The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 7, 1864.

THE DRAFT TO BE MADE.

[illegible] General Fry on Wednes[illegible] directing the draft to commence on the 10th instant in all such districts as had not filled their quotas before the 1st instant. All volunteers enlisting before the draft is actually made will be deducted from the quotas by the board of enrollment. If the quota shall not be filled by the first draft, further drafts are to be made until the entire quota is ob[illegible]

[illegible] U. S. Senate, on Thursday, [illegible] ation from the House ex[illegible] nent of the present extra [illegible] unteers until the fifth of [illegible] Adoption a letter was [illegible] the Secretary of War expressing [illegible] that the requisite number of [illegible] could be raised more expeditiously [illegible] payment of bounties than by any other means. In view of this action of the Senate, the impression at Washington on Thursday, among many persons, was that the draft ordered for the 10th inst. would be postponed.

☞ *The draft* has been postponed.

An Accidental Battle.—Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, in a speech in the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday, said he "was informed before the battle of Gettysburg, which he considered the greatest battle on record, the order had been issued for a retreat, which would have been carried out if one of the corps in advance had not already become engaged, rendering a retreat impossible."

☞ The State Senate was organized, after a fashion, on Monday. Dr. St. Clair, the new Senator from Armstrong, took his seat, when on motion of a Republican Senator, the body proceeded to the election of a Clerk, (Geo. W. Hammersly.) The Democratic Senators adhered to their position, and refused to recognize Mr. Penny as Speaker, who, they said, was a mere usurper, who had not been elected according to law. All the other officers of the Senate were then selected, receiving each 17 votes, the Democrats refusing to vote.

The Democratic National Convention.—The Common Council of Chicago have passed a series of patriotic resolutions, returning "thanks to the National Democratic Committee for its selection of Chicago as the place of meeting of its Convention." The hospitalities of the city are extended to the Convention, and "gratification" is expressed "at the assembling of the delegates of a great and patriotic party in our midst on the nation's natal day." Several Republican members of the Council voted for the resolutions.

☞ The *Democrats of Franklin county* met recently and elected C. M. Duncan, Esq., Representative Delegate to the State Convention, instructed in favor of General George B. M'Clellan as the Democratic Presidential nominee.

H. G. Smith, Esq., of the Fulton *Democrat*, is the Senatorial Delegate for this district.

Nearly all the counties are instructing for McClellan.

The Philadelphia Age.—The publishers of the Philadelphia *Age* announce a slight increase in the terms of their daily issue from and after the first of March. They do not complain of any lack of patronage as rendering this step necessary, but the enormous increase in the cost of everything necessary in furnishing a first-class paper. At the present cost of paper, type, ink, labor, &c., the margin for profits on a daily paper are extremely small, and we are satisfied that the public will pay the slight advance rather than be deprived of so independent and welcome a daily visitor.

The Antietam Battle Field.—In the Maryland Senate, on Wednesday, the committee on the Antietam battle-field reported in favor of the purchase of twenty acres of the battle-field, and jointly with the State of New York, which agrees to bear half the expense, to re-inter therein the remains of the soldiers of the Union who fell in the battle. They also propose the purchase of three acres upon South Mountain, upon which to erect a monument to Gen. Reno.

☞ Gen. Sigel has been assigned the command of Western Virginia, in place of Gen. Kelly. The friends of the latter are very indignant, declaring that their favorite was only removed in order to give the President an opportunity to conciliate the radical German Republicans of the West by the appointment of Sigel.

☞ Extract from a Washington letter to the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, the home organ of Gen. Schenck:

"The politicians are trying to kill Lincoln, and I think they will succeed. Chase stock has gone down entirely. Seward is trying to loom up, but can't. The chances are in favor of some military man, and if Banks takes Mobile, he will be the next President."

A short time since Mr. Lincoln observed to a friend he "thought the tide was running all one way, in his favor." He may have occasion to change his opinion before long, if he has not already done so.

☞ The contest for the Abolition-Republican nomination is assuming a triangular form. Thus, the New York *Tribune*, of Wednesday, announces that:

"A Fremont Campaign Club is about to be formed in this city, for the purpose of bringing the name of John C. Fremont before the National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency."

☞ A delegate from Chicago in the "Freedom Convention" at Louisville, announced that some of the Germans of Chicago had turned Copperheads.

☞ The Missouri Legislature decided by 43 to 27 against Mr. Lincoln's second term.—*The country will go considerably better.*

WHAT IT COSTS.

