

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



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GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 29, 1864.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Senate and House have adopted the report of the Conference Committee on the Enrollment bill, and the act only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The House amendment of the compensation clause, fixing the rate at three hundred dollars, is retained, but to operate only for one year. All persons enrolled, as subject to a draft, are to form but one class, the limit of age being from twenty to forty-five years. All able-bodied black men between these ages are to be enrolled; if a slave belonging to a loyal man shall be drafted, the latter is to receive a certificate thereof and a bounty of one hundred dollars, and the former is to become free. Free men of color who may be drafted or who volunteer are to be credited to the quota of their district. The exemptions are reduced to the following narrow limits: "Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged."

Congress, the other day, after hard coaxing on the part of the Democrats, ordered 10,000 additional copies of Gen. McClellan's report to be printed. 100,000 copies ought to have been ordered, to meet the pressing demand for them. Every Congressman has received hundreds of applications, by letter, for copies of the report, and yet has less than one hundred to give. No official document ever before was so universally sought after. It shows that Gen. McClellan has this day the confidence of the people in a larger degree than any other public man.

It is stated that every member of the Senate Judiciary Committee believed the House resolution forfeiting the property of rebels beyond the life estate to be unconstitutional. The Committee reported against its passage.

The House Military Committee have been discussing the question of changing the Provost Marshal's office, to make the head of that office a Brigadier. The object, it is hinted, is to get rid of Col. Fry.

The National Convention.—A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Chicago was held at the Tremont House on Wednesday evening week, and a committee of sixteen appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the holding, in July next, of the Democratic National Convention. W. F. Storey, of the Chicago Times, is the chairman of the committee.

The Abolition National Committee assembled at Washington on Monday last, Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, chairman, and Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, secretary. On consultation, they unanimously adopted a call for a National Convention to meet at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 15th day of June next, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. So it would seem that the efforts made to have the Convention meet at Gettysburg did not amount to much.

The Republican candidate, Dr. St. Clair, has been elected State Senator in the Indiana district, in place of Major White, but by a reduced majority.

Democratic Victory in Alabama.—The borough election took place in Altoona, on Friday week, and resulted, unexpectedly, in the election of the whole Democratic ticket.—This is a great triumph, and shows which way the wind blows.

In 1860 the Atlanta Southern Confederacy published a speech of General Grant, then in the rebel service. One of the passages in the speech was this: "I can tell you how we did a whining Yankee out in Arkansas a few days ago.—He got to making too free of us in our country language. Our boys took him in hand. They tried him where a convenient and friendly limb protruded from the body of a sturdy oak. They fastened one end of the rope to the limb and the other around his neck, and elevated him." With a record like the above, was it seemly in General Grant to impute such unworthy motives to the Democratic party in his public speeches?

Life of General McClellan.—The "Life, Campaigns and Public Services of Major General George B. McClellan," from the time he first took the field in the war until he was finally relieved after the battle of Antietam, has just been published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. The volume contains a portrait of the General, and 200 pages of interesting reading matter. Price 50 cents.

Jobs Flayed Out.—The Albany Statesman, a Republican paper, says, "every branch of the government seems to be teeming with corruption, and what is still worse, hypocrites are preaching against exposing these recalcitration lies which may hurt the war.—That joke is played out."

Expected Call for a New Draft.—The evidence multiply on all sides that we are to have a fresh proclamation from the President after the 10th of March, for a new draft in addition to that issued on the 1st of February. It may be for the following reasons: "Abolition cretans in this State, last fall, said: 'Elect Durin and there will be no more drafts.' Are these hypocrites to be again trusted?"

Some Greeley and a few other pharisees of extreme Abolitionism organized an Unconditional Union Club on Saturday evening, Feb. 6th, pledged to no peace but an abolition one.

MILITARY DAMAGES.

The bill now before the Legislature for damages to soldiers in the border counties, is a supplement to the act of last session to pay claims for losses by Stearns' raid, &c.

The supplement enlarges the duties assigned on the appraisers under the original act, so as to embrace the ascertainment of all damages and losses occasioned to persons, and real and personal property, of citizens, by the insurgent forces in rebellion against the government since the commencement of the war; and also the ascertainment of damages occasioned by the Militia in the service of the State, and troops in the service of the United States, within the limits of the State; thus covering all losses sustained by our citizens by the several invasions of the enemy, either from the enemy or our own troops.

