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ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Fifth Reserves at Alexandria—The Government Bakery—Impudent Civilians—Society in Alexandria—Return of Veterans—Necessity of Strengthening the Army—Death of Major Larrimer—Death of John Heckerman.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 25, 1864.

The Regiment in which I have the honor to be enrolled was ordered to Alexandria, to serve as guards for the trains running on the Orange and Alexandria R. R., as far as to Brandy Station, which is the grand depot for the commissary and Quartermaster stores of the Army of the Potomac. This duty is shared by two other regiments from our corps; it is very severe and dangerous. About fifteen trains pass over the road every twenty-four hours. The road is rough, having been re-laid hastily several times, after being destroyed by the rebels. Our boys make two trips daily—our party starting at two o'clock in the afternoon and the other at two in the morning. The distance between this place and Brandy Station is fifty-five miles, requiring at least seventeen hours in making the round trip. You may imagine what it is to be perched on the top of a burden car, exposed to the winds that sweep over the plains of Manassas and down the windings of the Rappahannock, as though the ghosts of dead heroes that people this expanse of desolate country, were directing and embittering the blasts, like the phantoms of Ossian. I make no doubt that this regiment of P. R. V. C's. is doing severer duty than any other infantry regiment in the army. At the time we received orders to proceed to Alexandria, we were comfortably fixed, for the second time this winter, in warm huts and on cozy bunks. We abandoned them to occupy tents and to lie down on the bare ground. Fortunately, our Quartermaster came upon a supply of stoves, which he furnished the men; and a "quaint and curious" assortment it was—all sizes, patterns and material of which it is possible to construct a stove were to be found in the lot. It was a stock that had been gradually accumulated by troops who had quartered in this region and had left their furniture behind them when ordered forward. A requisition for boards to construct bunks and fix up tents has recently been honored, and by the time we are recalled to the front, we will be again comfortably quartered. We labor under the disadvantage of belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and being quartered in the defenses of Washington, which you know is a distinct department. All our requisitions have to come through the army, and hence we are supplied in a round about manner. A few hundred yards from us are the headquarters of the 2d Brigade, P. R. V. C., which has been stationed in Alexandria for more than a year past, and of course is not comprised in Gen. Crawford's division. The 3d and 4th regiments are now in Western Virginia, but the 7th and 8th are enjoying delightful barracks, at the edge of the town. Directly in front of the headquarters is the government bakery, which makes the bread for the Army of the Potomac, and the forces immediately around here; the hospitals, etc. I will not tell you how many loaves this establishment turns out daily, because I do not know, and the news might be contraband. The whole process is manual—no machinery used. It is a simple multiplication of the old fashioned Pennsylvania farm house method, save in that the yeast is brewed here. The houses and grounds of the bakery are kept in excellent trim, and the gentlemen in charge are courteous and obliging. I take the liberty of observing here, that as a rule, these civilians employed by the government, are an impudent, ill-grained set of fellows, whom I scarcely ever meet without wishing I had an arbitrary power of drafting. A Harper's Ferry musket, forty rounds of cartridges, and the fact that the enemy were massing his troops in front, would teach these gentry to respect soldiers. Why should not clerkships and other positions of light labor and good pay be given to men otherwise disabled in the service of the country? I should greatly prefer, if it needs be, to be snubbed by a maimed soldier, with his heels elevated on a level with his brains, than by a pampered loafer who has only assisted the government by promoting the circulation of greenbacks. The Invalid corps does not afford sufficient compensation. There are many refined and elegant private soldiers in that corps, passing up and down in front of public buildings, saluting shoulder straps, who would fill with great efficiency the posts of clerks and government agents. This corps has been very hastily and imperfectly organized. Men who are perfectly fitted for the field, are skulking in its uniform, and many officers are snugly ensconced there, who were first recognized as invalids through the fit of the blues, while officers meritorious in every sense, have been left out in the cold. This state of things is greatly due to impositions practised by the unworthy upon the appointing powers; but I understand that it will soon be remedied by a close personal examination of the incumbents.

