

Opposition Compiler.
OUR FLAG.

W. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1865.

PEACE.
Just how there is much talk of peace—Hon. F. Blair, Sr., has been to Richmond and returned to Washington, bearing with him an offer from Jefferson Davis to surrender or appoint Commissioners to any disposition is shown by the Administration to second the movement. Blair has again gone back to Richmond, and the air is filled with peace rumors. Gold has gone down to 200, and stocks, Government included, are depressed, and selling at comparatively low prices. The markets also are affected and the price of produce in the cities has materially fallen. The good and patriotic men of all parties who are heartily tired of the war, and longing for the return of peace, are disposed to believe every rumor of approaching peace; and anxiously watching for its dawn, are ready to hail at every sign of it, however slight.

Much as we desire peace for the welfare of our people and the salvation of the country, we cannot say that the signs of its return are very encouraging. Had Gen. McClellan, remarks the *York Gazette*, been elected and wise and patriotic conservative men placed in power, with a conciliatory policy for their government, we are satisfied an honorable peace would soon have followed. But between Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, the one bent on the total abolition of slavery, and the other demanding independence, it seems indeed hard to agree upon terms for an honorable peace, and we look forward to years of wasting and bloody war. Indeed we shall be fortunate if we escape intervention by European powers, and in addition to our civil conflict we have the calamity of a foreign war.

We hope we may be mistaken, and that the breaking of the bright morning of peace is at hand; but the passions and prejudices of those holding the destiny of our country in their hands may be abated by prudence, patriotism and moderation may prevail; that those in rebellion may return to their old love, and that the coming of the dove, in the approaching Spring, may truly be emblematic of sweet peace reigning throughout the land, and of a restored Union.

THE COSTS OF WAR.
It is stated that the armies of Europe have a total of 3,664,000 men, costing annually \$425,000,000—Russia has the largest army, numbering 1,200,000 men. That of France numbers over 700,000 men. This is on a peace basis. If war prevailed the number of soldiers would doubtless be largely increased. All this vast outlay is devoted to the wasting of human life and property. It is used to destroy, not to build up. Who can estimate the good this amount of labor could accomplish for the happiness of the human race, if it was employed in the arts of peace instead of war? It is almost incalculable. In our own country, for the past three years, more than a million of men have been engaged in the work of destruction, consuming and destroying what has required years of industry to accumulate.

If the same energy and expenditure had been used in developing the resources of the country, increasing the facilities of intercommunication and adding to all the various means of moral, intellectual and physical improvement, as has been in the civil war which has been consuming our accumulated wealth, it would have made us not only the strongest nation upon the face of the earth, but added vastly to the individual well-being of the people. The experience of thousands of years has, however, failed to learn mankind the cost of war, nor has the boasted increase in civilization and christianity diminished in the least the resort to brute force in the settlement of either national or individual difficulties. In that regard mankind seem to have made no advance upon the darkest ages in the world's history.

Kirby Smith Going to Mexico With His Army to Join Maximilian.—We have, from sources that have heretofore proved trustworthy, a report that Kirby Smith, the rebel general commanding the Trans-Mississippi department, is going to Mexico with his army, proposing to join Maximilian. Such a rumor, we learn, is current and credited among the St. Louis rebels, who have under-ground lines of communication, and know what is going on in southern rebellion, just as the Baltimore secesh have private intelligence from Richmond. Exactly the amount of truth that may be covered by this report it is difficult to calculate. But it may be observed that indications are given in Kirby Smith's department. It is whispered latterly and the whisper comes from the direction of Mexico, and the French people of Louisiana, that an independent movement to make assistance from France and take refuge under the protection of Napoleon has been inaugurated in the southwest.—*Commercial Advertiser*, Jan. 23.

Mr. Blair's Mission.—The Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, says: Those who are in confidence at the White House say that Mr. Lincoln is confident that Mr. Blair's present mission to Richmond will result in the appointment of Commissioners from both the Federal and Confederate governments; that peace will be concluded within a short period. Such also appears to be the opinion of a majority of the democratic Congressmen.