The appraisers are empowered to administer oaths, and directed to reduce all testimony to writing, and return the same with their report to the Court of Common Pleas of the county. On the return of the report, the Court is directed to review, affirm, revise, or set aside the report in whole, or in part, as may seem just and legal.

When all claims shall have been adjudicated by the appraisers and confirmed by the Court, all who have sustained losses resulting from the occupation of their lands, or for articles furnished to troops in the service of the State or of the United States, are to receive certificates of indebtedness bearing four per cent. interest, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually in twenty years, or sooner, at the option of the State. Those who have sustained damages from the rebel forces and other property taken and destroyed by them, are to receive like certificates, for the redemption of which a special tax of one-fourth mill on the dollar shall be levied and collected, and the money so raised be applied solely to their redemption.

Politics should not have been mixed up with the consideration of this bill in the Legislature. We had supposed that the people of these counties had striven enough at the hands of the rebels to shield them from false and unmanly imputations and attacks by the "loyal" residing in other parts of the State, whose safe distance from the scenes of carnage and destruction secured them against alarms and losses.—But, not so. There seem to be a few men in the House, who, judging from their course, are either determined to kill the bill or make it so obnoxious that none but the blackest of their own party would avail themselves of it. To say the least, this is a small business, and should have no effect than to recoil upon all who engage in it. Whilst Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, a high-toned gentleman and a Democrat, deals with the bill only on its merits, and brings to bear upon it only truth, reason and right, the bombastic Alleman, of Dauphin—he who played Colonel to a six-months' regiment here after the fight, and exercised his valor in fashioning most sweeping and unbecoming oaths to be administered to persons desiring to visit the hospitals, not to mention other equally gallant and brilliant manifestations of his supreme authority—meets the question, not with a single argument or a common sense view of any sort, but with a rehash of old and exploded slanders upon Democratic citizens, slanders which have long since been razed away like no malicious, and which sensible men of his own party, who could not escape a correct knowledge of the facts, have been ashamed of, and have denounced as childishly absurd and not possibly true.

The speech of Mr. Sharpe, on Wednesday evening, was powerful—clear in the detail of facts and convincing in argument. He asked the relief not as a matter of grace, but of right. The speech was well received, and we hope his labors, together with those of many other right-thinking members, will lead to the passage of the bill in such a shape as shall be fair and acceptable, and not discriminating and odious. The sufferings of our people from one of the most gigantic invasions and destructive battles of the war, demand this righteous measure of relief at the hands of their non-suffering sister counties.

Ben. Butler says he wants no more chaplains in the army. He says they are apt to skulk behind, consoling the "rebel" widows. Ben. doubtless desires to monopolize that part of the business himself.

The N. Y. Tribune is opposed to Lincoln and will probably support Chase.

A Disloyal Commissioner.—Jacob Buber, one of the Commissioners of Lebanon county, resigned his office on Monday last. He was violently opposed to the appropriation of any money by the county for bounties to aid the draft, and when he saw that his associate Commissioners were determined to vote the bounties and make a loan of \$100,000 for their payment, he repudiated all connection with the transaction by resigning. Mr. Jacob Buber was appointed to his place. As Lebanon is a strictly "loyal" county, and Mr. Buber a "loyal" Abolitionist in his politics, his stubborn resistance to the military necessities of the Government, cannot be charged to the monstrous crime of the day, which the Simon Pure loyalists call "Copperheadism."

A monster cannon, probably the largest in the world, was cast at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, Pa., on the 11th inst. It was a 20-inch Columbiad, and the weight of the metal used in casting it was 120,000 pounds. It is calculated that the ladle will reduce the gun to a weight of 115,000 pounds when finished. It will throw a solid shot of 1,000 pounds, or a shell of 700 pounds. The charge of powder will vary from 65 to 80 pounds.

No Time for Condemns.—Army teamsters are prohibited for the scientific volatility with which they wear. A teamster with the Cumberland army not long ago got stuck in the mud, and he let fly a stream of profane epithets that would have astonished "our army in Flanders" even. A chaplain passing at the time was greatly shocked.

"My friend," said he to the teamster, "do you know who died for sinners?" "D—n your condemnins. Don't you see I'm stuck in the mud."

Practices of the Louisville Journal says: "Those clergymen are certainly censurable who refuse to pray for Mr. Lincoln. We ought all to pray for the poor, and he is a mighty poor President."

