

The Compiler.



OUR FLAG!
R. J. MARLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1865.

A happy New Year to all!
The Legislature will meet at Harrisburg tomorrow, (Tuesday.)
Hon. A. H. Coffroth has our thanks for a copy of the Laws passed at the first session of the 38th Congress.

Look Out for Them.—The Philadelphia papers state that one dollar notes of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, altered to tens, are in circulation in that city. The North American says: "A recently counterfeited one dollar note on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, altered to tens, through the medium of paste and scissors." Somebody is cheated by them.

The tide of travel to the oil regions of Pennsylvania is swelling all the time. The cars going in that direction are crowded to their utmost capacity, and at Titusville the hotel accommodations, although largely increased recently, are still inadequate.

The business man who puts his sign in the newspapers does a much wiser thing than a man who fastens it over his door, and who would think of neglecting that where one person reads a sign in the street, five thousand read it in the newspapers. No matter how well a business man knows he can always pick up new customers if he will take the pains to advertise, for by neglecting the means of securing trade he loses the best of his profits.

The new Confederate constitution set on foot by an editor for each newspaper being published at the time of the passage of this act, and such practical printers and pressmen as said editor may certify on oath to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper. Davis is more clever to the fraternity than "Father Abraham."

Hard on Butler.—Governor Pierpont, who is the Executive of some portion of Virginia, is not very clearly defined, delivered his annual message in Alexandria on Tuesday last week. Butler, he says, has overthrown the Republican civil government of Virginia, and in its stead erected a military despotism and inaugurated a reign of terror and torture.

The New York Post does not approve of the manner in which Blakely's army is being cut off. Forney for a seat in the cabinet, and says: "It is not to be supposed that a man who can put his friends up to a service of this sort, or wink at their efforts, will be too modest to pay for it in some way. Everybody knows that such is the fashion of politics."

What is a billion? The National debt, as given by the President, on the 1st of July last, amounted to one billion seven hundred and forty millions of dollars. We hear much dispute over this statement, some contending that it means one thing and some another. The difficulty probably arises from the different ways of computing a billion, there being two methods, the French and English. According to the latter, a billion is a million millions, and according to the French system it is only a thousand millions. The French method of computation is the one used in this country, so that our public debt in July, as stated by Mr. Lincoln, was in round figures, one thousand seven hundred and forty million dollars. The difference can better be seen by putting the amount of debt in figures as the rules of each system would require: French and American system, \$1,740,000,000; English system, 1,000,740,000,000.

Scarcely an individual in the North but remembers the hue and cry raised by the Abolitionists a few years ago on account of the expenditures of the Post Office Department over-running the income. The deficiency was blamed upon the Southern States, for not paying their share of the postal expenses, and was used as an argument to prove that we of the North would be better off separated from the South than in connection with it. It was one of the chief strings upon which they played to awaken the feeling that has now ripened into war and bloodshed. It was used in speeches, in papers, in pamphlets, and appeals, to show that the Southern States were a dead weight to our prosperity, and that the sooner we got rid of them the better it would be for the taxpayers and people of the North.

But since the breaking out of the war, we have only kept open our own routes and what is the state of the finances in the Post Office Department at this time? According to the report of the Post Master General, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, there is an excess of expenditures over receipts of two hundred and six thousand, five hundred and thirty-two dollars, and forty cents. Can any of our Abolition friends explain why this? As the South maintains her own postal arrangements, it cannot be laid to her door. It is so. Where is the escape now? Tell us, oh! ye Abolitionists!

The Shoddy press told us that the soldiers who voted for Lincoln "voted as they fought." Of course those who stand as home and voted for Lincoln "voted as they would desire to fight." So good an opportunity is now presented to these latter of fighting as they voted that they should not neglect it. Three hundred thousand of such voting warriors are now wanted to fight, and judging them from their own stand point, their eminent patriotism demands for them the first rank in battle.

Quite a number of our country exchanged have raised their subscription price to 50 cents per annum. This would be about 10 cents per week.

OUR DANGER.