But I have lost sight of the bakery, and return to it to say that it is very economically conducted, and saves to the government at least twenty-five thousand dollars a month. The bread is loaded in cars, close by the doors, by negro boys, who receive beside their rations, *thirty dollars* per month, five dollars of which is kept off as a tax for the support of the contraband communities hereabouts.

Alexandria is under the Military Governorship of Brig. Gen. Slough, who is a most excellent administrative officer. The town is kept clean and orderly—the principal streets are being repaved—no liquor is allowed to be sold, and the place is quiet and peaceable. On my last visit here, Alexandria might have been found portrayed "by a careful perusal of Mr. Pickwick's notes on the four towns Strond, Rochester, Chatham and Brompton." I may find time, again, to give you a description of this ancient borough, once the residence of many high toned Virginians, who deserted their splendid habitations after Ellsworth brought the old flag to its shores, and offered himself as its first illustrious martyr. Their splendid habitations are now occupied by the government as general hospitals, and for various military purposes. The tone of Society is completely changed. The F. F. V.s, with their wealth and refinement have been substituted mostly by Jews and sharpers—by keepers of restaurants, billiard saloons, shooting galleries, and their complements of vice. But in exchange for these affluent traitors, the town has been honored by the presence of the loyal citizen soldier, who has made the brass button which carries the eagle over his gallant heart more honorable than the legion of honor or any other badge of distinction which has been conferred upon the brave and true. Already, however, as I observed before, there is a vast improvement in this place, and, Alexandria is destined to become a great mart after Virginia is brought back in a *sic-semper-tyrannis* condition—to the fold of the Union.

The first instalment of our furloughed veterans returned, a few days ago, bringing with them a number of recruits. Among the latter, I found several old members of the regiment who had been discharged at different times, on account of physical debility, from general hospitals; but who could not resist the attractions of a military life. So far as I have been able to follow up the men who have been discharged from our regiment, or the officers who have resigned, nearly every one whose health was restored came back to the service; and, I have no doubt that of the troops whose term of enlistment will expire before the close of the war, the vast majority will re-enlist after a short stay at their homes. Had furloughs been more liberally granted, the army would have been much stronger to-day. The returning veterans are generally encouraged by the healthier tone which they found prevailing at home in reference to the vigorous prosecution of the war, until the Union is restored unconditionally. I agree entirely with you in your earnest urging upon Congress to hasten the re-inforcing of the armies. It is clear to my mind that if our forces were increased to the capacity which the occasion demands, and which the heavy population of the loyal States can so easily afford, that the South would be compelled to abandon the contest without a serious battle. But as the case now stands, will not Grant and Meade have to resist the desperate attacks that the rebels, with all their available men, may make upon us in the Spring? or themselves make offensive movements with insufficient armies?

It is lamentable to see Congress wasting precious time, in arraigning Senators for puerile resolutions, in making distasteful inquiries into the grave offense of turning negroes from street cars in Washington, and such paltry matters which public opinion will settle; while the brave men who have endured the hardships of the past three years' frightful war are calling for support in the field, or are fretting their noble spirits out in the loathsome prisons of the South.

The people of the North have decided for war, uncompromising, offensive, downright, bitter war—they are ready to furnish the men. The politicians need not hesitate—*they* ain't coming, of course, and they need not be afraid of damaging their prospects, as the only man whom the unyielding loyalists will have to rule over them, good, honest, faithful, hard-sensed father Abraham, comes out in accord with Northern sentiment, and asks for 500,000 men. All honor to the great man of the Nation! How desirable it is that this struggle were settled, or at least its formidable character, before the Presidential canvass. From the indications of last fall, the bitterness of partisanship will taint the loyalty of many, and its influence must be felt more or less in the army. It is fortunate that Mr. Lincoln is so great a favorite of the soldiers. No party clap-trap or clamor will weaken his hold upon the hearts of the masses, and the soldiers love and honor our sincere straight forward President. For my part I am done with politics, as the word is generally used. The party that supports the Star Spangled Banner against the rebel flag to the utter wiping out of treason's symbol is my party, whether I have hitherto ever cast a vote with it or not.