Some disloyal was propounded the following: "Why Lincoln Abolitionism uses up the last cent and the last dollar, the query arises what is to become of the bondholder?"

Republican Religion of freedom—liberating negroes and locking up white men.

THE PLOT THICKENING.

Under Abraham Assaulted in Front and Rear—Treason in the Camp.

We have endeavored so far as possible to keep the public advised of the movements in the Abolition ranks hostile to Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination. We have quoted from leading journals of that party, in the East and in the West, articles so severe in their censure and direct in their attacks upon the President, denouncing him as a traitor, incompetent for the high position he occupies, and going so far as even to question his honesty, that had they originally appeared in a Democratic paper, would have subjected it to the charge of treason, and pointed it out as a fit object for mob violence. But what we have heretofore published in light and inoffensive in comparison with what we have now to lay before our readers. Hitherto it has only been certain newspapers and individuals, prominent certainly, but probably impelled to the work of opposition by disappointed ambition, chagrin at not finding themselves as important and influential as they expected, or by other causes which, explained, would have deprived their efforts of any effect upon the popular mind.

But now we have the Abolition National Executive Committee in the field, secretly working, through their chairman, S. C. Pomeroy, to leave Mr. Lincoln "out in the cold," and nominate a new man as their candidate for the presidency. The plot is evidently thickening, the revolution is assuming not only a shape, but formidable proportions, and unless the "old joker" puts himself upon the plea of "military necessity," and uses the "war-power" against these his recent friends, he will soon find himself powerless to control the nomination upon which he has so much set his heart as to violate the Constitution and prolong the war in order to accomplish it.

We are indebted to the Washington Constitutional Union for the following highly important secret circular, which, if we are not greatly mistaken, will cause more trembling and confusion in the Abolition camp than General Gilmore's Greek fire, shells and hot shot did among the Charleston rebels.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1864.—Sir: The movements recently made throughout the country, to secure the re-nomination of President Lincoln, render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union, who differ from the policy of his administration. So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the government to devote their influence to the suppression of the cause. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present administration, those who conscientiously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of purity and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

Those in behalf of whom this communication is made, are in the most earnest manner, engaged, of late, in granting pardons to military rebels, who are above the high-water mark of the amnesty proclamation, in order that they may come within our lines and be able to carry out his personal purposes.

The Daily News, of Philadelphia, an out-and-out Abolition paper, says that "a candid, as well as a just appreciation of its duties as a public journal, requires that it should state that in its own political household the elements of discord are much more rife than is generally supposed." We think so too. Let Democrats prepare; the light of better days is dawning.

The Secret of the Florida Movement.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes to the recent Florida expedition as a curious development of Executive policy in connection with the movement for the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln. It is supposed that the Florida movement was a mere ruse to draw attention to the fact that the President was doing at Jacksonville, a place that he has visited three times in our possession since the breaking out of the movement. General Halleck was quite taken by what he was doing at Jacksonville, a place that he has visited three times in our possession since the breaking out of the movement. General Halleck was quite taken by what he was doing at Jacksonville, a place that he has visited three times in our possession since the breaking out of the movement.

Extravagance.—A correspondent writes from the national Capitol that the business of the Executive branch of the Government is well observed in the affluence in which some Government employees live. The avenue and hotel bars are nightly filled. Unsuccessful country editors who existed on a \$400 salary or more, are now in the back woods or other retired places, now own their span of "bloods," a private coachman and all the concomitants.—There is nothing here but revelry, night and day.

During the reception at the White House on Tuesday evening, Dr. Augusta, of the 25th Pennsylvania regiment, dressed in his major's uniform, and Assistant Surgeon Abbott (colored, of the same regiment), paid their respects to the President, and were kindly received by him. The world moves!

Riot in Greensburg.—The Abolitionists of Greensburg, on Monday last week, instigated a number of soldiers belonging to Company B of the 25th Pennsylvania regiment, to make an attack on the office of the Greensburg Democrat and also on the Kittering House, but they were indignantly repulsed, and it required much effort to save the property of the political hacks who had engaged in the outrage. The party had been brought in from Mount Pleasant for the special purpose of doing the dirty work of these scoundrels.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—In the Democratic State Convention to-day a full list of delegates to the National Convention was selected. Those at large are Horatio Seymour, John Richmond, Isaac Butts and August Belmont.