The London Times, the best reflex of the average English opinion, has an editorial "strongly urging the opening of negotiations in America, and says it must come to that at last, and the sooner it does come it will be the better for America and the world at large. It emphatically disclaims all selfish motives, but for the interests of humanity urge pacific advances. It believes that the war, unless ended by negotiation and mutual compromise, must go on until the South is made a howling wilderness, and the North prostrated financially and commercially for years."

In commenting upon this, the New York World says: "We have never believed that there was the slightest danger of foreign intervention until the moment when it should appear that either the North or the South was falling. The moment when the southern cause seems hopeless, but when the southern host seems yet unmitigated, is the moment which, if any, foreign powers will select as the best for such intervention as shall make the restoration of the Union impossible."

A national policy on our part which would have substituted for the weapons of war the weapons of peace would have disarmed our foreign rivals, and made intervention impossible to be attempted and impossible to succeed. But Mr. Lincoln has hardened his face like a flint; his party have sustained him in his most fatal error of policy; and, therefore, as the news arrives that the South is suffering most sorely from the triumphs of our fleets and the victories of our arms, comes also the news that the chief organ of public opinion abroad is preparing the people of Great Britain to sustain their government in uniting with France to accomplish the object so gratifying to the jealousy and the pride of both—intervention, and the dividing in two of the power which united is alone formidable to either, in the rivalry of peace or the shock of war.

Who is so blind as not now to see that had the result of last November's election been other than it was; had the North declared by its popular vote, in the language of General McClellan's letter, "the Union is the one condition of peace," the present weakness of the South would have been prostration; and that ere Mr. Lincoln's term had expired large minorities of the southern people, perhaps a majority, were vulnerable to the weapons of peace, and that, on the return of our national holiday, our annual rejoicings over national independence might have been blended with rejoicings over the nation's restoration to peace and union.

Just as the Abolition press naturally is over the fall of Savannah, who does not run into that excess of over-confidence which once distinguished them. Even Forney's Press speaks in measured terms. The following extract is ominous: "The capture of Savannah is probably the most valuable of all our victories. Others have had far greater immediate results, as Gettysburg which saved Pennsylvania, and Nashville which crushed a whole army at a blow; but from Savannah we shall make another war. We do not see how the military power of the rebellion can survive this terrible defeat."

The sixty day theory seems to have been abandoned. One year is the estimate made by the Press of the time needed to overthrow the military power of the rebellion. It would not take that long if there was good sense enough in the Administration party to use right the victories we have gained. We fear there is not, and believe the one year of the Press will be repeatedly multiplied—Lane, Intelligence.

The military authorities of Kentucky have suppressed the True Presbyterian, printed at Louisville, although this Journal, it is asserted, "never contained a single paragraph obnoxious to any law, civil or military; that it never published or commented upon political or military news; and that it confined itself exclusively to expounding the duty of the Church to stand aloof from secular questions, after the simple of Christ and his apostles." It had simply impeached the orthodoxy of Rev. Dr. Breckinridge! On this basis of facts, the suppression of this journal is the greatest outrage on the freedom of the press that has yet been seen in this country, and worthy even of Louis Napoleon's rule.—Age.

The United States Senate has passed a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to require the filing of an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the Government, (similar to that required from members of Congress,) by all the residents of the District, and to prohibit all who do not do so from doing business. A "copperhead" exchange suggests as the next move, that one of Old Abe's old hats be elevated on a pole in the market place and everybody required to bow before it.

Showing his Teeth.—The Philadelphia Daily News, one of the most bitter Abolition sheets in the State, in speaking of the recent resignation of Gen. McClellan, says: "Could every election weed out the McClellans and McClelland of the army, we would wish one monthly, until the Copperhead leaven is entirely destroyed."

Our opinion is, that if the army were needed of all who think like McClellan and McClelland that some pretty heavy drafts would speedily be made upon those who think like Lincoln and Stanton.

Greenback Liars.—The N. Y. Tribune, in a leading editorial, uses the following language in regard to greenbacks: "The greenback that calls itself five dollars is unoppositively a liar. It is really but a little over two dollars. And this, like all other lies, though it seem for the moment advantageous to a general mischief and detriment. The scheme, gaining few many make by it, but the industrious many must lose."

Gen. J. H. Ward, of New York, has been dismissed from the Veteran Corps, because of his active support of General McClellan. He served with great distinction until disabled by wounds, and was transferred to the Invalid Corps. His abrupt dismissal is a significant commentary upon Lincoln's and Seward's talk about another "era of good feeling."