Our division, and more particularly our regiment, met with a sad bereavement on Sunday last, in the death of Major J. H. Larrimer, of the 5th regiment, who was killed by a party of guerillas, near the ruined village of Brentsville, a few miles from division headquarters, at Bristow Station. Information was brought to headquarters, by a squad of cavalry, that a considerable force of rebels were in that neighborhood; when Major Larrimer, with a detachment, set out to meet them. Coming upon them as they lay concealed in the woods skirting the road, he discovered several of them in front of him. He gave orders to part of his escort to go forward to reconnoitre, but they hesitated, making paltry excuses. Falling back being as dangerous as to advance, and less in accordance with his brave spirit, he dashed on, calling to his men to follow him. The rebels fired at him and fled. He pursued rapidly, when they turned off into the woods. He fired several shots at them as they wheeled, when a sudden volley opened upon him, and he fell pierced by seven wounds. Two of his faithful cavalry escort were killed at his side, and several were wounded. His body was left upon the field, but was subsequently recovered. It was sent to his regiment, when his fellow officers had it embalmed and taken to his home in Clearfield county. His death produced a profound sensation throughout the division, and was lamented as that of a brother by the officers and men of his regiment, who loved and honored him to an extraordinary degree. And he well deserved the love and honor of his brave associates. He enlisted as a private soldier. At the organization of his company was chosen First Lieutenant, was elected Captain of another company, and after the battle of Fredericksburg, was promoted to a Majorship. He was in every battle in which the regiment participated, and always distinguished himself by his calm courage and self possession. After the battles in Maryland, he was disabled by rheumatism, but followed slowly and painfully the regiment in its advance. As he grew worse, he purchased a horse and kept up, and on the day of the assault at Fredericksburg, he, against his surgeon's remonstrance and his friends' advice, marched at the head of his company to the assault. You remember how the unsupported Reserves charged up through the enemy's works and were driven back by the overwhelming masses of the rebels, who concentrated to save their lines. Our gallant Lieut. Colonel commanding, George Dare, was wounded, our brave Major, Zentmyer, wounded and a prisoner; when the command devolved upon Capt. Larrimer. He stepped forward to take charge of the regiment, but it was broken and beaten back. Slowly and calmly he moved off the field, (he, Capt. Smith and the color bearer between them, the last of the regiment,) escaping by miracle from the tempest of shot that swept the field, killing and wounding more than half the regiment. Major Larrimer was one of the choicest spirits in the Reserve. He was a thorough soldier, educated and experienced. He was always ready, patient of hardships, uncomplaining, brave as man may be. As a disciplinarian he was decided and firm: but he loved and respected his men, and his generous nature, his mild demeanor, his sympathy with his men, his capability of feeling how good men may often err and come short of duty, his fellow feeling with those who had been his equals in rank when a common cause placed them in a common position, made him the idol of his soldiers, and commanded the ready obedience which he would have exacted. I was on the most intimate terms with him. How many a cheerless hour has he brightened, as we rode side by side on our weary marches, or as we sat together in bivouac; and with what fondness I looked into his remarkably beautiful eyes and handsome face, and listened to his musical voice, as he opened his stores of literature for my gratification.

In the early part of this winter he was appointed by Gen. Crawford, as Division Inspector, and was thus detached from his regiment. Major Larrimer was a member of the Clearfield Bar, and for several years edited a Democratic paper in that place. He was a gentleman of decided literary taste and ability, was as pure in his patriotism as any man who ever wore his country's uniform, was as generous and genial as he was brave. Could his death be else than mourned? I append the proceedings of the meeting of the officers in reference to his death.