A war so fierce in its character broke out among the members of certain Lutheran Church in Baltimore, lately, that Marshal Vannostand was called on to have a sword raised at the edifice. Serious fears were at one time entertained that a personal combat would take place between the members of the congregation, and the aid of the police was accordingly invoked and order preserved. We are not the least astonished at this outbreak among the parsons of these congregations. They are all, we are full, whilst others are nearly plump from Sabbats to Sabbats, and of course feel a little inclined to carry out the doctrine practically.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Sale Notes, with all other blanks, can be had at this office.

The Democrats of Strasburg township are requested to meet at Haverstown, on Saturday, March 5th, at 1 o'clock, to settle a township ticket.

The German Reformed congregation of this place have extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Deatrick, of Fayetteville, to become their pastor.

On Wednesday last, on motion of R. G. McCarty, Esq., J. Harry White was admitted to the practice of the law, after passing a very creditable examination.

W. W. Wright, Esq., formerly of this county, has been appointed Chief Engineer of Railroad Construction in the Department of the Mississippi.

Mr. John T. McIlhenry has resigned his position as Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment of this district, and Mr. John Culp, also of Gettysburg, has been appointed instead. Mr. C. entered upon his duties on Monday last.

Mr. Emanuel Herbst has purchased the property of Mrs. King, on Chambersburg street, for \$1,800 cash.

The Michigan legislature proposes to appropriate \$2,500 towards laying out and beautifying that part of the Gettysburg Cemetery allotted to that State.

The 22d of February passed off here without any special demonstration. Theatres were closed and flags thrown to the breeze in all parts of the town, as usual.

The Fair to be held in Baltimore in April promises to be a grand affair. Offices of the battle here will be especially acceptable. They may be left at the Post Office, in Gettysburg, or sent directly to Mrs. Phelps, Corresponding Secretary, at Baltimore.

A distressing accident occurred in this place on Monday last. Several boys, aged about 15 years, were amusing themselves with a piece of an old gun from the battle-field (shooting mark, we believe), when the contents of one of the discharges entered the head of a little colored girl, who was near the spot, inflicting a mortal wound in the head. She died on Wednesday, aged about 7 years.

At the Orphan's Court, last week, the application of Harriet Booy, convicted at the January term of the larceny of clothing from a Catherine Higgle, was argued. The motion was denied, and the defendant sentenced to the County Jail for three months.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The March number of this favorite monthly has just come to hand, and looks as bright and beautiful as the first flowers of May. The illustrations do no discredit to Godey—and that is saying a good deal—and the entire contents are fresh and sparkling as dew drops. We need not particularize, for to be appreciated the Book must be seen. The terms of the magazine remain as usual—one copy for \$3.00—two copies for \$5.00—three copies for \$7.00, and larger clubs in proportion.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary Concert of the German Reformed Sabbath School, on Monday evening, was a decided success. Staging large enough to accommodate the whole school was erected in front of the pulpit—whilst in the rear of it there was a portrait of the immortal Washington. The stage was decorated with flags and evergreens. The exercises, which were of an unusually interesting character, were listened to with the deepest gratification by a very large and appreciative audience—and well they might feel pleased, because rarely have Sabbath school scholars acquitted themselves with more credit, either to themselves, their superintendents, or their teachers. The following was the programme on the occasion: Singing—"Blossoming Offerings," by S. School. Prayer, by Mr. Fair.

Singing—"Hosanna," by S. School. Singing—"About the Throne," by S. School. Singing—"Be Kind to Each Other," by S. School. Singing—"God is Love," by Infant School. Address, by Julius B. Rosenfield.

Singing—"About the Throne," by S. School. Singing—"Sing His Praise," by Inf. School. REPRESENTATION OF THE SEASONS. Singing—"Jesus Loves Children," by S. School. Singing—"Don't You Hear Them," by Infant School. Singing—"Angel's Song," by S. School. Speech, by John Diehl.

Singing—"Parting," by S. School. Singing—"The Star of Bethlehem," by S. School. A pleasant incident occurred during the exercises. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. John Diehl turned to the Superintendent, Mr. R. A. Lytle, and in a few neat remarks, presented him with a splendid copy of Milton's poems, in behalf of the teachers and scholars. Mr. L. hardly knew what to make of it, so surprised he was; but accepted it as a token of their respect, and returned his thanks in a very feeling manner.