A contraband, undertaking to find a situation for her daughter, in Cincinnati, insisted upon said daughter being instructed. Upon being requested to indicate what kind of accomplishments she was desirous of having her daughter possess, she said she she must be learned in cipher and painting, and she must be able to read, write, and cipher.

COFFROTH vs. KOONTZ.

This case has at last been decided so far as the authorities at Harrisburg have any thing to do with it. The matter in controversy was submitted by the Governor, to Attorney General Meredith. After giving the parties a formal hearing, Mr. Sharpe, appearing as counsel for Gen. Coffroth, and Col. McClure as counsel for Gen. Koontz, the Attorney General has published an opinion, in which it is assumed that the Governor has no power under the law to proclaim either of them elected. The Attorney General concedes the illegality of their proceedings and the bogus character of the Judges who, in defiance of all law, undertook to meet and return Mr. Koontz elected; whilst on the other hand he admits that the Return Judges were the legally constituted body of Return Judges for the district. Whilst admitting this, however, he holds that the return which elects Gen. Coffroth is defective because it omits the vote of Somerset county.

Now, with all due deference to the opinion of the Attorney General, we think his opinion on this point is an error. The Judges met at the time and place designated by law. They cast up all the returns that were legally before them. The vote of Somerset county was omitted because the Somerset Judge, though in town, refused either to meet with them or to give them the official copy of the return which was in his hands. They could not include a vote that was not legally before them. But, says the Attorney General, they could have obtained a duplicate copy of the return from the Prothonotary of Somerset, and, if necessary, they should have adjourned for that purpose. He admits that there is no law authorizing an adjournment, but still holds that under some undefined general powers it was their duty to adjourn and obtain a copy of the return in the way indicated. This power may seem very clear to the mind of the Attorney General, but it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the Judges in question could have had any knowledge of it. We confess that the opinion of the Attorney General on this point is a new one to us. It had always before been held, so far as our knowledge goes, that the law, defining the duties of Return Judges, allowed of no discretion on their part, but that they were bound to meet at the time and place fixed by the law, and complete their labors before adjourning. This undoubtedly was the light in which the matter was viewed by the Judges who made the return omitting the vote of Somerset county. The responsibility for the omission, therefore, does not rest with them, but with the delinquent Judge who refused to meet with them, and who, instead of honestly and legally performing the duties of his appointment, entered into a conspiracy with a set of bogus or self-constituted Judges, for the purpose of perpetrating a gross fraud upon the district.

The following is the official vote of the district as certified to by the Prothonotary of the respective counties in the district, and now on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

District.	Coffroth.	Koontz.
Adams,	2707	2364
Bedford,	2504	2053
Franklin,	3457	3508
Fulton,	807	535
Somerset,	1592	2512
	11067	10974

Coffroth's majority, 93.

These returns are on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. If the Governor and Attorney General had been free from all bias in this matter, and anxious only to do justice to all parties, it strikes us they could have completed the return of the district Judges by adding the vote of Somerset county, ascertained in this way who was elected, and issued the proclamation accordingly. The whole thing looks to us like a mere quibble on the part of the Attorney General, trumped up expressly to justify the Governor in omitting the name of Gen. Coffroth from his proclamation.

Gen. Coffroth is undoubtedly the legally elected Representative of this Congressional district, and when the facts in the case come before Congress, if that body is governed by a regard for legality and fairness, we have little doubt that he will be speedily admitted to his seat.—Valley Spirit.

A lady who visited the contraband camp at Norfolk recently, was astonished to find the name of every boy baby in the camp to be uniformly "Abraham Lincoln." In one were no less than nine children, all favored with the same appellation.

Col. May, of Mexican war fame, died in New York on the 24th ult., of disease of the heart.

Good—Abe Lincoln has discovered that the people will not feel the public debt, as they owe it to themselves!

Strange Birth.—The Sandusky Register of Monday has the following: "We are credibly informed that one day last week one of the rebel officers in the 'Bull Pen,' as our soldiers call it, otherwise in one of the barracks in the enclosure on Johnson's Island in which the rebel prisoners are kept, gave birth to a 'bouncing boy.' This is the first instance of the father giving birth to the child we have heard of; nor have we read of it 'in the books.' The officer, however, was undoubtedly a woman."