The Fire at Buffalo—Loss \$750,000.—Br-Falo, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The fire which broke out yesterday morning crossed last night by burning itself out, and destroying all the buildings at the corner of Main and Court streets, stopping at an alley between Tracey's bridge and the rooms of the Historical Society.

The American Hotel was owned by the Brothers Michael, who are worth for \$75,000. The building was worth double that amount. The landlord, Mr. Hodges, was also insured.

The Amherst Hall building was entirely destroyed. It was owned by E. L. Stevenson. His loss will be \$70,000. Insurance \$30,000. The entire loss by the fire is estimated at \$750,000.

THE WAR NEWS.
FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

The Confederate fleet in the James river consisting of five vessels, came down the river, which was blown up by a shot from a gun on the shore, and made an attempt to reach Federal batteries above City Point. Their object was the destruction of the works and depots at that place. The battle resulted in the capture of the enemy, with the loss of one vessel, which was blown up by a shot from one of the batteries. No particulars of the action have been received. Admiral Farragut has gone to take command of the Federal fleet in the James.

By a late arrival from Mobile, we learn that the greater portion of the Federal troops at our gins and Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile bay, have gone on an expedition to reinforce General Granger, who is on the Pascagoula river, west of Mobile. There are reports, though quite contradictory, that this expedition has advanced up the river to a point about fifteen miles from Mobile. As General Granger, about New Year's day, arrived at that point, and was compelled by circumstances to retire, we have no doubt that these reports refer to that movement.

On December 28th one of Hood's army corps was at Iuka, Mississippi, fourteen miles from Corinth. There is but little doubt that General Johnston, who has suspended Hood, has by this time concentrated all of the force at Corinth. The Confederates when last heard from, were in daily expectation of having the various supply railroads leading from the south to Corinth in running order.

An official report states that sixty-two officers and men went down with the *Patuxent* when she was destroyed by a torpedo at Charleston. Forty-three were saved. It is reported that Mr. Blair has returned from Richmond to Washington, and that his peace mission was a failure.

Age of Thursday.—A letter received from Washington dated headquarters of the Potomac, on Tuesday, furnishes an account of the demonstration made on Monday night by the rebel gunboats on the James river. The fleet consisted of eight vessels, three of them iron-clads, mounting four guns and two mortars, three vessels mounting two guns each, and the *Bufford*, with one gun, and another steamer with three torpedo boats. A deserter reports that the flotilla was discovered when the iron-clad batteries, and replied to the shells of the *Patuxent*, passed the obstructions at the lower end of the Dutch Gap Canal, but three others, in attempting to follow, were grounded, and the *Fredericksburg* was compelled to return to their anchorage. The *Drewry*, a wooden vessel, could not get off, and she was abandoned. At daylight on Wednesday the Confederates exploded which completely demolished her. The balance of the fleet escaped up the river. Another attempt on the part of the enemy on Tuesday night to pass the iron-clad batteries was expected. This was the only attempt on the part of the rebels to mount a gun against an Army of the Potomac gun. Extensive preparations to guard against such an attempt, was being made at City Point and Aikin's Landing. All was quiet on Tuesday along the lines of Federal army, and but few vessels for the few days previous had been seen.

Arrival of a United States Steamer at Fort Monroe on Wednesday, reports that when she left the date not given in the Union gunboats were greatly feeling their way up the Cape Fear river and had not yet reached the mouth of the river. The troops were organizing, it is stated, for future operations, and nothing new in regard to the advance on Wilmington had transpired.