THE QUOTAS AGAIN.—The Quota for this Congressional District under the call for 500,000 men is 3,609. Of this number 655 is assigned to Adams county, 817 to Bedford, 1,019 to Franklin, 233 to Fulton and 695 to Somerset. The two classes are consolidated and the corrected list taken as a basis instead of the original list as before. We again subjoin the quotas for the several sub-districts in this county, with the assurance that they will stand in this shape on the 10th of March.

Sub-district	Quota
Berwick tp.	12
Berwick bor.	11
Butler	29
Conover	21
Cumberland	30
Franklin	45
Freedom	36
Germany	41
Gettysburg	55
Hamilton	25
Hamilton bor.	30
Hannington	49
Liberty	29
Menallen	28
Mountjoy	31
Mountpleasant	29
Oriskany	22
Reading	37
Strasburg	25
Troy	11
Union	27
Total	685

By deducting the number of men held in the last draft from the quotas assigned, you will have the number of men to be furnished. If this is not done by volunteering before the 10th of March, then each sub-district will have to furnish full quota by submitting to a draft. In this county and Franklin the draft will be comparatively light, as the vari ous sub-districts, by liberal bounties and energetic work, have pretty nearly succeeded in filling their quotas. The townships of Hamilton, Franklin, Reading and Gettysburg, in this county, are full, whilst others are nearly so. But a few more days remain in which much can be done, as the Government bounties will stop on the 1st of March.—Saw.

GEN. WM. DUNCAN.

We find in the Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 18th inst., the following high tribute to the character of Gen. Wm. Duncan, a native of this (Adams) county, and an uncle to Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., District Attorney. The Inquirer says:

General William Duncan, one of the oldest and most respected residents of our city, died on Tuesday afternoon last, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. This gentleman, during the greater portion of his life, was one of our most prominent and public-spirited citizens. Born and educated in Adams county, in this State, General Duncan removed to Philadelphia in early youth, and was engaged for some years in mercantile pursuits. He was a warm friend of Robert Morris, the Revolutionary financier, and on one occasion obtained the release of that noble patriot from imprisonment for a very heavy debt, by advancing the amount. In the war of 1812, with Great Britain, General Duncan was Superintendent of the United States Military Stores, and stationed at the Arsenal in Philadelphia. He was also Brigadier-General of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was one of Governor Snyder's special Aids, and commanded a brigade at Camp Dupont, near Wilmington, Del., when Philadelphia was threatened by the approach of the British, before their defeat under Lord Ross at Baltimore.

Appointed by President Madison as Collector of Direct Tax for the Second District of Philadelphia, he discharged the duties of that office without deriving any pecuniary benefit, dividing the commission among his clerks. General Duncan was for many years a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at a time when it was considered an honor by our leading citizens to be representatives in that body. He was one of the founders of the Jefferson Medical College, and from its commencement has been a Trustee of that Institution, and was twice elected a member of its Executive Council. A number of years largely engaged in an importing merchant, he relinquished business when commissioned by President Jackson, in 1823, as Surveyor of the Customs for the port of Philadelphia, a post which he held during the two terms of Gen. Jackson's administration.

Throughout a long life General Duncan was conspicuous for urbanity of manner, purity of character, sterling integrity and energy of purpose. His strictly moral, religious sentiments, and bright example, together with an earnest advocacy of temperance principles, secured for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.—For nearly half a century he was deacon of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia. He died trusting in that Saviour whose humble and devout follower he had been through life.

CONTRABANDS FROZEN TO DEATH.—There never was a people on the face of the earth more to be pitied than the poor slaves who have been stolen from their masters and comfortable homes by Abolition army officers. From our heart we feel for these dejected creatures. Accustomed to good clothing, warm houses and constant care, they die off by scores and hundreds as soon as they fall into the hands of their new Abolition masters. At Cairo, twelve hundred recently died in six weeks from exposure and hunger. And even down at Beaufort, S. C., they are freezing to death. The Beaufort correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"New Year's night, here, was terribly cold—so severe that three negroes, exposed to the elements, were frozen to death. One of these victims sat down on the wharf, behind a barrel, and was found stark and dead in the morning. The mother wept like a child, and, perched up in her mother's arms."

