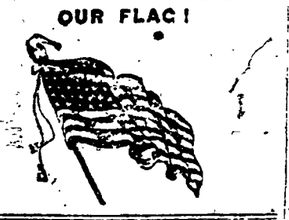
The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY, MORNING, JAN. 11, 1864.

CONGRESS.

Congress re-assembled on Tuesday.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase the bounty to volunteers, and also a bill to amend the enrollment act, as a substitute for the previous bill, which is pending. Referred to the military committee and ordered to be printed.

[This bill leaves out all the exemptions except for the Vice President, judges of courts, heads of the various executive departments, Governors of States, and such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, and only such can become substitutes as are not liable to draft. For interfering with the draft in any way a fine of $100, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, is imposed, or both, at the discretion of the court. The Secretary of War is authorized to appoint additional surgeons where necessary. A new section is added imposing a penalty upon any member of the board of enrollment, surgeon, clerk, assistant or employee or provost marshal, engaging in the substitute business, directly or indirectly, by imprisonment for from thirty days to six months, or a fine of $100 to $1,000, on conviction thereof.]

Mr. Sumner gave notice of the following amendment, which he intends to offer to the enrollment act:

"That no drafted person shall be allowed to furnish a substitute, but he shall be discharged from the draft on paying to such officer as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive the same, the full sum of three hundred dollars; that every such person so discharged shall pay, in addition to the said sum of three hundred dollars, a certain proportion, in the nature of a tithe, of his annual gains, profits or income, whether derived from any kind of property, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, or employment whatever, according to the following rates, to wit:

"On all incomes over $600 and not over $2,000, ten per cent.; on all incomes over $2,000 and not over $5,000, twenty per cent.; and on all incomes over $5,000, thirty per cent.; and it shall be the duty of every such person seeking to be discharged to make return, either by himself or his guardian, to the provost marshal of his district, of the amount of his income, according to the requirements of the act to provide internal revenue of July 1, 1863."

The House received a message from the President, asking that Congress allow bounties to be paid as they were previous to the 5th inst., at least until the first of February next. Communications from Secretary Stanton and Provost Marshal General Fry, making the same request, were also received.

Mr. Coffroth offered the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what have been the services of Jay Cooke & Co. to the government in the sale of United States securities, and what has been the rate and whole amount of compensation therefor. Also, whether said service might not have been as successfully performed by the Treasury Department itself. Also, what sums of money, if any, have been paid out of the Treasury for advertisements ordered by Jay Cooke & Co."

On Wednesday, the House passed a bill, in response to the special message of the President, directing that the bounties heretofore paid under the regulations and orders of the War Department for regulars or volunteers for three years or during the war, be paid from the 5th of January to the 1st of March next. This bill will doubtless also pass the Senate, and thus continue for two months the liberal bounties recently paid by the Government.

In the Senate, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill amendatory of the enrollment act was taken up, and the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the military committee.—They were all agreed to as far as the last and twentieth section, which repeals the $300 commutation clause. That was passed over for the present, and miscellaneous amendments were offered and considered.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses of the State Legislature convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday. In the Senate, eight ballots were taken for Speaker, resulting in a tie each time—16 for Clymer, Democrat, and 16 for Penny, Republican.

Mr. Lowry proposed that a committee be delegated to request Jeff. Davis to release Major White, in order to organize the Pennsylvania Legislature, but as an amendment was substituted to make Mr. Lowry the committee, the motion was withdrawn.

The House organized by the election of H. C. Johnson, Republican, of Crawford, as Speaker. The Democrats voted for C. L. Pershing, of Cambria.

No other business of importance was transacted in either House.

On Wednesday, the Senate again proceeded to ballot for Speaker.

After the tenth ballot, Mr. Clymer said it was evident no arrangement could be reached in this manner. He was, therefore, in order to facilitate the business, willing, for himself and friends, to propose that the Republican party should have the first choice of officers in the gift of the Senate, the Democrats the second, and so on alternately.

The Republicans made no response, and another ballot was had, resulting as before—Clymer 16, Penny 16.

Mr. Clymer said that the responsibility of not effecting an organization rested with the opposite party. There was every reason to believe that Col. White had resigned and was no longer an officer. This was stated in at least three papers controlled by the friends of Col. White. If this was true, it was the neglect of those whose duty it was to have provided a new member by election, to which the difficulty must be attributed.

Mr. Lowry did not know of any such [illegible]signation, and looked to the Speaker for information.

The Speaker denied any such knowledge.

Mr. M'Candless said that he and his friends would remain until doomsday rather than yield.