The practice of fast coming into vogue in the Army of the Potomac, of burying with each soldier who dies, a bottle containing a slip of paper on which is written his name, rank, company, regiment, date, and cause of death, &c. The practice is a good one.

The term Methodist was derived from the habits of John and Charles Wesley, who while in college, lived such prayerful and methodical lives, that their associates gave them the name of methodists in derision.

Mrs. Sarah Thompson, the woman who caused the Confederate guerrilla John Morgan to be cut off in the height of his career, is now in Cincinnati with her two fatherless children. She is homeless and penniless.

An ardent supporter of the government in the hour of its peril, it is a default in Michigan to the tune of \$100,000, and his Abolition friends, says the Detroit Free Press, are endeavoring to "luah it up." He had to "support" so much that he finally caved.

The wheat crop of Maine, this year, is 94,000 bushels. Last year it was 215,000 bushels. This is a falling off of 49,600 bushels, the production of the first year of the war.

Your mother is very poor, is she? Yes; she used to keep a peanut stand, but she looks had one dollar bill and failed.

John & Coffroy.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Since the 1st of August, 1864, our terms of subscription have been Two Dollars if paid in advance and Two Dollars and Fifty cents if not paid. Those who call and pay us between the 1st and 21st of January, can have the paper at our advance terms. After that time our published rates will be RIGIDLY ADHERED TO.

LAST NOTICE.

After the 1st of February, non-paying subscribers will be stricken from the list. The enormous price which we are compelled to pay for everything used in getting out the Compiler leaves us no other recourse. The coming Court, to commence on the 16th inst., will afford many opportunities for sending us money, and we hope those in arrears will avail themselves of them, and thus spare us the performance of a duty that will be as unpleasant as stern.

MILITARY CHANGES.

In pursuance of special order, No. 201, Major John T. Morgan has assumed the command of the Junata District, with headquarters at Chambersburg and Lieut. Wm. J. Adams is announced as A. A. General. Gen. Ferry has been assigned to the command of Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Board of Enrollment for this district will sit, for the correction of the enrollment lists, in Gettysburg, on the 20th and 21st of January inst. All persons claiming exemption should appear personally if possible, and committees for each district should be selected to see that all improper enrollments be stricken from the list, so that the quotas for the new call may be justly determined.

We printed handbills last week for a meeting of the citizens of Butler township, where the matter has been taken vigorously in hand, and will no doubt result in the full correction of the list. Every district should do likewise, and without delay.

DRAFTING.

Another draft for deficiencies took place at Chambersburg week before last. The following in this county were "hit":
BRAWLICKSON.—Samuel Jacobs, Edward Sourber, Wm. Riley, Hiram Kepner, Samuel A. Wertz, Wm. L. Gill, Lewis Myers, Jackson A. Franklin, Isaac Hadeigh, J. Wesley Iler.

GER. REF. SABBATH SCHOOL.

Exercises of a highly interesting nature took place in the German Reformed Church on the afternoon of Christmas Sunday. The Sabbath School, after sweetly singing a number of pieces, repeating the creed, and made Christmas presents to several of the officers. Mr. R. A. Lytle, Assistant Superintendent, in behalf of the School, presented to Mr. George Geyer, the Superintendent, an elegantly bound copy of the Holy Bible, and to Mr. M. E. Doll, the Librarian, a beautiful copy of Tennyson's Poems. The Infant School, through the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Deitrich, presented to Miss Annie Danner, its Teacher, a handsome silver Fruit Knife, appropriately inscribed. Mr. Lytle received for Miss Annie, with proper remarks. The speeches were all of a very feeling character, and lent largely to the interest of the occasion—which was certainly a happy one to officers, teachers, scholars, and all others present. A number of the teachers also received Christmas presents from their scholars. The Pastor made one of his usually pleasant and profitable addresses to the children. Such exercises must always do good, and they cannot be too frequently had by Sabbath Schools.

S. S. EXHIBITION.

The Sabbath School of the Methodist E. Church in this place, will give an Exhibition next Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Library. Preparations for it have been in progress some time, and a very pleasant entertainment may be expected.