The Abolitionists who, by misrepresentation and lies, induced these negroes to forsake their Southern homes, are in the sight of God and man, murderers. Thousands of these ignorant people, who never knew what it was to want, and who had no capacity whatever to provide for themselves, were imposed upon by the tools of the Administration, who promised them "freedom" and "social equality," if they would consent to forsake their masters. The negroes consented, but alas! they soon discovered that the "freedom" and "social equality" promised them by heartless Abolition hirelings, meant destitution, starvation and death.—Having accomplished their object, the Abolitionists abandoned these poor blacks, and left them to their inevitable fate—death from starvation and exposure. We repeat, the Abolitionists who enticed these slaves from their homes and then permitted them to perish, are murderers, and will be so regarded here and hereafter.

And these Abolitionists are the men who defy John Brown (who was the first executionist); they are the men who have sneaked into the churches, into the parlors, drawing-rooms, nurseries, ball-rooms and sculleries, crept into the prayer meetings and sewing-circles, defied the Creator and desecrated the best of his works, all about the poor slave! And now that they have thousands of deluded contrabands in their possession, they neglect them, and they die from cold and want of food. And yet these Abolitionists say that this war "is God's war, for the purpose of liberating four millions of blacks from slavery!" The wickedness and heartlessness of these scoundrels is without a parallel in history.—Caroline Volunteer.

A DISGRACEFUL SPECTACLE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Beaufort, S. C., gives a lengthy account of a celebration and jollification by the contrabands (some 15,000 in number), collected in and about that place of "fine mansions and beautiful orange groves." It was the "first anniversary of the freedmen in South Carolina." The celebration consisted of a military and civic procession. A large staging was erected, which was occupied by blacks and whites; a "great number of lady teachers from the North" (paid by the government) were present; speeches were made by Abolition officers and "intelligent contrabands." Thirteen government oxen were roasted for this negro feast, and five thousand loaves of bread were distributed. The staging, the letter-writer says, presented a magnificent appearance; "it was surmounted with arches, festooned with evergreens and flowers, and on each arch were the names of LINCOLN, WASHINGTON, and JOHN BROWN!"

Was there a more brutal insult offered to the memory of the Father of his country?

A Young Lady Murdered.—Miss Emily G. Blunt, a most beautiful and interesting young lady, 18 years of age, from Massachusetts, was murdered by a contraband negro, near Fort Monroe, on the 21st inst. She was a teacher of young "contrabands," and was returning home from her labors, when she was overtaken by a powerful negro, who after violating her person, brutally murdered her by a blow upon the head.

THE WAR NEWS.

A dispatch purporting to come from Huntsville, Ala., states that Confederate forces, supposed to be Gen. Rodden's command, attempted to cross the Tennessee river at three different ferries, but were driven back by Gen. Dodge, with a very slight loss on his side.

We have later and interesting news from the South, via Fort Monroe. The Richmond papers state that the Federal troops in strong force, under General Sherman, were moving on Macon, and that all the non-combatants had been ordered to leave the city in anticipation of an attack.

New York, Feb. 24.—A Washington special to the Times says that the ubiquitous Mosely made a raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad last night and captured forty-nine mules and horses. It positively asserted that the Army of the Potomac is to be formed in three grand divisions. Mosely commanded the right, Pleasanton the center and Hancock the left, Kilpatrick the rear.

A Washington special to the World says it is rumored the Army of the Potomac is moving; tents were struck the morning after Mosely's return. Efforts will be made to bridge the river from the bank of the Rapidan. It is also believed that Grant is in motion from Chattanooga.

Major Cole, in command of the 1st Maryland cavalry, surprised at Piedmont Station, on Sunday last, a portion of Mosely's command, capturing one of the wisest of three of whom were officers. The Federal loss in the skirmish that ensued is put at two killed and wounded, whilst that of the Confederates is reported at five killed and a large number wounded. Several prisoners were taken at a party, assembled to celebrate the promotion of Mosely to a Lieutenant Colonel.

On Tuesday morning a party of guerrillas visited the residence of Wm. G. Hillingham, two miles from Springfield, near Alexandria, and captured Mr. G. and his two brothers-in-law. Mr. G. made his escape and succeeded in reaching Alexandria. A scouting party of the First Michigan cavalry, sent out on the 21st inst., to reconnoiter as far as Osageburg, had discovered no enemy. They were sent out in consequence of a rumor that guerrillas were in force beyond the Osageburg.

A Knoxville dispatch of the 22d states that Gen. Stone had a complete success in force four hundred miles on the river road, and returned without losing the enemy.