The Jan of Saturday says:—A letter received in Washington yesterday, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, on last Monday, reports that the rebel gunboats at Fort Barr had been ordered to return to their anchorage on the James river, as they were returning to Richmond as they were unsuccessful in their attempt on the James river. One of the rams, it is thought, was damaged, but to what extent was not ascertained. The rebel fleet, which is said to have been commanded by Capt. Semmes, and their land works on the one side, and the Union batteries on the other, is reported to have been kept up from early on Tuesday morning until about midnight on Wednesday afternoon. During the day the enemy are said to have opened all their batteries in front of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth corps and kept up from them a very heavy fire, but without effecting any injury of consequence to the Union forces, as they were under cover. The rebel fleet is reported to have intended a land attack on our forces north of the James river, as a co-operation with their fleet, as considerable movements of their troops were observed; but their entire plan seems to have failed.

MR. BLAIR'S MISSION TO RICHMOND—SENSATIONAL STATEMENT IN REGARD TO IT.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—The Evening Telegraph publishes the following special dispatch:
Washington, January 27.—It is now definitely known that Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond is not a complete success. Jeff Davis has pledged himself to send immediately three gentlemen to Washington to confer upon terms of peace. Davidisted distinctly to Mr. Blair that he would conclude a peace and return to the Union upon terms to be named by the Confederate President Lincoln and Congress.

Mr. Blair also had an interview with Gen. Lee, who avowed himself desirous of ending the rebellion by laying down their arms and returning to the Union. Mr. Blair likewise conferred with a majority of the rebel Congress, who represented themselves in favor of abandoning further hostilities. There can be no doubt that in a day or two at furthest commissioners will reach Washington to bring from the repentant rebels the condition and the laws. Mr. Blair experienced the kindest treatment at the hands of the authorities, and he reports that since the reduction of Fort Fisher an entire revolution in public opinion has taken place. The most extreme advocates of fighting to the bitter end, are now being regarded as hopelessness of their cause, and the probability of an early peace was freely discussed in the leading social political circles in Richmond, and a general feeling of relief resulted from the rapid conclusion of the war.

The foregoing sensational dispatch is given merely as one of the many reports on the subject of Mr. Blair's visit to Richmond. It is proper to say that the report does not emanate from any agent of the Associated Press.—*Reporter*.

The Washington papers, speaking of the state of public morals there, say that rogues have grown so bold as to steal the brass banners from the stairway of the Hotel, forcing the owners to take a mercy they have not stolen the Capitol building itself.

John & County.
Non-paying subscribers will get no more papers after this issue, unless they pay up by Monday next. The enormous price of white paper leaves us no other course.

We have received numerous subscribers during the present month, but during previous January since we have been in business—now nearly twenty years.

Ex-Sheriff Wolf has sold the "Globe Inn" one of the best stands in town—to Mr. Samuel Eicholtz, of Aremontville, for \$4,000. Mr. Eicholtz will get possession on the 1st of April next, and will doubtless make a very accommodating landlord.

VALENTINES.—Our enterprising neighbor, Mr. E. H. Minchig, informs us that he is just opening a very large stock of Comic and Sentimental Valentines, for the accommodation of the public, who always wish to have something of the kind ready for St. Valentine's day. And those who happen not to have their thoughts run in that way, will find every other kind of "good things" suited to their tastes. Country storekeepers supplied at wholesale prices. Give him a call.

INCREASE OF FEES.—A bill has been introduced into our State Legislature, authorizing Sheriffs, Prothonotaries of Common Pleas, Clerks of Orphan's Courts, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Quarter Sessions, Registers, Recorders, and District Attorneys, to charge fifty per cent. increase on each item of fee, and releasing them from the payment of fifty per cent. of such fees to the Commonwealth, unless their gross receipts exceed \$2,000 per annum. The fees now allowed by law, are, it is alleged by these officers, entirely inadequate to their support, under the present inflated currency and high prices. An advance of 50 per cent. claim, is very moderate in proportion to the advance of 100 to 200 per cent. on all the necessaries of life.