Thurlow Weed in a recent letter to Senator Morgan says that the war will have cost at its termination at least *four thousand millions of dollars*, and that three-fourths of this amount will remain as a national debt.—Here is a sum almost fabulous and equivalent to *one thousand dollars for every slave in* the United States at the commencement of the war. Add to this the hundred thousand slain—the hosts of brave and strong unfortunates shattered by disease—the whole districts of country ruined and homes made desolate—a country crippled and seething with passions that will not and cannot be allayed, and you have an approximate estimate of what it will cost this nation to learn the important lesson that our Government was formed in a spirit of liberality and compromise, and that only by an exercise of the same spirit can it be maintained?—Happily for the authors of this conflict, the graves that will cover them cannot be penetrated by the curses of posterity.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL

Has passed both Houses of Congress, and President Lincoln has signed it. The following are among its most important provisions:

Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. But in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuring of a substitute extend beyond one year; but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provision of this section.

General Fremont's Grievances.—General Fremont has written a letter to General Schenck, the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, which may be regarded, we suppose, as a very significant document coming from an independent candidate for the Presidency. It is anything but friendly in its tone towards the Administration. Indeed, it is a severe rebuke for harsh treatment at their hands, which the General complains of as unjust and offensive. First, in retiring him from active service against his will for the space of sixteen months; next, in reducing him to serve under Gen. Pope, which he pronounces "an unmerited insult;" and finally, in giving an important command, which was expressly arranged for him by the Secretary of War and approved by the President during the last session of Congress, to another officer. General Fremont is grievously offended at these slights, and he takes the opportunity of telling the public so.

☞ A special dispatch from Washington to the *Cincinnati Commercial* says it is positively stated by gentlemen who enjoy unusual means of information on political subjects, that Fremont has determined to announce himself as an independent candidate for the Presidency, and that the radical Germans have pledged him their support.

Nearly all of the German Republican papers in the Western States have signified their hostility to President Lincoln, and a new monthly has been started at Chicago in the German language for the express purpose of preventing his re-nomination.—Should he succeed in the Convention at Baltimore, this large element will doubtless go for Fremont as an independent candidate. In such a contest, the Democracy must win.

☞ "Aga," the well-known Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says:

"At a meeting of the Republican Association in this city, last (Saturday) evening, it was made manifest that a Chase element existed in that organization."

That's so; indeed it was so *manifest*, that a resolution offered in favor of Lincoln's re-nomination met with stern and unrelenting opposition. To get rid of the subject, it was either withdrawn or laid on the table. The Chase element was the stronger—says the Washington Constitutional Union.

Troy, New York, March 1.—At the municipal election to-day, a large vote was polled. The Democrats elected their candidate for mayor by 700 majority. Six of the ten aldermen are Democrats, and the whole Democratic city ticket was elected by an increase of 600 over the majority of last year.

Lockport, March 1.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected to-day by about 150 majority.

Yonkers, March 1.—The Democratic ticket for village officers has been elected by about 100 majority.

☞ The Clarion *Democrat* says the town elections recently held in that county have resulted in a complete Democratic triumph. The Abolitionists carried only one township in full and three boroughs in part.—The *Democrat* "would not be surprised if Clarion gives a Democratic majority high up in the teens," which we suppose means from fourteen to eighteen hundred. That will do.

☞ The Democrats carried the spring election in Hollidaysburg. The Repub's did not put a ticket in the field, excepting for judge in the East Ward, and that one was beaten two to one.

Another Democratic Victory.—At an election recently held in the borough of Northumberland, the Democrats carried their entire ticket by a handsome majority.—Both parties had full tickets in the field, and the Abolitionists were more than usually active. The result is, that the borough of Northumberland this day presents the proud spectacle of not having one single individual of nigger worshipping proclivities in a municipal office.

☞ The recent city and town elections throughout this State show decided Democratic gains. Thus the city of Troy increases its Democratic vote six hundred. Lockport, Yonkers, and Oswego also show conservative gains. When the country begins to realize the atrocity of the Florida massacre it will cost Mr. Lincoln more votes in every county of the North than he ever hoped to secure in the whole State of Florida.—*New York World.*

CAN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RESTORE THE UNION?

The main question for the people to decide at the next election, says the N. Y. *World*, is, whether the Republican party has given evidence, during the presidential term soon to expire, of ability and capacity to restore the Union. They have not been stinted in men nor scanted in means; no government ever before wielded such immense resources. If they have not succeeded they cannot plead that they have not had a fair trial. Money, men, the command of the sea, new and surprising inventions in naval architecture and in gunnery, the advantage of operating against a people whose main industry was exerted in producing a great article of foreign export, and whose first necessity is a foreign market, and this people hemmed in by a blockade, without a navy or resources to create one—with this extraordinary combination of advantages the administration has failed only by reason of its imbecility.