Mr. Turrell referred to the Senatorial difficulty in 1855, when the Republicans, although having a clear majority, yielded, in courtesy to the opposition, and gave them a share of the officers.

Mr. Clymer said that in that case the Republicans had held out until the last moment.

A general discussion as to the particulars of the trouble of 1855 ensued.

Two more unsuccessful ballots were had, when the Senate adjourned. The Republicans are, therefore, as every fair-minded man will see, responsible for the postponement of the organization of the Senate—the stoppage of legislation—and the saddling of that much additional expense upon the State Treasury.

The House elected A. W. Benedict Clerk. The Democrats voted for Jacob Ziegler. J. C. Brown was chosen Assistant Clerk, James Sabers Sergeant-at-Arms, J. T. McJunkin Doorkeeper, J. C. Stigleman Messenger, and R. W. Stewart Postmaster—all Republicans, or Abolitionists—that party having a majority.

The "dead lock" in the Senate continues. The Governor sent in his Annual Message on Thursday, which was read, but the printing was refused. "While upon this point," says the *Patriot & Union*, "we may as well remark that they will refuse to do *any business*, no matter what the Abolition Senators and party organs may say or do, until a constitutional organization shall be effected. When that is done, the calumniators of the Democratic Senators will find them as ready to do honor to Gen Grant, invite the clergy to officiate, and order the printing of the message, as the blackest dyed hypocrite and most cringing worshipper of Lincoln among them. Until then, nothing can budge them from their position."

In the House, the Message was read, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned until Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE DEAD LOCK IN THE SENATE.

The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, of Friday, says: Three days have been consumed by the Senate in vain endeavors to organize.—The dead lock is likely to continue through the week—perhaps, as Mr. Clymer remarked, till the dog days, or even, as an Abolition Senator observed, till doomsday. The latter, perhaps, may be nearer to some of them than they dream of.

Having listened with great patience and greater interest to the short debates in which Senators have engaged, on the question which they are trying to decide, we declare candidly, without the least party prejudice, that, in our opinion, the Abolitionists have been driven from every position which they have yet assumed. The weight of argument has been and must be against them while they remain in the false position they now occupy. Their assumption that Penney is Speaker and the Senate an ever organized body is simply ridiculous and deserves no notice. The Democratic members are in the right, and we trust that no more desire to excel their opponents in courtesy will induce them to change their position.

The proposition of Senator Clymer to effect an organization by the Abolitionists selecting a Speaker and the Democrats a Clerk, or *vice versa*, and so on through the whole list of offices, was in every sense fair; it showed a disposition to settle the pending difficulty in the shortest way and on an equitable basis; and since the Abolitionists chose to reject it, we cannot see how the Democrats can make a further advance towards organization, without compromising their dignity and detracting from their self-respect.

The Abolitionists, are only patriots and law-respecting citizens by profession—in practice they are worse than armed traitors, because they conceal their designs under declarations of loyalty, and while pretending reverence for Constitutions and laws, are revolutionists of the worst type. To such men no concession not demanded by the strictest justice, and warranted by the true interests of the country, should be made.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Curtin transmitted his message to the Legislature on Thursday. A copy of it did not reach us in time for insertion in this issue. It must, therefore, go over to next Monday.

The Governor sets down the State debt at $39,500,000. Hitherto the State has paid its interest in coin or its equivalent, but the Governor recommends the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature to the subject, and expresses the opinion that the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligations by providing for the payment of the interest in the currency of Government. He deems the policy of paying coin to foreign and currency to domestic loan holders wholly unwise, and founded on no legitimate principle.

Among other financial recommendations is a tax on the gross receipts of all railroad, canal and mining companies.

Alluding to the recent invasion of the State the Governor returns his thanks to New York and New Jersy for their prompt assistance.

He invites the attention of the Legislature to the deplorable condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee.

He renews his recommendation for the revision of the militia laws, and trusts that if a reasonable time be allowed, the State's quota will be filled by volunteers. The State has already sent 277,409 men to the field for general and special service.

The Governor concludes his message by an earnest appeal for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and a steady support of the general government in crushing out the rebellion.

☞ Quite a number of the more able and respectable of the Republican papers of this State have had the courage to state plainly their opposition to the amendments proposed to the Conscription Bill. Among others, the Somerset *Herald and Whig* has a sensible and well-timed article in which it distinctly avers that it would be unfair to change the law so far as it relates to States like Pennsylvania, in which a draft under the law has already been made.

