same dispatch announces that General Cameron tendered his services to the War Department on Tuesday to lead a brigade of negroes into the heart of the rebellion! We hope he may have the chance to try the experiment, and suggest the appointment on his staff of Colonel John J. Patterson and Captain Brobst. What a *black* brigade that would be.—*Patriot & Union.*

COMPLIMENT TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.—The Indiana Legislature have passed a resolution of thanks to Governor Seymour, of New York, "for the able and patriotic defense of the constitution, the laws and liberties of the American citizen, contained in his late message to the Legislature of that State, and particularly for his just and high appreciation of the interests, position and patriotism of the great Northwest."

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.—This officer is not only dismissed from the army, but by virtue of the sentence, as approved by the President, declared to be "forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States." The sentence will yet be "expunged."

A POLITICAL TOAST.—"Millions for the constitution, not one cent for emancipation."—This is the sentiment offered by Hon. A. G. Burr, at an immense public meeting held in Chicago last Saturday, to take into consideration the state of the country.

☞A New York journal, which claims to be posted, says that General Butler is to be reinstated in his command at New Orleans, and that as soon as he arrives there General Banks will proceed with the great feature of his original expedition—the invasion and possession of Texas.

ELECTION AT WHEELING.—The charter election at Wheeling, Va., took place on Monday, and resulted in the success of the conservative ticket over that of the Republican free State men. Dr. Baird, for mayor, has a majority of 481 over W. W. Shriver.

☞Detailed accounts of the Federal success at Arkansas Post state that the Confederate loss, in killed, wounded and missing, was two hundred, while that of the attacking forces was somewhat heavier. The prisoners captured numbered four thousand eight hundred, one-fourth of whom were on the sick list.

☞The full statements show a Federal loss of ten thousand two hundred and eighty-seven, killed, wounded and prisoners, at the battle of Murfreesboro'.

"PEACE" PETITIONS.—Petitions are in circulation in Newark and other places in New Jersey asking the legislature to adopt the Holsman resolutions or some equivalent.

☞Abraham Bell, colored, has been sentenced to be hung at Carlisle, Pa., for the murder of a soldier.

FROM THE 87TH.

Army of the Shenandoah,
1st Brigade, Milroy's Division,
Winchester, Jan. 26, 1862.

DEAR COMPILER:—We are still quietly holding this place, nor do we expect to be disturbed for sometime to come, as at this writing there is no force of any strength in the valley of Virginia.

A few days ago a reconnoissance in force was made towards Front Royal, for the purpose of procuring information and to capture a body of rebel cavalry said to be in the neighborhood of Strasburg.

Our regiment, with detachments from several of the others, under Lieut. Col. Schall, marched out by one road, whilst the 1st New York cavalry took a different direction, with orders to form a junction near Front Royal—expecting to get the rebels between our force and the cavalry. After marching very hard over very rough roads, our detachment was halted and were soon joined by the other force from Strasburg, but as usual the grey backs had left the country. A good deal disheartened, the boys started on the back track, making camp that night, completing a march of thirty-two miles the same day.

To-morrow we commence work on the fortifications. Part of the old fort needs considerable repairing, whilst new earthworks can be erected that will make the place almost impregnable. Lieut. Burkhart will have charge of the work, and from his well-known experience we have no doubt that he will perform his duty in such a manner as will reflect additional credit upon his already well-earned fame.

The men of our regiment are in good health, whilst considerable sickness prevails in some of the new organizations.

The Paymaster has not been around yet, though he is anxiously looked for, and I hope in my next letter I shall be able to tell you all about his appearance, &c.

Col. Hay commands 1st brigade, Lieut. Col. Schall commanding regiment, Lieut. Norris acting Adjutant.

A court martial is now in session here, but no cases of any importance are before it. ZOO-ZOO.