It may be said, indeed, that our arms have made great progress. But who, without renouncing all claims to solidity of judgment, can say that this progress has been at all proportionate to its cost? East of the Alleghanies, the war has been, on the whole, a sad failure. We have made a few indentations into the rind of the rebellion on the Atlantic slope; but Richmond and Charleston still bid us defiance, and the vast belt of territory stretching from the Potomac to Cape Sable remains, with the exception of a few hundred square miles, in possession of the rebels. Is this success? We do not ask if it is success proportioned to the enormous scale of our expenditure, but is it not preposterous to consider it as success at all? Washington has been almost constantly menaced; the invader has been twice upon our soil in great force; and no longer ago than last summer the safety of our great Atlantic cities depended on the issue of a single battle. That battle was, by fierce and vigorous fighting, decided in our favor; but since then, east of the Alleghanies, we have gained absolutely nothing. To settle down in exhaustion and impotence after repelling a formidable invasion, gives but feeble promise of that complete conquest of the enemy's country which is the object of the war.

In the West, where our generals have been further removed from the blundering *surveillance* of the administration, our success has been more proportionate to the vast scale of our expenditures. But even in the West our gains are as yet so insecure that one great rebel victory might change the whole face of affairs. If Grant should be beaten by Johnston, and Tennessee be thereby recovered by the rebels, our most important advantages in the West would be almost annihilated. While matters remain in such a state that a single battle might dispossess us of a great part of what we have gained, exultation is premature, and preparations to administer upon the estate of the dead rebellion absurd.

If we get through the spring campaign without heavy disasters we shall owe little thanks to the administration. They have trifled away the fall and winter in ventilating crude abolition follies and in president making; and the spring campaigns are opening with inadequate preparations.—We are to have an immense draft in March or April. If, as we are told, the great death-grapple with the rebellion is to take place this spring, how can these raw levies profit us? They are too late to help us win victories; they are not even early enough to arrest and roll back the tide of defeat: if the fortune of war should be against us. The administration has no foresight; all its chief movements are forced upon it by the preparations or the successes of the rebels. It found out, all of a sudden, in the summer of 1862, that it needed six hundred thousand more men than it had anticipated the preceding spring, when it put a stop to enlistments. The draft last year was ordered close on the heels of a rebel invasion. The draft ordered for this spring results from an unexpected discovery of the great extent of the rebel preparations during the winter. An administration which is never wise till after the event, which is perpetually making representations that the war is near its close, and following them up by such enormous calls for new troops as prove them unfounded; an administration which gives these constant proofs that it neither understands the present nor sees an inch before its nose into the future, is incapable of restoring the Union.

But can the Republican party substitute a better? A large majority of the party can discover no clearer way out of our difficulties than to re-elect Mr. Lincoln, and keep in the same set of incapables that have so long mismanaged the war. The dissentients do not go outside of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet for a candidate. They do not promise to put into the government any greater wisdom than is already in it. The chief point of superiority claimed for Mr. Chase is that he is a more reliable abolitionist; which, if it were a merit, would only place him in relation with questions to arise after the war, not demonstrate his capacity to manage it. The Republicans have been making party capital, for the last six months, out of the idea that the rebellion is about to break down from exhaustion. For it to end from such a cause would reflect little credit on the administration, which ought to have recovered the revolted territory by military vigor, while it had yet wealth to alleviate the burden of our taxes. But we fear that the expectation of an easy conquest this spring is a delusive dream. We have no doubt the war will run into the next administration, and if that administration is Republican, then, farewell, a long farewell to the Union.

The President Taking the Reins.—We are informed that the President has issued orders to the Secretary of War, and of the Navy, to give out no more advertising of their respective departments, except under his direction and to papers of his selection. This implies a doubt on his part of the friendly disposition of his two ministers. He smells treason in the camp.

☞ Mr. Greeley doesn't say, "God *bless* Abraham Lincoln," now. It's another kind of an expression.

☞ The dead body of a soldier was found in a Lime Kiln near Chambersburg on Monday evening of last week. It is supposed he was murdered by a colored man who had been seen in company with him during the day, for the purpose of securing his (the soldier's) bounty money which he had received.

ABOLISHING THE REBELLION.