Preparing for the Draft.—The borough council of Carlisle, Pa., has recently decided to pay $100 bounty to each person who may volunteer before the next draft, and has appropriated $5,500 for that purpose—that being the amount required for the borough's quota of fifty-five men.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Archbishop John Hughes died in New York last night a week. He was born in Ireland in 1798, and emigrated to this country in 1817. He resided for a number of years in Chambersburg, where his brother, Michael Hughes, now lives. While laboring for his daily bread, he began to educate himself for the ministry, and completed his studies at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg. He was ordained a priest in Philadelphia in 1825, and for a number of years labored with great zeal among his people, founding St. John's Church in 1833, where he continued as pastor until called to more responsible duties in New York.—In 1832 he had his celebrated correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, and two years after, an oral discussion with a brother of the latter. Both the correspondence and debate were published, and excited much interest among the religious community. From this time Archbishop Hughes took a front rank as a controversialist; and in the thirty years which have since elapsed, his faith has never been assailed, that it has not found in him a ready and powerful champion, maintaining to the last all the vigor of his intellect, and an almost fascinating power of argumentation. In 1837 he was appointed by the Pope coadjutor to Bishop Dubois of New York; in 1838 administrator of the diocese, and succeeded to the Bishopric in 1842, on the death of Bishop Dubois.

In 1845 he visited Europe on matters connected with the church, and again in 1850, when he was raised to the dignity of Archbishop, and went to Rome to receive the pallium at the hands of the Pope.—Again in 1858 he visited Rome by command of Pope Pius, to be present at the definition of the dogma of the immaculate conception. In the years which intervened between this period and 1861, Archbishop Hughes devoted fresh zeal to the affairs of his church, and projected many new church edifices, including the Cathedral in New York, which was commenced in 1858, and is designed to be the largest church edifice in America. In 1861, he visited Europe for the fourth time, on this occasion in a somewhat official capacity, and since his return, as while abroad, has labored earnestly to avert the evils impending over his adopted country.

He died peacefully, in the midst of his great labors. Full of honors, he goes to the grave with his memory embalmed in the hearts of thousands of the American people.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

The New York *World*, in an article on "The Democratic Party," with entire truth says:

What we beg the reader particularly to remark is, that, throughout our whole political history, although the costume has frequently been changed, it has been the same identical struggle between exorbitant federal pretensions on the one side and popular liberty on the other. To suppose that this struggle has become obsolete only betokens the shallowness of the supposer. To deny that the present is a time when the Democratic party has no work before it, the performance of which is demanded by its principles, is to be as incapable of discerning the signs of the times as a bat is of seeing in the day-time. If the Democratic party were annihilated to-day it would spring up again to-morrow. It is in the nature of things that overgrown power will become oppressive, and that part of the community who hope to share neither the power nor the plunder—that is to say, the Democratic masses—will resist.

But what is the prospect now? To those who are capable of looking beneath the surface of things and seeing the principles that underlie them, the prospect was never better. Mark! we do not say that the prospects of the *country* were never better (for God knows they were never worse), but that the vitality of the Democratic party was never so sure to assert itself. Burdensome taxation, suffering, wretchedness, will come to the dwellings of the common people, and they will shake the Black Republican temple till not one stone is left upon another of its ruins. This is as certain as that night follows day; and, in revolutionary times like these, changes in public sentiment are often very sudden. In August, last year, the Republicans felt secure of a large majority in every state; but the fall elections, nevertheless, all went against them. This fall the Democratic raft dipped into the trough of the sea, and the waves went over her; but the storm is high, and she will mount with the bounding billow. She is so constructed that nothing can sink her.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* sums up the result of its deliberations on the President's plan of "reconstruction," thus:

"It must now be apparent to the true friends of the government everywhere, that they have nothing to expect from the party in power, or from any member of it. The last ground of hope, or rather the last shadow of ground, has vanished. The rugged issue is before us. There is, under Providence, but one dependence for the Conservative Unionist of the Republic, which is thorough co-operation, on the basis of single minded devotion to the country, for the overthrow and expulsion of the party in power at the ballot box. This is indeed the sole dependence of the Republic itself; and we rejoice to believe that, if wisdom and patriotism shall rule the conservative counsels, this dependence will not fail."

Quotas Filled.—The second congressional district of New Hampshire has filled its quota of troops under the last call. The town of Greencastle, Pa., is clear of the draft. A bounty of $200 was offered, and the quota was raised within ten days. The quota of troops for Niagara county, N. Y., is more than full, and men continue to come in in greater numbers than at any time before.

The Archbishop of Baltimore.—The Philadelphia *American* says: "Tidings from Rome are expected announcing the appointment of the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of this diocese, to the Archbishopric of Baltimore, vacant by the death of the lamented Kenrick. This is the highest in the country. Its Archbishop is the president of all episcopal councils."