SLEIGH STOLEN.

The thieves are getting more bold every day. On Saturday evening, Dec. 24th, about 6 o'clock, a sleigh was stolen from Rev. Joseph Sherry, on the Emmittsburg road. The sleigh was tracked several miles, but the thief made good his escape with it, and up to this writing it has not been recovered. It was a good sleigh, painted yellow, and intended for one horse. We shall not be surprised now to hear of the carrying off of bakers ovens and pig pens.

SNAKES IN WINTER.

On the 23d ult., Mr. Levi Golden, in Mountjoy township, whilst walking along a foot-path, came upon a large Black Snake, which captured—a job not very difficult, under the circumstances. The warm sun had, no doubt, tempted his snakeship out for a little "basking," but the folds of the snow soon stopped locomotion, and produced the torpor of death. The snake measured four feet three inches. Mr. Golden picked up a Garter Snake near the same place, on the 12th ult., under like circumstances.

John Lewis Oyler, of Co. K, 105th P. V., who was taken prisoner last September, and subsequently exchanged at Florence, S. C., died on the 12th of December last, at Annapolis, Md., aged 23 years 7 months and 2 days. His remains were brought home, and interred by the side of his parents, in the grave-yard at Arendtville. He was buried with military honors, by members of the 65th P. M., Capt. J. H. Plank commanding.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Henry Johnson, formerly of Illinois, but lately of the lower end of this county, met with a sad end on the 12th ult. He was engaged as a repair hand on the Northern Central Railroad, but was at the time of the accident on his way to visit Conowago. Whilst walking along the track, near the Hanover Junction, with the cape of his overcoat over his head to keep out the cold, a passenger train approached at a rapid rate, and he not being able to hear it, was overtaken by the locomotive, knocked down, and the train passed over him, cutting him in two. His remains were interred at Conowago Chapel. His age was about 25 years.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On last Tuesday week, John K., son of Thos. A. Marshall, deceased, while out hunting, met with a serious accident. He had shot a rabbit, and re-loaded his gun to shoot a bird, but it is supposed that he did not load it properly, as it burst, tearing the upper part of the thumb and shattering the left hand badly.

The Directors of the Poor have made the following appointments—Mr. J. P. Reynolds, Steward; Jacob Culp; Reynolds, Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal; Treasurer, Jacob Shred; Counsel, Wm. McClellan, Esq.; Clerk, H. G. Wolf.

We again solicit our friends to furnish local news for our columns from all parts of the county. Those who have kindly favored us in this particular have our thanks. Hope they will continue to do so. Let others do likewise. Those interested in reading local items can greatly aid us in this department by taking a little pains.

Mr. John Jordan, the clever gardener at St. Mary's College, near Emmittsburg, sent us on Saturday week, as Christmas presents for which he deserves very big thanks. It was a big gift, made up of big things—consisting of a basket of splendid apples, and a barrel of garden vegetables—parsnips, carrots, beets, cabbage, all of good quality—made, then, though last not least, a bundle, an armful, of most delicious celery. Every one who has had a seat at our dinner table since has been loud in praise of the good taste and kind heart of John Jordan.

May he live a thousand years, and keep his present position all the while—the "under-sighted" hoping to be on hand a considerable part of the time to acknowledge annually just such Christmas presents from him.

The Carrier of the Compiler has prepared a New Year's Address, "rich and racy," with which he will wait on his friends; he expects a generous reception, as he has faithfully delivered his weekly budget throughout the year, regardless of summer's heat or winter's cold. Greenbacks taken at par.

We direct attention to the end of Capt. Christman in another column. The Captain has many thousands of acres of real estate at his disposal, some of it located in the most productive Oil Regions in the State. Those wishing to make fortunes should consult the Captain.

Conrad Snyder and William Ogden, both from this place, and who have been prisoners in the hands of the rebels for a long time, returned home on Tuesday last, having been exchanged. Mr. Snyder was a member of Capt. Deane's company, of the 101st Pa. regiment, and was captured at Plymouth, North Carolina. Mr. Ogden belonged to Capt. Adair's company, of the 87th Pa. regiment, and we believe was captured at the battle of the Wilderness.