We find the following among the proceedings of the House at Washington on Friday week:

Mr. Long (Ohio) offered a preamble concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby most earnestly but respectfully requested to appoint Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and such other persons as the President shall see proper to select, as Commissioners on the part of the United States, who shall be empowered to meet Commissioners of a like number for the same object on behalf of the Confederate States, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to ascertain, before a renewal of hostilities, whether the war shall not come to a close, and the Union restored by a return of all the States to their allegiance and rights under the Constitution.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 22, nays 96.

Mr. Schenck (O.) offered a series of resolutions, to wit:

That the present war against the armed insurgents banded under the name of the Southern Confederacy, was brought on by a wicked and wholly inexcusable rebellion, and all those engaged in aiding and abetting it have incurred the name of public enemies, and should be treated as such.

The above was agreed to.

The next branch was read, namely:

This rebellion should be effectually put down, and, to prevent the recurrence of such a rebellion in future, the cause which led to this one must be permanently removed.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the last clause, as to the removal of the cause of the rebellion.

J. C. Allen, as his name was called, voted yea, amid excessive laughter.

Mr. Allen (Mass.) voted no. This caused much merriment, but the gentleman directly changed his vote, explaining that he for the moment thought he was voting right, being opposed to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Cox, (Ohio,) amid the confusion, said: We on this side vote for the resolution, because the causes of the war were Abolition and Secession and ought to be removed.

Mr. Mallory (Ky.) said he voted yea for the reason similar to that just assigned by the gentleman from Ohio.

The roll-call having been completed, the result was announced as unanimous, viz: Yeas, 125.

The next resolution in the series was read, and is as follows:

Resolved, That in the struggle now going on for the safety of our country and free government there is no middle ground on which any good citizen or true patriot can stand, neutrality or indifference, or anything short of a hearty support of the Government being a crime where the question is between loyalty and treason.

This last resolution was also unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cox offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rebellion be, and the same is hereby abolished.

This was agreed to amid laughter.

Mr. Pendleton (Ohio) offered the following:

Resolved, That, as the sense of the House, the military arrest without civil warrant and trial by military commission, without jury, of Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of Ohio, not in the land or naval forces of the United States, or in the militia in active service, by order of Major General Burnside, and his subsequent banishment by order of the President, executed by military force, were acts of mere arbitrary power, in palpable violation of the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Rejected—yeas 47, nays 70.

☞ On the 23d ult., the workingmen of the city of New York met to the number of several thousand, and after a speech from the President of the meeting, a series of resolutions were passed denouncing the war as prosecuted in the interest of negro emancipation, as being unrighteous and unholy in its purposes, and as tending solely to enrich the idle and worthless few at the expense of the toiling and producing millions. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the workingmen of the United States, and steps were taken to call a National Convention of all the trades, in order to take practical measures to interpose the influence of the laboring classes everywhere against the further prosecution of the war, and to seek relief from the burthens which it inevitably imposes in the shape of high taxes and the increasing rates of all articles of consumption.

Plots and Counterplots.—Several leading Abolition New York politicians arrived in Washington, the other day, and had a long interview with Mr. Lincoln. They assert publicly that the President, owing to movements against him by friends of Mr. Chase, has determined to take charge of all the patronage in the Treasury department, particularly that of the New York Custom House. This course, it is believed, will weaken Mr. Lincoln and strengthen Mr. Chase.

☞ The Republican National Executive Committee, which convened at Washington on Monday week, did a very proper as well as significant act in refusing to admit delegates who claimed to represent Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida and other rotten borough states. These bogus delegates were all for Lincoln, and if the National Convention, when it meets next June, takes the same ground, the N. Y. *World* does not see how he can be nominated, as his strength will be in such delegations. This strife for the nomination will develop a healthy feeling in the Republican party against the rotten borough state scheme.

A Compromising Spirit.—The Louisville *Journal* tells an anecdote of an officer which is worth preserving. The gentleman is a violent Republican, and both before and since going into the army has opposed, with all the zeal and ability of which he is possessed, the Crittenden Compromise. At the battle of Chickamauga, when our routed wing was falling back in great disorder, and the mass of the enemy pushing forward with a shower of shell, grape, canister, and musketry, this gentleman, who was in the midst of the deadly torrent, and who stutters somewhat in his speech, turned to a fellow soldier and said: "G-g-g-george, if G-g-g-governor Crittenden were to r-r-rise up now f-f-f-from his g-g-g-grave, and offer me the C-c-c-crittenden com-com-compromise, by—— I would take it!"