☞ Wendell Phillips is "not certain that slavery is dead until he sees it buried." The New Haven *Register* says if he will go to the "freedmen's" camps, along the Mississippi, he will see it buried at the rate of several hundred a day.

☞ Such is the wretched condition of the contrabands—fifty thousand or more between Memphis and Natchez—that half of them will probably die of cold, hunger and filth this winter.

☞ The Abolition editors and office-holders, afraid of McClellan's popularity, have commenced abusing him without mercy.—This is meanness of the meanest sort.

FERNANDO WOOD'S PEACE RESOLUTION.

The editor of the *Republican* in his last issue makes a malignant assault upon Hon. A. H. Coffroth, our able and popular representative in Congress, because he saw fit to vote with the whole body of the Democratic members for a certain resolution introduced by Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York.—As is usual with him Mr. King was put to the mean shift of "stealing his thunder"; the billingsgate which he ventilates as original being only a mutulated extract from the columns of the N. Y. *Tribune*. As a general rule, when the readers of the *Republican* see an item in it which indicates intellect they may safely bet that it has been stolen from Greeley, or some one of like character. In order that our readers may know precisely the nature and the extent of the offence committed by the Democratic members of Congress, we herewith publish Mr. Wood's resolution in full:—

Whereas, The President in his Message, delivered to this House on the 9th inst., and in his recommendation to the people to assemble at their places of worship to give thanks to God for recent victories, claims that the Union cause has gained important and substantial advantages; and whereas, in view of these triumphs, it is no longer beneath our dignity nor dangerous to our safety to evince a generous magnanimity becoming a great and powerful people, by offering the insurgents an opportunity to return to the Union without imposing upon them degrading or destructive conditions; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint three Commissioners, who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war, shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity, and equality under the Constitution.

By this resolution fifty-nine Democrats and Border State men voted, but it was promptly tabled by the Abolition majority.

The Republicans, by their solid vote on the resolution of Mr. Wood, have placed themselves in a clearly defined position.—The country will not fail to understand what it means, when every Republican vote was cast against a proposition to endeavor to establish peace on the basis of reconciliation under the old laws, and with all the rights belonging to the States under the old Union. It is to be observed that there is not in these resolutions the slightest hint at recognition of the Confederacy, or separation of the territory of our country; but the proposition was for negotiation, to the end that "*the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality, under the Constitution.*" This the Republicans have declared, by their votes, they are opposed to. They have voted that they don't want fraternity—they don't want equity—they don't want equality, and they don't want the Constitution; therefore they do desire disunion, injustice, fraternal hate, inequality, and no Constitution. Is it possible, after such a declaration, they can, as heretofore, deny or pervert these sentiments?

During the present session a number of conservative resolutions looking to the ending of the war, and calculated to aid in restoring the Union, have been introduced by Democrats and members from the Border States, but every one of them has been promptly laid on the table by a solid vote of the fanatical Abolitionists, who now control both Houses. We are glad that there were fifty-nine men to be found bold enough to take their stand against the tide of fanaticism, and the insane thirst for blood which now prevails. General Coffroth needs not fear the condemnation of the people of this district for his vote on the above resolution. They are not yet quite so steeped in the filth of Abolitionism as some of the party leaders would have them.—*Fulton Democrat.*

FRED. DOUGLASS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Anti-Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia was addressed by Fred. Douglass, who evidently feels himself now to be of consequence, and why shouldn't he?—From the *N. Y. Tribune*'s report of his speech we clip the following:

"He detailed a visit he had paid to President Lincoln. Men had waited in the ante-chamber for days, but the moment his card was sent in the usher returned with an invitation to walk up. Some office beggar near by remarked: "I knew it would be so. He's a nigger; that's enough." Mr. Douglass asked the audience to imagine how the President received him, a colored man. "Why, precisely," said he, "as one gentleman receives another." Alluding to the President's height and length of limb he remarked that he was "spread about the room in the way usually ascribed to him," and as he entered, commenced rising, and continued to rise. A cordial shaking of hands ensued."

Fred. Douglass also stated in Philadelphia in what the "dignity of the country" consisted, and when we should have it, thus:

"While we give majorities in favor of what is called the Democratic party; while the New York *World* and *Express* are scattered through the cities of the land, and the father, mother,—devil of them all, the New York *Herald*, is seen upon the highways, byways and, railways of the country, we are in danger of a compromise. There will be no dignity in the country *till the colored man is honorably admitted into the body politic.*"

More of It.—Forney's Washington *Chronicle* of a late date says:

Years ago, had a colored man presented himself at the White House at a President's levee, seeking an introduction to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he would have been in all probability, roughly handled for his impudence. Yesterday four colored men of genteel exterior and with the manner of gentlemen, joined in the throng that crowded the Executive Mansion, and were presented to the President of the United States.