A meeting of the officers of the 5th Regt. P. R. V. C., was held at Regimental Headquarters near Alexandria, Va., on the 15th inst., to express their feelings at the death of Maj. J. H. Larrimer, and to pay a tribute of respect to his memory. Capt. Alfred M. Smith, Co. C., commanding the regiment was chosen chairman and Adjt. Willoughby, Secretary. On motion, a committee, consisting of Surgeon Samuel G. Lane, Capt. W. H. H. M'Call, Co. D., and Capt. Maus, Co. B., was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; when the following preamble and resolutions were reported and adopted:

WHEREAS, Treason has added another martyr to the cause of our country in the person of our beloved fellow-officer, Maj. J. H. Larrimer, who fell in an unequal contest with a combined guerillas, near Brentsville, Va., on the afternoon of the 14th inst.; and whereas, the Nation has lost a patriot in son, and her army a chivalrous soldier, and society an intellectual, generous and public spirited member, and, whereas, *his* loss is irreparable to ourselves, as he had shared with us, for nearly three memorable years, all the perils and privations and the glory of so many hard fought battle-fields, and had strengthened us by his counsel, encouraged us by his example, and cheered and animated us by his genial social attractions, and given a distinction to our organization by his graceful bearing and varied accomplishments; therefore

Resolved, That we recognize the gravity of our bereavement in the untimely death of our beloved Major, whose memory we shall ever cherish with pride and affection; and who gave up his life with that habitual heroism which had been so frequently our admiration upon the fields of carnage consecrated by the blood of our division.

Resolved, That the officers of this Regiment have lost a companion who was an exemplar and a support—a soldier who could teach us patriotism, patience and valor—an associate liberal and forbearing and refined, who could add charms to the rough life of the camp—an officer who so well knew how to temper unrelaxing discipline with kindness and softness of manner, as so to endear him to the men under his command that hardy veterans, who have seen two-thirds of their original number borne from their side by disease and death, shed tears over his inanimate body.

Resolved, That in respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear crape on our left arm for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be preserved in the archives of the Regiment, and that they be published in the Clearfield and Centre county Pa. papers, in the Washington *Morning Chronicle*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

A. M. SMITH, Capt. Co. C. President.
J. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary.

This sad event had a doubly mournful interest to me; for among the dead of the few gallant cavalry that followed our Major, was the son of one of my most respected friends, the brave, heroic young John Heckerman. While his comrades hesitated, and left their noble leader plunging into danger, he was following close by Major Larrimer and was killed in the front of the fight. It is gratifying to know that his heroism was observed and that while his friends mourn his loss, they will have the consolation of knowing that he died manfully in the service of his country. John Heckerman perished very young, but he was one of the oldest soldiers of the war, and most faithfully acquitted himself upon all occasions. We should cherish the memory of the youthful hero who gave his fresh young life for his country. His body was brought to camp and decently buried by mourning comrades, who shall ever hold him in fond remembrance.

Longstreet has retreated from his leaguer of Knoxville, and his retreat was accompanied by the destruction of his camp equipage. He is near Bull's Gap. There are rumors of a Union raid in his rear.

A Chattanooga dispatch announces that Gen. Palmer captured three hundred prisoners in the engagement at Tunnel Hill, on Wednesday.

HARRISBURG.

The Debate on the Bill for Military Damages—Speech of Mr. Sharpe—Mr. Pershing Gets off a Political Speech—Democratic Editors in Secret Conclave—Change of Party Policy Indicated.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1864.

The event of the week in the legislature was the evening session of Wednesday, to consider the bill for the payment of military damages in the border counties. The session had been created expressly for the consideration of the bill, and it therefore came up in order as soon as the session commenced. Unusual interest is manifested in the measure here, owing very much to the political debate that has grown out of it on Mr. Kelly's resolutions instructing the committee as to the test of loyalty on the part of claimants. Several bitter discussions had been had on the resolutions when they were properly before the House, and their connection with the bill naturally opened up the whole field in the debate.