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The President by message to-day, informed the House that he had approved of the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General. Shortly afterwards the President sent to the Senate the nomination of General Grant for the position of Lieutenant General.

☞ Miss Webb, a cultivated and eloquent young lady, has taken the stump against Anna Dickinson. She spoke in Brooklyn on Friday night to a crowded house.

☞ The widow of Ex-President Harrison died at North Bend on the 26th ult.

☞ The quota of Cumberland township is full.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞ We have just printed a large lot of common DEEDS, with clear type, on very superior paper—single and double acknowledgments, also with acknowledgments in blank, suited for any number. Deeds for Administrators, Administrators with the Will annexed, and Executors, with Common and Judgment Bonds, Judgment Notes, Amicable Actions, Summonses, Subpœnas, Executions, Sale Notes, &c., &c., are also to be had at the COMPILER office, at all times.

☞ The Democrats of Cumberland township are requested to meet at Bluehaugh's tavern, in Gettysburg, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to settle a township ticket. A full attendance is urged.

☞ Mr. Samuel Herbst, as Executor, has sold the property of Mrs. Catharine Herbst, at the west end of Chambersburg street, to Mr. David Warren, for $750 cash.

☞ Capt. Rufus C. Swope, Quarter Master in the Army of the Potomac, has been promoted to be Quarter Master of a Division.

☞ Spring Dry Goods now opening—large assortment—new designs—at the old established dry goods house of Eyre & Landell, 4th & Arch streets, Philadelphia. Read adv.

☞ We call the attention of those in want of a good substantial 7 Octave Piano-Forte to the advertisement of Grovesteen & Co., of New York, who offer them at extremely low prices. Send for their descriptive circular.

☞ We notice in the last number of the Lutheran and Missionary, that Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., gives notice of his intention to resign the Professorship of Didactic Theology in the Theological Seminary at this place. He has occupied the position for nearly forty years. His chief reasons for this step are increasing infirmities of age and a desire to devote the remaining years of his life more particularly to literary labors.

OUTRAGEOUS.—On Sunday night last, stones were thrown into the bed-room windows of several of our most respectable citizens, in prominent sections of the town. The dwellings of Mr. George Swope and Mr. T. D. Carson, on York street, and Rev. Dr. Jacobs, on West Middle street, were assailed in this outrageous manner. The perpetrators of the deed have not yet been discovered, but no effort should be spared to ferret them out. Is there no way to protect our citizens from such and all other acts of violence?

☞ The following is a list of the veterans in Capt. Adair's company, 87th Pa. Regiment, who have re-enlisted, and had themselves accredited to Conowago township, Adams county:

Corp. Wm. D. Holtzworth, Wm. McConigal, Reuben Jacobs, Samuel Fisher, Bazil Little, John E. Snyder, D. P. Reigle, Jacob Rice, Wm. Sheads—all from Adams county; and Henry H. Smith, H. A. Zercher, and Amos Burke, from Cumberland county.

The quota for Conowago township is 16, which has been filled entirely out of the 87th regiment—paying the men a bounty of $170.

HEAD AND FEET.—All who study the art of dress say that to appear neat you must keep your head and feet well-dressed. To do this it is only necessary to buy your Boots, Shoes and Hats of Row & Woods. They are introducing a superior article of shoes of all kinds, and there will no longer be complaints heard about bad "store shoes" if people who want boots or shoes for men, boys, ladies or children, buy them at the right place. The place to buy hats, caps, boots, shoes, trunks, carpet bags, wall paper, notions, and many other things, is the store of Row & Woods, corner of York street and the Diamond, Gettysburg. mar. 7.

TRIMMING TREES.—The present is the proper time to attend to this work, before the sap begins to ascend from the roots to the trunk and limbs, and thus insure a plentiful growth of shoots and consequently an abundant foliage, which, as every housekeeper knows, is a very desirable thing around one's dwelling during the sultry months of summer. This month and April will do for preparing and planting out young trees, but the latter month is rather too late for trimming. In this section too little attention is paid to a proper time for trimming, and too many prune their trees in the latter part of April and in May when buds are not only ready to burst, but even are open. We have found from our own limited experience that this is the month to trim grape vines, and we never knew of one thus managed not to flourish and bear abundantly.

☞ The superabundance of paper money in the United States has driven all our small silver coin, debased as it is far below the British mint standard, over in to Canada. It is so abundant there that they call it a nuisance. We wish they would drive that nuisance this way again.