ARBITR QUOTAS.—The following explanation by Provost Marshal General Fry, will perhaps be understood sufficiently by the public to obviate the necessity for any further communication from the draft bureau for a little time at least. Better late than never:

"The rule in applying quotas is, that they should be deducted from the quota of the call that produced them. All men raised since the call of July 18, 1864, are credited upon the quota under that call; if the quota is more than that filled, it is carried as an excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the application of the quota under the call of December 19, 1864, and pro rata marials are instructed, in determining the quotas of sub-districts under the present call they will apply such excess accordingly; and all men raised since December 19 are of course credited upon the call of that date. In crediting the excess that is carried forward from the call of July 18, 1864, and applied to the call of December 19, 1864, I consider but only the number of men of 1864, the excess is composed, but also the period of their service, and the quota as fixed under the call of December 19, 1864, is thus reduced by this excess of service, and hence they should not be further reduced, except by equipments subsequent to December 19, 1864, the date of the call for three hundred thousand men."

RECORD YOUR DEEDS.—The attention of parties holding unrecorded deeds is directed to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, which requires that—

"All deeds and conveyances for real estate in this Commonwealth, shall be presented in the office for recording, and in the event where the lands hereinafter mentioned are the execution of such deeds, and conveyances of and every such deed and conveyance not recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged null and void against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, unless such deed be recorded before the recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim."

This is a very important notice, and those holding unrecorded deeds will see the importance of having them recorded without further delay.

Dr. E. B. Foots, 1130 Broadway, New York—read his advertisements in another column of this paper.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—A Democratic newspaper, having a good paying list of subscribers, published in one of the soundest Democratic counties in the southern portion of the State, is offered for sale by the proprietor. The location is a good one and affords a fine opportunity to insure a paying investment. Information in regard to the location can be had at this office.

THE REV. JAMES L. SCHOCK.—Some time ago we published a notice asking for information of Rev. Mr. Schock, pastor of the Lutheran Church, Fifteenth street, New York. The mystery has in part been explained by "Burleigh," the New York correspondent of the *Boston Journal*.

He says in his last communication: A letter was found the other day among his papers, addressed to his sister, bespeaking her to send ten dollars in money—asking her not to grieve for him—and stating that he was "going to his rest." Beyond this nothing has been heard.

ADVERTISING YOUR VENDORS.—We advise our former friends and all others who propose to sell of their Real Estate or Personal Property, between this and Spring, to advertise their sales extensively, both by newspaper and by handbills. By doing so they will draw together a much larger crowd, and of course in view of competition, secure better prices. It is the worst sort of economy to economize in the matter of advertising. Each dollar paid to the printer will be returned ten-fold.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.—Postmasters are obliged to receive all Treasury notes for stamps and postage, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be, provided that one-twentieth part be not missing, and fractional currency, if not out-tenth be missing. Such notes and currency are unfit for re-use, should be kept separate and distinct, and returned, as occasion requires, to the Treasury of the United States, at Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars, to be exchanged for new.

A CRAP ICE HOUSE.—Any one who lives near a water course can, at an expense of \$10, build an ice-house capable of containing a cube of the crystal luxury ten feet square. Rough boards for the outer wall, slabs for the inner, with a filling of foot-thick iron bark or oak dust, a layer of the same thickness upon top, a cleopboard roof, a drain to get off drippings from the ice, and then pack in the ice close and compact, cover it over with saw dust, and the work is done. Such a store would furnish half a dozen families with hard butter, cold water, frozen custards and all the luxuries of a first-class ice cream saloon, for the whole season.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. McCLELLAN AND LADY ROUNSEL.—Major Gen. George B. McClellan, lady and child, took their departure for Europe on Wednesday in the steamship China. Gen. McClellan is accompanied on his trip by Mr. August Belmont, the well known banker, in whose society a tour of the greater part of Europe—particularly Italy and France—will be made.