☞ The people of this country are to take it solemnly to heart, whether they will devote their country to unparalleled ruin, or by taking affairs into their own hands, in the legitimate way, will institute a different policy, by which alone there would be some reason for hope that the follies and madness of the past might be in time partially repaired.

☞ A call has been issued for a meeting of the National Democratic Committee in New York on the 12th inst., to fix the time for the meeting of the Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidential election.

☞ The New Haven (Conn.) newspapers have resolved to increase their advertising rates 33⅓ per cent., to meet the greatly increased expenses of the business.

☞ The salaries paid to the officials engaged in the Boston custom house amount to $350,415 per year.

THE FORFEITURE OF COTTON—WHO GETS THE LION'S SHARE.

A great deal of cotton is seized in the Southwest and sold ostensibly for the benefit of the Government, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, (a neutral journal,) but out of two sales recently reported, amounting in gross to $50,513, the amount realized to the Government was but $26,919. The Surveyor alone received in these two transactions, for his fees and cost of freight, the sum of $27,533, or $614 more than the Government. The rest went to the U. S. Marshal, Commissioner and clerk, so that the forfeiture appears to be made chiefly for the benefit of a few incumbents of office, and not for the advantage of the Government. This may be the law; but if it is, the law should at once be altered, for now the punishment of rebels by despoiling them of their property appears something like robbing a man for individual gain merely, and not to pay the expenses of the war. It appears that the cotton is seized on information from some reliable person, and the Surveyor divides his share with the person who gives the information. It does not appear that any attempt is made to establish the fact that the owner is really a disloyal person. The effect of such a system as this must be to induce the owners of cotton, in districts where it is liable to seizure, to burn it before they allow themselves to be robbed of it. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in alluding to this subject, very pertinently says:

It disheartens the people in the support of the war for the preservation of government, when they see the public officers turning it to profit, and rapidly accumulating fortunes out of it. Extravagance and peculation and suddenly acquired wealth in the Government officers, are more depressing to the patriotic people than the deadly hostility of the rebel enemy. The Government cannot afford these exhibitions nor the scandal which has grown out of the cotton trade and the cotton seizures under the present system, and the people will look to this Congress for a thorough investigation, and for radical measures of reform.

OFFICIAL THIEVES.

The *Pittsburg Commercial*, a leading Republican organ, thus discourses of Federal corruption. Certainly it has reason to know the truth on this subject:

"The immense patronage of the Federal Government being placed in the hands of the members of Congress, contrary to the spirit of our government, has thrown wide open the doors for corruption, and so fearfully corrupt has the public service in some branches become, that, during the present year, a few scoundrels have been tried, convicted and sent to prison, who, we united frauds (or more properly robberies) amounted to a sum larger than the entire annual revenue of the country during the administration of Washington; and we venture to say that, of the large sum raised by the Government since the beginning of the war, fully one forth has been filched by the untried scoundrels, who, secure in their relationship to the member who placed them in position, and who would be disgraced by their exposure, or, relying upon his interests in a "community of profits," openly flaunt their ill gotten riches in the face of day, with the swelling insolence of wealth and office, arrogate to themselves a superiority over honest citizens, and carry themselves with a pride so lofty and so ridiculous as to excite the wrath and ridicule, both of men and gods."

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

"There isn't a cotton spindle in motion in one of the many immense factories of Lowell. However that may be, there are 100,000 negroes freezing and starving to death along the banks of the Mississippi in perfect freedom and irresponsibility. The poor man up North toils day after day to meet the advances upon all articles which enter into his subsistence list, in order that the negro may live and die without a master."—*Dubuque Herald.*

Such are the natural fruits of an insane philanthropy. The Abolition movement is proving itself to be a two-edged sword.—It does nobody good, but everybody harm. The white race is, on one hand, injured by this civil war for the emancipation of the negroes, and the black race is injured on the other. Between these two victims we cannot see who will be benefitted, save the office-holders and shoddy contractors!—*Sunday Mercury.*

"Loyal Men."—Some "loyal merchants" were exposed in New York on last Friday. They were loading one of the Cromwell steamers with contraband goods, powder, caps, &c., for the Rebels. These goods were concealed in the middle of other goods—some of them in barrels of potatoes. These merchants had been "so loyal" that they had not been suspected. They had assumed so much piety, so much regard for the war, so great a horror of "traitors" and Copperheads, that they had passed along bravely, affording "aid and comfort" and "powder and caps" to the Rebels. It is very remarkable, too, that the officers concealed their names, assuring us only that they were "loyal." It should not be overlooked that the Cromwell steamer receiving these contraband goods belonged to the same firm who owned the Chesapeake, lately seized by Rebel passengers.—*Hartford Times.*

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* continues its slanderous assaults on General McClellan. The viper gnaws a file. The time will come when the conductor of the *Press* will bend the supple hinges of the knee to McClellan, as he has to Pierce and Lincoln, and did at first to Buchanan, until he found the latter knew him too well to trust him in any important position.