The Union forces stationed on the Virginia road, five miles east of Cumberland Gap, were surprised by a superior Confederate force on the 21st inst., company of the 91st Indiana cut their way through. The rest of the force appeared to have been captured. At the same time the Confederates attacked the Union outposts at Powell's bridge, six miles south, but were repulsed three times.

RADICAL HUMANITY.—John Brown, Governor elect of Ohio, in his speech at Lancaster before the election, as reported in the Cincinnati Commercial, said:

"I have never must be put down, rooted out, if every child to be a slave, and if every child to be made fatherless."

This child sentiment, uttered by John Brown, the Governor of Ohio, elected last fall, has an echo in the hearts of the whole of America, who now misgovern the country. If they were to know what they are doing, it would be a melancholy evidence of their insanity, but they will have a natural reaction which will qualify their statements and prove them wrong.

It is not the fault of the negro, but of the mean, when they indulge in such utterances as that above quoted, John Brown's wife, nor Henry Ward Beecher's wife, nor Wm. Lloyd Garrison's wife, nor Owen Lovejoy's wife, nor the wife of any other man, who must be degraded to the level of a remorseless executioner, because he cannot save three hundred dollars to pay for his own support, and his children's education. How do you like the doctrine of the "New Pennsylvania?" Is that what you are fighting for? Are you willing your wives would become widows, providing they can be "rooted out?"—Patrol of Union.

A great deal of anti-slavery prosperity is enjoyed by the abolitionists on account of Democrats making opposition to the "let-it-oths" of the abolitionists. They pretend that if we are "loyal" that no objection can be made to taking the oath. In the past years the abolitionists have had the right to exact them; in the second place they embrace an imputation on our patriotism; and in the third place they demand a subscription to the acts and proclamations of the present national administration, which we believe to be wrong, impious, and unconstitutional. For these reasons Democrats object to them and not because they are "disloyal." If "loyalty" meant love for the Constitution and the Union, the Democrats justly have them, and we will put its first place to hypocrisy.—Subsidiary Democrat.

A Rebel View of the Northern Democracy.—The Richmond Dispatch, speaking of the Democracy of the North, says: "The additional confirmation to a fact that has often been alluded to, namely, that the Black Republican and the rebel are working together for the same end, the destruction of the American Union. The Dispatch says: 'The danger from his seductive tongue than the braiding and bitter mouths of Lincoln and his Cabinet. Even now we would much rather have Lincoln for the President of the United States than the candidate of the conservative Democracy. Lincoln seems to have been raised up, as was George the Third, to render a restoration of the colonies to their tyrant impossible.'"

The Report of General McClellan.—The New York Journal of Commerce, in its editorial papers which attempt to account for the delay in publishing the report by stating its vast length and the huge labor which would be necessary, have not thought fit to inform their readers of the real cause of this document. The excuse now plainly appears to have been "bores." The Report is not one-eighth the size of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It gives a much more valuable, intelligible, and truthful statement than that Report, and the eagerness with which it is sought for, proves the interest of the people and their love for the first of American soldiers.

Abolitionism Practically Illustrated.—We are authentically informed that General Burnside, in his capacity of Governor of the District of Columbia, has assigned to him, full-time had died with in a year, owing to destitution, starvation and disease. Abolition of slavery has thus become, practically, abolition of life. The negroes, and thousands of the white men, that this species of "philanthropy" could have no other result. We do not observe that the radical papers here make any allusion to the statement of General Burnside on this subject.—Boston Courier.

A regiment of negro soldiers some time since mustered at Fort Jackson, drove off the white guard and held possession of the place for 24 hours, committing great excesses in the way of robbery and destruction of property by fire and otherwise. The cause of the mutiny has been ascertained to have been as follows: A squad of negroes had been outside the lines, and were being sent in, being asked by the Colonel whom permission had been given, told him that a lie, when he seized a whip and gave some of them a few cuts with it. This caused the mutiny. Forney's Press, in reference to this, says: "The proposition for mutiny was immense!" Indeed?

A Young Lady Murdered.—Miss Emily G. Blunt, a most beautiful and interesting young lady, 18 years of age, from Massachusetts, was murdered by a contraband negro, near Fort Monroe, on the 21st inst. She was a teacher of young "contrabands," and was returning home from her labors, when she was overtaken by a powerful negro, who after violating her person, brutally murdered her by a blow upon the head.