AN UNPLEASANT SEQUEL TO A PRACTICAL JOKE.—Samuel W. Day, who was convicted of sending a false marriage notice to this paper, was sentenced at Taunton last week to pay a fine of $25 and costs of prosecution. Another complaint for sending a similar notice to the Taunton Gazette was laid on file.—*Boston Jour.*

A few similar instances of punishment in this State would have an excellent effect.—If there be no law to punish such "practical jokes," one should be at once enacted.

☞ Several days ago the House of Representatives called upon the President to publish a statement of the number of re-enlisted veterans from each State, and other information in that connection. To this the President has replied, inclosing a communication from the Secretary of War, who says that in his opinion it would be prejudicial to the public service to transmit to the House, at the present time, the information requested.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—The radical German papers of this city, the *Westliche Post* and *Neue Zeit*, have hoisted the name of Gen. Fremont as the people's candidate for the Presidency.

In Town.—The man who voted for Curtin to "save the State from a draft" was in town yesterday. He has come to the conclusion that the "soldiers' friend" is a first-class humbug.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Brigadier General E. A. Wild has issued an order condemning the Rev. S. H. Wingfield, of Portsmouth, to sweep the streets of Portsmouth and Norfolk for three months, on the ground that he is reputed to be an avowed Secessionist.

Returned Home.—We are happy to state that Col. W. W. Dallas has returned home after an absence of more than a year. For the last six months he has been sojourning in Canada.—*Westminster Democrat.*

☞ Mr. John Vote, of Townbridge, Allegan county, Michigan, while hunting recently, killed three deer with one bullet, at one shot, and found them all dead a rod apart.

A big shot—or a big story!

THE WAR NEWS.

Statements from Florida report that on the afternoon of the 20th ult., the Union troops under Gen. Seymour, met the Confederates, 15,000 strong, fifty five miles beyond Jacksonville and eight miles beyond Sanderson, on the line of the Jacksonville and Tallahassee railroad. The battle was desperately fought during three hours, and at sunset the Union forces, overpowered by numbers, retired to Sanderson, taking with them the greater part of the wounded. The Union loss is variously estimated at from 500 to 1,500, killed, wounded and missing, including several officers.

On the 18th ult., the United States steam-sloop-of-war Housatonic, carrying thirteen guns, was struck, in Charleston harbor, by a torpedo, propelled by the same cigar-shaped steamer which was directed against the Ironsides some time since. The sides of the Housatonic were stove in, and she sunk soon after off Beach Inlet. Two officers and three men were lost. The remainder of the crew were saved by clinging to the rigging until rescued by the boats of the fleet.

General Smith's cavalry expedition, which started simultaneously with Sherman's infantry movement, has been so seriously handled by the rebels as to be obliged to retreat back to Memphis. Among the objects of this cavalry expedition was the destruction of railroads and provisions and military stores of the Confederacy in Mississippi. In this, according to report, they partially succeeded, but the expedition failed in the main object, which was to form a junction with Sherman at some point in Alabama, or near the line of Alabama and Missisippi. The movement, therefore has ended badly, and we begin, for the first time, to feel some apprehension for the success, if not the safety, of Sherman.

There is a report that General Logan's cavalry had proceeded from Huntsville, Ala., and succeeded in joining General Sherman at Selma, and that General Thomas had advanced on the Confederates at Dalton.

Richmond papers state that Gen. Bragg is on duty in that city, and under the direction of Jeff. Davis, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

A dispatch from Rogersville, Tennessee, states that the Union forces have reached Morristown, in that State, and that Longstreet is in full retreat eastward, marching upon both banks of the Holston river.

Southern dispatches of the 26th state that the Confederate forces under Gen. Finnegan occupied Baldwin, (Florida,) This advance of the enemy looks as though the Union army would not be allowed to remain unmolested at Jacksonville, but that the Confederates intended to press their advantage with vigor.

Within a few days past two or three important expeditions have been sent out from the Army of the Potomac. A cavalry force under Gen. Custer surprised a Confederate camp near Stannardsville, and destroyed it, capturing a number of prisoners and horses. Gen. C. harassed the flank of Gen. Lee's army, and subsequently safely returned to the inside of the Rapidan. Another expedition under Gen. Kilpatrick had also been sent out, to make an extensive detour of the Confederate lines, and on Monday he was reported to have reached Spottsylvania Court House.

There has been no intelligence from Gen. Sherman for several days—not since his reported arrival at Selma. A Confederate dispatch from Atlanta, dated February 26th, states, however, that Sherman's advance had reached "Pearly Pear," a point supposed to be east or southeast of Meredian, which point Sherman had reached by the 20th or 22d of February.