The Alleged Cameron Bribery Case.—The exposure made by a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to the alleged bribery and corruption, in which Gen. Cameron is alleged to be a party, is to be made the subject of inquiry on the part of the Senate. A resolution has been prepared, which will be offered in executive session at their next meeting, calling the attention of the President to the matter, for the purpose of making an inquiry into the facts, and if true, whether the said Cameron is a proper person to represent the government of the United States at the Court of St. Petersburg. Senator Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, will probably bring the matter to the attention of the Senate and to the President.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞The rebel privateer Oreto escaped from Mobile bay on the morning of the 16th. She was observed by our vessels of war on the look out and chased, but being a fast sailer, and having a strong breeze in her favor, she escaped, and when last heard of was coaling at Havana. She fell in with the brig Estelle of Boston, on her way, and sunk her off the Tortugas, and it is now supposed that it was she, and not the Alabama, that sunk the Hatteras off Galveston. The captain and crew of the latter, excepting Acting Master Partridge and six men, picked up in a boat, are supposed to have gone down with her. Captain Blake commanded the Hatteras.

☞The U. S. transport Hatteras was sunk off Galveston on the 17th, by a vessel supposed to be the Confederate privateer Alabama. The circumstances as related are these: The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, in company with six other Federal steamers, were off Galveston on the 17th, when a strange vessel appeared in the offing. The Hatteras got under way to speak her, and, in answer to her hail, "Who are you?" the strange vessel replied, "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitfire," almost simultaneously with which she poured a broadside into the Hatteras, which sunk in nine fathoms of water. The Brooklyn pursued the stranger, but lost sight of her soon after, night coming on. The Hatteras was a transport vessel, carrying four light guns.

☞A Richmond journal publishes a dispatch from General Bragg stating that a force of General Morgan's Cavalry made a dash on Murfreesboro' on the 21st, and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners and thirty wagons. Another report says two hundred prisoners and twenty wagons.

☞The official report of the late movement up the White river, in Arkansas, states that the flotilla proceeded to Duvall's Bluff and captured the fortifications there. It is believed that the loss of the guns by the Confederates renders it difficult for them to defend Little Rock, and the State is now considered completely under Federal control.

☞The Federal gunboats on the Mississippi had a sharp engagement with the Confederates on the Bayou Teche, La., on the 14th ultimo, in which they captured a number of the Confederates, but lost the commander of the expedition, Thomas McKean Buchanan, who was shot through the head from the Confederate rifle pits.

MUTINY AT THE PROCLAMATION.—It will surprise no one who is not under the influence of fanaticism, to hear of mutiny in the army in consequence of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. One of the first instances which have come to light of open revolt on this account is that of an Illinois regiment, which has been mustered out of the service, with the exception of one company, in consequence of its refusal to fight for the nigger.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.*

☞It is strange that, with all the adulation of General Butler in the radical papers, he has been so coldly received, even by the Abolitionists, in all the cities he has visited. A few government officers and contractors are all that assemble to do him honor. Indeed the only city that showed any enthusiasm at his movements was New Orleans, but that was when he left.—*World.*

☞Hon. C. L. Vallandigham has consented to run for Governor of Ohio if nominated by the Democratic convention.

DESERTING.—It is stated that since the organization of the Kansas regiment of colored volunteers over 400 have deserted, leaving only 480 on duty.

MARRIED.

On the 27th of Jan., at Petersburg, by Rev. P. Raby, Mr. EMANUAL BROUGH, of Menallen township, to Mrs. CATHARINE MUMPER, of Petersburg, Adams county.

On the 22d ult., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. DANIEL HOFFMAN to Miss MARY ANN SPECK, both of Adams county.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On Friday, after a long illness, Mr. HENRY WANTZ, of this Borough, formerly of Baltimore, aged about 51 years.

In Franklin township, on the 24th ult., MARY STARNAR, only daughter of Nicholas Starner, deceased, aged 13 years 2 months and 21 days.

In Menallen township, on the 24th ult., ELIZA JANE, daughter of Henry and Eliza Eppleman, aged 7 years 9 months and 22 days.

On the 19th ult., RACHEL ALICE, daughter of Jacob Zinn, aged 1 year 9 months and 3 days.

On the 22d ult., AQUILLA, son of Absalom Asper, aged 4 months.

On the 23d ult., infant child of Adam Brame.

On the 14th ult., GEORGE CASHMAN, in the 64th year of his age.

In Mummasburg, on the 17th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH HART, aged 66 days.

On the 28th ult., JOHN C., infant son of Ephraim and Martina Schriver, of Straban tp.

On the 4th ult., THOMAS ELMER, son of George and Melissa Bowers, of Tyrone township, aged 9 months. Our dear Elly's gone, His sufferings now are over. S. B.