We regret to learn that Mr. H. Canfield, an Elder, of Menallen township, a member of the Old Penn. Reformed, and who was captured just before the expiration of his term, died in the rebel hospital at Florence, Alabama, a few weeks ago. Mr. Elden was a good soldier, and his death will be deeply regretted by his numerous friends.

Rev. Mr. Cornahan, the newly elected pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of this place, received on Christmas day from members of his congregation a purse containing one Hundred Dollars, intended to replenish, in part, his Library, which was destroyed by the conflagration of Chambersburg.

Several articles of local interest will be found on our first page—and a Short Almanac for 1865 on fourth page.

Mr. Enright—Permit me, through the columns of the "Compiler," to express my heart-felt gratitude to the members and friends of the Reformed Congregation of Gettysburg for the handsome donation of one hundred and fifty dollars in money, and a Christmas "surprise," amounting to fifty dollars, or more.

The surprise was the work of the lady-members of the congregation, whose kindness I shall never forget. It was a success—planned carried forward, and completed by them with unusual skill and grace. The party was held to the Parsonsage on Thursday evening, Dec. 22, by one of the fathers, who performed the office of "general-in-chief."

The kind donors will please accept my grateful acknowledgments for their generous contributions, and be assured that as they have remembered me and mine with their temporal gifts, I will, as a minister of the meek and lowly Jesus, not cease to pray that God will abundantly enrich them with all spiritual and heavenly blessings.

Wm. R. H. Deitrich, Pastor of the Ger. Ref. Cong., Dec. 28, 1864. Gettysburg, Pa.

RELIEF MEETING.

Pursuant to a public call, a meeting of the Citizens of the Borough was held in the Court-house on Thursday evening, Dec. 22d, to adopt measures to relieve the wants of the destitute.

R. G. McCrory, Esq., Burgess of the Borough, was called to the chair, and W. A. Duxcan, Esq., appointed Secretary.

After consultation, it was Resolved, that a committee, consisting of seven Citizens, one from each Church congregation, be appointed, to be styled "The Relief Committee of Gettysburg," to superintend the proper arrangements to supply the wants of the destitute of the Borough.

The Committee appointed were R. G. McCrory, Esq., Rev. Dr. Schmucker, Nicolas Colwell, Thomas J. Cooper, J. L. Schick, John Rupp, W. A. Duxcan.

Resolved, that the said Committee secure the co-operation of the Ladies of the Borough, in the relief of the destitute.

The Relief Committee organized on Friday evening, Dec. 23d, at which meeting it was Resolved, that four committees be appointed to collect funds—two on each committee.

The Committees consist of Mr. J. L. Schick, Mrs. T. D. Carson, Mrs. R. Horner, Miss Charlotte Baehler, Mrs. Henry J. Fehnestock, Mrs. John S. Crawford, Mrs. H. J. Stable, Miss Annie Danner.

THE WAR NEWS.

General Sherman has entered Savannah. General Hardee, with all his army, has escaped. No battle was fought. The city was occupied on last Monday morning. During the previous day and evening, Hardee crossed his army over to the north side of the Savannah river. All his troops and artillery were taken safely across. He then blew up the navy yard and the three Confederate steamers. On Wednesday morning Sherman marched in without any opposition, capturing eight hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty heavy siege guns on the various forts, and twenty-five thousand bales of cotton. The Confederates had previously burned the forts below the city. Communication between Sherman's army and Dahlgren's fleet has been opened. Hardee's troops are now in South Carolina.

Sometime since, General Davidson, with an expedition of five thousand cavalry, left Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and proceeded to Mobile. Davidson proceeded across the lower part of Mississippi and entered Florida. He attempted to cross the Pensacola river, but found the enemy too strong for him to force a passage. So he desisted and marched down the river to the town of West Pensacola, where he halted and now is. He has sent to New Orleans for supplies and reinforcements.

We have intelligence from Wilmington that on Wednesday last thirty steamers of Butler's and Porter's fleet were captured off the harbor. The Confederates were laboring hard, preparing for the attack.

A Federal cavalry expedition from the Shenandoah Valley has come to the east side of the Blue Ridge, moved to Milltown, and was marching on to the town of Millville at last accounts. We have heard nothing of the result of this expedition. This expedition is four thousand strong, and Sheridan's infantry in the valley have made various feints to assist it.