A dispatch from Washington mentions a rumor that Gen. Butler has succeeded in making arrangements with Commissioner Ould which will probably lead to an exchange of prisoners on both sides.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The expedition under Generals Smith and Grierson, that was undertaken with a view of co-operating with General Sherman, is at an end. To judge from the manner and reserve of the officers, our losses have been more severe than has been stated. A large number of stragglers, not yet estimated, have been captured by the enemy. As to our losses in killed and wounded, we have no means to judge, no official report having yet been published on that subject. During the numerous attacks which took place all along our lines a regiment of cavalry was entirely overwhelmed by Chalmer's men and broke away, leaving three guns in the hands of the rebels.

The failure of Generals Smith and Grierson has produced a very sad impression here, not merely on account of what they have failed to accomplish, but on account of the dangerous position in which General Sherman is placed by their retreat. It is generally believed that the latter, who contemplated an attack upon Selma, will be compelled to give up his project and to fall back upon Vicksburg, which would have a most disastrous effect upon the morale of our troops.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 2.

General Custar started with a force of cavalry on Sunday, to make a reconnoissance towards Gordonsville, the Sixth corps, General Sedgwick, following in support.—He passed through Madison Court House on Monday morning, and reaching Wolftown, a few miles beyond, encountered a rebel picket, which he captured. Passing across the Rapidan and Ravanna rivers in the direction of Charlottsville, he met the enemy within three miles of the latter, where he charged a body of cavalry under General Stuart, driving them a considerable distance. Captain Ash, of the Fifth United States cavalry (regulars,) charged on a rebel camp near this place, with sixty men, drove the enemy, burned their tents, six caissons and two barges, and retreated without the loss of a single man. This was one of the boldest fights our cavalry has made during the war.

Finding his small force opposed by infantry, Stuart's cavalry, and several batteries, which opened upon him, and that a number of trains had just arrived with troops to oppose his advance, he determined to return—and did return with trifling loss, although Stuart made vigorous pursuit. Gen. Custar and his force reached their old camp to-day.

A dispatch from Washington states that important information has been received there in relation to the progress of General Kilpatrick's expedition towards Richmond. He is said to have reached White House, on the Pamunkey river, about twenty-five miles from Richmond, and to have formed a junction with a force sent up by General Butler from the Peninsula. The object of this expedition is said to be to attack Richmond and to release the Union prisoners confined there.

Richmond papers state that the torpedo boat which sunk the Housatonic must also have been lost.

The Richmond papers contain a number of dispatches concerning Gen. Sherman's movements in Mississippi, alleging that he withdrew from Meridian about the 22d, and was on his way back to Vicksburg. A dispatch to the Confederate War Department announces this officially, and it is reported from several other Southern sources, though there are reports equally as late, placing him thirty miles east of Meridian, and Gen. Polk on the east side of the Tombigbee, at Demopolis, waiting to give Sherman battle should he cross.

The Cincinnati Gazette contains full details of the campaign from Chattanooga toward Dalton, which commenced on the 22d and closed on the 26th, after three days' skirmishing. It appears the Federal forces remained in possession of Tunnell Hill, a strong position, and the enemy confronted them, covering Dalton, the pickets of each army being only a short distance apart. It was not expected that there would be any further movement for some days, the object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished. The Union loss is put down at two hundred, and that of the Confederates at a higher figure.

General Butler has telegraphed to Washington that General Kilpatrick has arrived within the Federal lines, on the Peninsula, from his raid towards Richmond. It is reported that he penetrated the suburbs or outer fortifications of Richmond, destroyed a large portion of the Virginia Central Railroad, and several mills and other property along the James river, including the canal. He had several skirmishes, and lost less than one hundred and fifty men, including Cols. Dahlgren, Cook and Litchfield. The two first named are supposed to have been taken prisoners.

One of the Washington papers states that General Kilpatrick drove the enemy into and through their fortifications into the suburbs of Richmond, but not succeeding in penetrating to the city, he afterwards made several ineffectual efforts to reach the Army of the Potomac, and then made for the Peninsula, where he arrived as stated above.

It is reported that a skirmish occurred on the 1st instant at Deep Creek, ten miles from Norfolk, between the Federal and Confederate troops, and that it was renewed next day. Sixteen of the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry had been captured in the Dismal Swamp while reconnoitering.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

We clip the following from a recent letter of the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*:

PRESIDENTIAL CAUCUSING.