☞ It appears that the poor negroes, who have been gathered by thousands by order of the Adjutant General, and herded like cattle, are many of them naked, half starved horribly diseased, and dying at the rate of four hundred a day. The able-bodied are taken for soldiers or worked as Southern masters never worked them, by Abolition speculators. No slavery is half so bad as the slavery of the poor negroes whom the Abolitionists have stolen from their lawful masters.

☞ The Rochester *Union* says:

"Advertisements for young girls, just in their teens, who have disappeared from their homes, are quite common now. There was never before a time in Rochester when the street walkers were so numerous as at present—and they are many of them of the younger class, little more than children. The liberal expenditure of bounty money has something to do with this state of things no doubt, here and elsewhere. If the war continues much longer our people will be so thoroughly debauched that there will be little worth saving in the nation."

☞ Meetings are holding in the larger towns of Kentucky to devise some means by which the draft may be avoided.

THE WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The rumors of the enemy's designs and operations in the Shenandoah Valley are exaggerated. Fitz Lee's cavalry, of perhaps 1,000, supported by Early's three meagre brigades of foot, with Imboden and other local leaders with small detachments, numbering, all told, 6,000 or 7,000 men, are near Woodstock and Mount Jackson, with an occasional dash as far north as Winchester. The latest indications point to the Moorefield Valley, if not west of the mountains, as their scene of operations.

Disaster to Cole's Maryland Cavalry—Fight in Loudon County.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., January 4, 1864.—It is not often you have been called upon to record a disaster to Cole's Maryland Cavalry, notwithstanding they have been almost constantly in the saddle for nearly three years, and are entirely ignorant as to the meaning of "winter quarters." On Wednesday, however, the 30th ult., a detachment of seventy five men, composed of a proportionate number from each of the four companies constituting the battalion, proceeded on a two days' scout, under the command of Captain A. M. Hunter, of Company C.

The detachment met with little impediment in its march until Friday, January 1st, about 10 o'clock A. M., when near Rectortown, on the border of Loudon and Fauquier counties, it suddenly encountered a large force of from five to seven hundred rebel cavalry, supposed to be a portion of General Rosser's brigade. Our boys fought gallantly against such overwhelming numbers until *fifty seven* out of the seventy-five were either captured or killed. The remaining eighteen made their way in safety to camp. Captain Hunter, I regret to say, is reported as a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

Several of those who escaped found their feet frozen when they reached camp. One poor fellow, named Wm. Brown, of Captain Frank Gallagher's company, got his boots filled with water in crossing a stream, and when he attempted to pull them off found his feet and ankles encased in ice. The boots had to be cut from his feet.

The following are the names of those who have been taken prisoners and missing, and the companies to which they belong respectively:

Company A, Captain G. W. F. Vernon—Joseph Betson, Frederick Kline, John A. Crome, James Edwards, D. C. Grains, E. V. Harris, Christopher Horine, David Jones, John A. Kelly, E. W. Moore, J. H. Shaefer, J. H. Stott, A. J. Stottlemeyer, Charles Sweeney, Calvin S. Wachter, John W. Watson, Geo. Young.

Company B, Captain Wm. Fery—Sergeant Philip M. Bell, Privates Wm. H. Batts, Reuben P. Diehl, George W. Holmer, Daniel R. Holland, Walter S. Myers, John Newcomer, Joseph Sutherecol, Adam Turner, Wm. Wentz, Jeremiah Wiley.

Company C, Captain A. M. Hunter—Sergt John E. Gibson, Corporal George W. Sawyer, Bugler M. J. Coble, Privates A. M. Fritchey, Theodore Fites, Jacob Hartzell, John Sponseler, E. C. Wineche B, W. J. Waddle, Wm. B. Wank, James McCullough.