The expedition which was sent by General Thomas to the Peninsula, to interrupt Hood's retreat, has failed. Hood has not yet reached the river in his retreat.—Age of Tuesday.

By the arrival at Fortress Monroe yesterday of a transport from Admiral Dahlgren's fleet of Savannah, we have received the first detailed account of the circumstances of the capture of Savannah by General Sherman. Hardee, it seems, made up his mind to evacuate the city about December 15th, and he had constant communication with Richmond, and had requested the authorities there of his determination. Sherman had not at that time surrounded the city, and the Confederate iron-clads prevented his army from crossing the Savannah river to cut off communication with Richmond. Hardee appears to have prepared deliberately for an evacuation, having destroyed the navy yard, all the public buildings and government storehouses, and the greater part of the military stores. Sherman made almost hourly attacks upon the Confederate works, but with little effect. He was successful in capturing and had captured only two of the extreme outworks. Hardee continued his preparations for the evacuation, and Sherman on the 20th sent him a summons to surrender. Hardee refused it, answering that his communication with Richmond had been cut off, and he had plenty of supplies, and that he would defend the city to the last. But Sherman, returned to Sherman's army, when Hardee began the transportation of his army across the river and abandoned the city.

The next morning Sherman intended to assault the works, but found them without a garrison. He entered the city and received its surrender from a detachment of citizens. Thirty-two thousand of our troops were found in Savannah. We have no information of other Sherman's or Hardee's movements after the surrender.

There is very little intelligence from Wilmington later than we printed on Monday morning. Porter's fleet was subjected to several of the most terrible storms which have ever visited that Atlantic. General Bragg telegraphed that on Wednesday last thirty of Porter's vessels were off Wilmington. A storm began on Wednesday afternoon which continued until midnight. The storm subsided, and on Friday twenty-six were counted, but another storm afterwards raged along the coast, which afterwards have heard nothing from Wilmington, must have interfered with any operations.

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about three miles were taken, with two hundred and ninety Confederate prisoners. The Federal loss in the assault was heavy. Forty-five men on different vessels were killed and wounded by the bursting of some Parrot guns. The expedition has done everything it could, but could accomplish nothing, and it has been reproached by the commanding officers to withdraw.

We have received the particulars of the capture of Savannah, in Southern Virginia. A large amount of property was destroyed. The Federal troops have withdrawn, and are now on their road back to East Tennessee. Breckenridge and his army are following them. Three hundred Confederate prisoners and eight cannon were captured at Saltville.

It is believed that Hood has successfully retreated across the Tennessee river. Sherman is believed to be preparing his army for a march upon Charleston. It is stated that all the cotton left in Savannah was under the protection and safekeeping of the British and French flags. If so, it will hardly become the property of the United States.

Hon. Mr. Brooks, editor of the N. Y. Express, and member of Congress, elect, in reply to a serenade in New York, said: "The future is all dark and doubtful. I can pretend to see little in it, save chaos and confusion; but groping as your Representative in Congress, to the best of my ability, I shall try to bring order out of that chaos and organization from that confusion. I shall ever be guided by the lights of the Constitution, and only by those lights, as long as they are kept burning. Hope will spring in my breast. Hereafter I am to be, as you know, in a feeble minority; but, with prudence and patriotism, I shall ever warn those burning lights, not only to warn off the majority from the breakers that surround them, but to point out the sweet haven of Peace and Safety, of Liberty and Law."

A correspondent of the Albany Argus, referring to Gen. Banks' "negro labor" scheme in Louisiana, says that England gave to the Jamaica negroes an allotment of land to every family, and that these negroes are now "the most debased and rotten community on the face of the earth—miserable diseased and lathsome than any tribe of negroes from Congo to Senegambia." Just so, but as Massachusetts now rules the city, who has the right to complain, even if he, in her inebriated wisdom, does ruin the country?

There have been established at the South since the outbreak of the war, seven first class arsenals, six second-class arsenals, one large harness shop, six armories of its own, ten armories through contractors, four powder mills, and various smaller depots and works. These establishments have supplied hundreds of thousands of small arms and accoutrements for the rebel armies.

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