There has been a very impotent caucus of the less impassioned supporters of the administration, and after a vast amount of talking, neither Mr. Lincoln's nor Mr. Chase's prospects were improved, and the caucus broke up with a sense of distress among the few avowed partisans of both the above-named gentlemen.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

The administration has managed to suppress any general publication of the proceedings of the Louisville convention. The fact is, a resolution was unanimously adopted strongly denouncing Mr. Lincoln, and declaring that no necessity would induce the western Republicans to support him for re-election.

CHASE ING MR. LINCOLN.

The Chase party pitched into the President again to-day through Winter Davis, who alluded to Mr. Lincoln's tardiness in the emancipation cause in Maryland, and insisted that Mr. Stanton gave it its greatest lever, when, without consulting the President, he ordered General Banks to enlist slaves.

THE POMEROY CIRCULAR.

It is remarked here as a very singular fact, if the Pomeroy circular is bogus, that several Senators are franking thousands of copies to every part of the country.

THE WESTERN SENATORS AND THE PRESIDENT.

It is well known that not one Western Senator favors Mr. Lincoln's renomination, though they are by no means for Mr. Chase.

NEW YORK, March 1st, 1864.

There continues to be a terrible feeling in this city against Abraham Lincoln for sacrificing so many men in Florida, at the battle of Ocustee, for the only purpose of obtaining three more votes for the Presidency. This morning the letters containing the details of this unfortunate affair, which had been suppressed by General Gillmore last week, came to hand, and as they were read by an indignant public, there were not a few who for a time regretted that so much power was vested in one man, who could recklessly sacrifice the most precious of lives, as is now universally acknowledged even by those organs which have hitherto been considered the champions of the Administration, only to promote selfish and ambitious ends. Through Gen. Seymour is to be made the scapegoat of this lamentable disaster, by the President's courtiers, the public voice, well aware of the secret instructions brought to General Gillmore by Mr. Hay, late private secretary of the President, does not wish to load the guilt upon the shoulders of a military man, who, by long and faithful service, even on the battle-fields of Mexico, has proved himself to be a thorough soldier and brave officer. Abraham Lincoln alone is to day held responsible for the 1,200 new-made graves which have sent almost unbearable grief to 1,200 families. And, as I am informed by parties well acquainted with affairs at the White House, he himself feels it too. It is even reported this morning that the President is preparing a manifesto to the public, explaining the cause of the disaster, assuming its responsibilities, and exonerating the officers immediately connected with the execution of his deplorable instructions. His friends here say that the document will tend a great deal to quiet the clamorings of the public against the Chief Magistrate, while it will tend to take the starch out of the Chase linen, whose party will, no doubt, endeavor to make great and valuable political capital out of this Florida affair.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The friends of President Lincoln, in view of the feeling excited by the Florida butchery, say that the movement was not Lincoln's, but was expressly recommended and decreed by General Grant. In reply, it is suggested that Grant, like every one else, from Mr. Seward and General Scott down, finds his luck deserting him the moment he is taken into favor at the White House.

☞ It is now reported that the Florida disaster is mainly due to the cowardice of the colored troops. We do not know how true this report is, but we are very certain that before the war is over the negro will not be found as brave, enduring, or efficient as the white. If he should prove so, then is all history a fiction.

The extraordinary efforts of General Gillmore to suppress all the facts connected with this lost battle may have been to shield these colored pets of the administration.—*N. Y. World.*

☞ Taking the loss and expense of the Florida massacre as a basis, the Philadelphia *Age* calculates that each electoral vote Mr. Lincoln expects to secure has cost us so far *four hundred men, two cannon*, and $333,333.33. The *Age* does not attempt to calculate how much more they will cost the nation.

The Chase Circular.—It is stated that Senator Pomeroy appeared in his seat on Thursday and received the congratulations of numerous Senators upon the much talked of Presidential circular, which, instead of repudiating, he avowed as his act and his view of policy.

☞ Mr. George Thompson thirty years ago visited the United States for the purpose of sowing the seeds of civil war. He now comes when the harvest of death is ripe, to reap the reward of his labors, in applause of abolitioned Republicans.—*N. Y. World.*

☞ The killed, wounded and missing federal soldiers at Hooker's famous battle of Chancellorville, have at last been footed up, and the sum total is expressed by the figures 28,000. Quite an army to be destroyed in three or four hours.

Election Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Gas Company, for the purpose of electing a President and six Managers, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, the 7th day of March, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Arbitration Room in the Court House.

M. JACOBS, Pres't.

D. McCONAUGHY, Sec'y.

March 7, 1864.