Company D, Captain Frank Gallagher—Sergeant John S. Sakers, Corporal D. W. Nicewoner, privates Robert B. Beal, Wm. Carr, Francis Dehvan, Thomas Hawk, Wm. Millholland, Daniel McGuigan, James E. McCabe, John Moore, William Randolar, George E. Sitel, William Turner, Charles B. Bennett.

Recdrtown, the scene of this occurrence, is about forty miles from Harper's Ferry, and a locality proverbial for roving bands of guerrillas and other rebel cavalry.

While this disaster was being enacted on the east side of the Blue Ridge, the balance of the battalion, with Major Cole himself in command, was in the Shenandoah Valley, ready to meet the advance of the rebels in their threatened raid on the Balt more and Ohio Railroad. Such are the "sweet uses" which the cavalry under Gen. Sullivan are enjoying.

P. S.—Since the above was written a dispatch has been received from Capt Hunter, announcing his escape from the rebels, and his safe arrival at Point of Rocks. We shall obtain further particulars on his arrival in camp.—*Cor. American.*

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—There is no war news here, other than that the rebel General Forrest has crossed the Tennessee river with one of the largest supply trains of the war, including 1,800 head of cattle, and every horse, mule and wagon he could find in West Tennessee.

Wm. Young, correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 5.—The readers of the *Herald* may look once more for stirring news from the Army of the Potomac. I need not say what is to be the nature of the intelligence, and would not do so if I could. It is sufficient to add, in this connection, that there will be as much or more excitement in this army during the coming three or four months as in any other department where the *Herald* has its correspondents.

A Washington correspondent, same date, says:

From information received here, there is reason to believe that Early's movement in the Shenandoah valley is for no other purpose than to protect that section, and the railroads south of that point, from our cavalry raids. It will be recollected that a similar movement was made last winter by Jones, and there is no doubt that the success of Averill is attributable principally to the delay of the rebels in occupying that position.

On Sunday last a government supply train, consisting of about two hundred mules, while returning from Petersburg, West Virginia, were attacked by several hundred rebel cavalry and captured, together with most of the escort of one-hundred and fifty men, including seventy five of the Second Maryland Regiment, and twenty five of the Tenth Virginia. The Marylanders were detailed from each company of the regiment, and were under command of Lieut. Bickford, (who made his escape,) and Lieut. Pelton, (supposed to have been taken prisoner.) One man of Co. H was killed. After capturing the train the cavalry advanced upon the post at Petersburg, garrisoned by a company of the 22d Illinois, who safely fell back to New Creek. The Confederates, about fifteen in number, then advanced towards New Creek, while a large force of them surrounded the post at Petersburg. After coming, however, as far as Ridgeville, nine miles from New Creek, they halted, and, at last accounts, were supposed to be falling back towards Romney.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says that a force under Samuel Jones attacked the Union troops at Jonesville, Va. consisting of two hundred men, on Sunday. After a desperate resistance the latter surrendered, losing thirty killed, thirty wounded, one gun and two small howitzers.

A Horrible State of Things in Kentucky.—The Louisville *Journal* is the author of this harrowing history: "A little seven year old boy, Eddy, the loyal seedling from the patriot Richard A. Bacon, who has sported a minature Union flag which he has thrust in the face of every secessionist who has crossed his path since the outbreak of the rebellion, has had to fold up his tiny flag in sorrow and take to his bed from a dangerous attack of croup brought on by the exposure of his little feet—naked but loyal—to the biting frosts of winter, his old father having been denied the privilege of purchasing a pair of shoes for the noble little standard bearer. In the name of God, do the children of Dick Bacon deserve to be treated thus by the government which he would lay down his life to preserve?"

Paris Fashions are Sensible.—The newest styles of winter walking shoes have uncommonly thick soles, gigantic heels, and are edged with fur.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TO OUR PATRONS.—The coming January Court will afford an opportunity to many of those indebted to this office to square up their accounts with us. Notwithstanding the extraordinarily high and still advancing price of paper, we have not increased our rates of subscription; and under the circumstances we feel compelled, as little as we can do, to request our subscribers to meet their indebtedness to us promptly. We cannot carry on our business without paying *cash* for everything, and we must ask that our patrons furnish us with the means of making these payments.—We hope these suggestions will be received in the proper spirit, and carried out accordingly.

☞ Jacob Troxel, Esq., entered upon his duties as County Treasurer last week. He made a first-class officer during a brief term he served before, and will prove himself such again.

☞ The School taught in the "United Presbyterian Parsonage" may be expected to re-open by the first Tuesday of May next. Circulars setting forth terms, &c., will be issued soon.

☞ Mr. Philip Doersom has sold his fine residence, on York street, to Hon. James Wilson for $3,000 cash.