THE PAPER DRIVE.—The paper monopolists have assembled in force at Washington and are making strenuous exertions to prevent the repeal of the duty on paper. Certain New England members who are interested in paper mills are also working in opposition to the repeal. Several leading New York newspapers have, it is said, secured contracts for paper at twenty cents, and are now engaged also in endeavoring to retain the duty, in order to break down the country press. Not only the printing interest but the reading public in general are interested in the repeal of the duty, and the member of Congress who votes against the repeal must ever be looked upon with suspicion for so flagrant opposing cheap books and newspapers, and consequently of placing a check upon the spread of useful knowledge of every kind among the people.

"LOVAL" PAMPHLET.—The church, in many instances, has become an immense machine for the promulgation of the peculiar tenets of the Abolition party, many particular persons doing the work which was formerly done by the most despicable of all politicians—the pot house pettifogger. In other ages the church also lost its purity and became a State machine, but always to the detriment of the church, and the downfall of the State political fabric. The worst enemies to their country, ever since the world began, have been the political preachers, and the rule holds as good in the present age as in any which has gone before. The renowned commander, Dr. Clark, was doubtless impressed with the truth of this assertion when he wrote the following:

"He who while he professes the religion of Christ, disturbs society by his preaching or writing, who excludes from the salvation of God any man who does not confess his religious or political creed, never knew the nature of the Gospel, and never felt its power and influence."

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is now failing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and restores all vital actions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle contains one dollar. Sent by mail, Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeiting.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by Females during the pregnancy months of the pregnancy, as they will induce a healthy course, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Headaches, and other Disorders, the Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed. They are a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, opium, or anything harmful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet accompany each bottle. The bottles are generally kept by Dr. J. D. B. Foots, 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH REMEDY.
This Remedy has thoroughly proved itself to be the best for Catarrh of the Bladder, Gleet, Hemorrhoids, and all the various diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs, and is the only one that cures them. It is a powerful remedy, and gives a healthy action to the system.

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH REMEDY.
This Remedy has thoroughly proved itself to be the best for Catarrh of the Bladder, Gleet, Hemorrhoids, and all the various diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs, and is the only one that cures them. It is a powerful remedy, and gives a healthy action to the system.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday last, by Rev. J. A. Bell, Mr. WILLIAM BENSON to Miss MARTHA BIRD-MANSON, both of Cumberland township, Adams county.

DIED.
On Sunday morning week, Miss CHARLOTTE R. MINKIN, daughter of Mr. Henry Minkin, of this place, aged 20 years 10 months and 14 days.

On the 25th of Aug., 1864, Mr. FREDERICK KEUBER, of this city, township, aged 60 years 7 months and 12 days.

On the 1st of Jan., Mr. DANIEL WELBY, of Wisconsin, formerly of this county, aged 62 years.

Communicated.

In St. John's Hospital, Annapolis, Md., on the 30th ult., WILLIAM J. SON of Mr. Jonas Johns, of Petersburg, (V. S.) in the 28th year of his age.

The deceased entered the army from Chester, Delaware county, where he for several years resided. He was wounded on the 5th of May, in the memorable battle of the "Wilderness," having his left arm shot off, and was among the few sufferers who were spared on the 8th, three days after the battle at Fredericksburg, by the infamous treachery of the Mayor of the city. Thence he was taken to Richmond, where he was held for several days, and then was sent to the hospital at Annapolis, where he was taken to Andersonville, Georgia, where with thirty thousand of our brave soldiers he suffered beyond all description, from the neglect and inhumanity of the rebel government. Being among those prisoners who were largely exchanged he was entered at St. John's Hospital on the 27th of Nov., where he received skillful and kind attention, by the physician and his own friends, but he was not long here, as he was too much shattered, and the last year was unable to take any food, and he died on the 25th of Dec., 1864, and was peacefully in his last moments.

His remains were brought home to his father, and were buried in the city of Annapolis, with appropriate services, in the Cemetery of the Lutheran Church.

The deceased leaves a wife and child and many friends to mourn his early death. But they must not forget that he was a patriot who with the Spirit, blessed are the dead which are in the Lord.

York St., Springs, Jan. 7, 1865.