Mr. James Wilson, (shoemaker,) has disposed of his house and lot, on East Middle street, to James A. Grimes, for $575.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As we were going to press we were informed that Mr. Scott Coyle, a traveling dry goods dealer, from Carlisle, while crossing the railway on the Carlisle pike, in this place, in front of Kohler's hotel, the hind carriage of his wagon was struck by the engine as the train was starting out for Gettysburg, breaking the wagon and carrying the body of the wagon about sixty yards along the road, whilst Mr. C escaped without receiving much injury. One of his horses had a leg cut off by the engine.—*Hanover Citizen.*

☞ The Hanover Branch Railroad has declared a dividend of two dollars on each share of stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

☞ Another "loyalist" provided for—but not with a musket! We understand that John M. Wolf, of Abbottstown, has received a Clerkship at Washington.

☞ January Court will commence next Monday. Several cases of interest will be tried.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Legislature met and was organized this morning, the Republican officers being elected in both Houses.

The Governor's Message was read. After referring to State topics, he devotes a portion of his message to the consideration of military matters in connection with the draft, etc. He goes into the consideration of national affairs at length, and after asking what has been accomplished by the government in the territory wrested from the rebellion, says: "But one course will save us from national ruin. We must adhere to the solemn pledges made by our government at the outset of the war. We must seek to restore the Union, and uphold the Constitution. To this end, while we put forth every exertion to beat down armed rebellion, we must use every influence of wise statesmanship to bring back the States who never cast their constitutional obligations. We must put forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to assume again the rights and duties of American citizenship. We have reached that point in the story of the war for which all have struggled. We now stand before the world as a great and successful military power. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to a close, upon the terms clearly avowed at the outset, upon a call to the public authorities, to all classes of citizens and to the world, demonstrating that this should be done. The trophies won by our soldiers should be followed up and secured by the peace-making services of the statesmen in the Cabinet. In no other way can we save the Union."

PRACTICE VERSUS PREACHING.

We learn from the northern papers, that in those localities where eloquence has been most stirring to commence the year and exhort to the most vehement to prosecute with vigor, eloquence and exhortation have failed to raise the dormant energies of the most zealous disciples of the Abolition organization.

The Springfield *Republican* and New Bedford *Mercury* are compelled to mourn over the lukewarmness exhibited by the members of their political church, and harangue in vain for the approach of converts willing to brave the dangers of the battle-field.

On the other hand the Newburyport *Herald* exults in the following triumphant announcement:

"Marblehead, the only Democratic town in the county of Essex, has filled her quota of 90 men, and a surplus over. The Copperheads have set a good example to the 'loyal' towns that denounce not politics as akin to treason. Old Marblehead keeps up her military reputation. She led in the Revolution; acted nobly in the war of 1812; furnished a goodly number for the war in Mexico; and has been second to no town in the present struggle to maintain the Union."

Gen. Grant on the Conduct of The War.—The Chattanooga correspondent of the New York *Times*, communicates under date of Dec. 19th, the following rumor:—

It is said that Gen. Grant has forwarded to Washington his views on the way the war should be conducted in future to insure the earliest and most complete suppression of the rebellion. What those views are in detail, is not of course known; but it may be assumed for a certainty, that the *concerted movement of all our armies under one policy, and, so far as practicable, under one direction*, is the principal feature of Gen. Grant's plan.

Union Prisoners.—The Union prisoners recently released by the rebel authorities—five hundred and twenty in number—arrived at Annapolis on Tuesday. They are all private soldiers from Belle Island, and are said to be in the *best condition*. The overcoats and blankets sent by the government to our prisoners in Richmond have been distributed, each of those arriving at Annapolis having been provided with them.—*National Intelligencer.*

Very Steep.—Butter sold in our market on Saturday morning for forty cents a pound! The butter was supposed to be fresh, but the price was certainly very *salty*. Hurrah for the glorious reign of the greenback dynasty!—Sound the trumpet!—beat the drum!—bring out the old Wide Awake transparency, with "Homes for the Homeless," "Land for the Landless," "Freedom of Speech and of the Press" emblazoned thereon.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ In the siege of Knoxville, nearly a hundred houses north of the railroad, many of them among the most tasteful and elegant in the place, though constantly within our lines, were burned for fear they might become a cover for sharpshooters.

Tom King Challenged.—Joe Coburn, "champion of America," has formally challenged Tom King, the victor over Heenan, to a prize fight for $5,000 aside, offering to pay $1,000 for King's expenses, the fight to take place in Canada.

☞ An Engineer on the Racine and Mississippi railroad was smothered by plunging his locomotive into a snow bank.