Before the hour for calling the House to order on Wednesday evening, most of the members were in attendance, and the lobbies had a crowd of spectators, while a number of ladies graced the inside benches immediately in the rear of the members' seats. Sharpe was on hand wearing uncommon anxiety upon his youthful looking face. He has everything at stake in the success of the bill, and his people have a most vital interest in the issue of the contest he is about to open. He passed from member to member on the Democratic side of the House making a suggestion here, and a request there, and now and again appealing to some refractory fellow Democrat, who seems more intent on a party fight than anything else. On the other side of the House the chief Editor of the REPOSITORY was equally busy with the Union men, flitting from seat to seat; earnestly presenting the claims of the plundered citizens of the border and urging their friendly consideration.

At half-past seven the Speaker called the House to order and announced the bill for consideration. It was read and received some important amendments in committee of the whole; but by consent the struggle was left to second reading when the record could be made by calling the yeas and nays. When the bill was put upon second reading, Mr. Sharpe was assigned the floor, and he spoke for more than an hour with an earnestness and eloquence that secured the fixed attention of the whole House. His appeals were masterly in style and enforced with a fervor that made a most profound impression on the members. He disclaimed all political considerations in supporting the bill, and gave his positive assurance that no disloyal man should be remunerated by the State by his vote. He certainly accomplished much in disarming the political animosities which threatened the measure, and it was believed when he sat down that the bill would thenceforth be considered on its merits. If so, its success would have been certain.

But Mr. Pershing, of Cambria, was just then seized with untimely political labor pains and had to be delivered. The petty ring of the partizan grated harshly upon the House after the manly speech made by Mr. Sharpe; but he had the floor, and however hideous the abortion, it had to be tolerated. He ranks as the political leader on the Democratic side, and he had gathered up newspapers, documents, rumors, traditions and legendary evidences mountain high, in his judgment, with which he meant to crush out the Union party; the State and National administrations; the war, and all other things desired by the ardent Democracy. He proved conclusively that Slavery had constitutional rights to existence which none but usurpers would disregard, and clinched it by declaring that "Slavery has stabbed itself to death and must die!" He launched out the most violent denunciations against the Republicans because they sometimes insisted that traitors ought to be hung, and followed with equally withering disapprobation of the failure of the administration to hang the rebel pirates and Mason and Slidell. He elaborated the assumption that negroes had actually made speeches in popular assemblies and now bear commissions in the military service—to what end his auditors are profoundly ignorant. He demonstrated that Republicans would commit murder because a Post Master in Massachusetts had shot a bank cashier; but the point of his argument was not appreciated by the members, most of whom knew that the Post Master is a Democrat and was appointed by Buchanan. Thus he wandered, blundered, equivocated, mystified, garbled, and confused the status and condition of parties until he confused half the audience out of the Hall and finally sat down; wiped his perspiring brow, and apparently waited for the immediate disintegration of the Union party. It was, however, intact at last accounts. When he closed, Mr. Sharpe wisely consented to disperse the House as speedily as possible. It is manifest that the bill cannot be dispassionately and successfully considered until the present political squabble passes over. Then it will receive that candid consideration it deserves, and cannot fail to pass.

The Senate did nothing as usual during the week. Indeed but few members were here. On Monday all will be on hand; Dr. St. Clair will be qualified, and legislation will begin.

The Democratic Editors of the State had a convention here on Wednesday last. They sat in the Surveyor General's office with closed doors, and their deliberations were confined principally to the best plan of carrying the next Presidential election. They have not allowed their proceedings to become public; but it is known that they informally agreed to modify their pro-slavery views, and take ground gradually for the constitutional abolition of slavery, and be in position to take any available General who may be willing to drop into their arms and take their Presidential hand on the 4th of July next. They are prepared to drop M'Clellan and have pretty well agreed to do so, unless the cause becomes hopeless. They don't want Grant, but will take him if they can get him and can't do nearly as well with any body else. Look out for new tunes from the Democratic organs in a few days. Presto change! is the command now! HORACE.

WASHINGTON.

The Lieutenant Generalship—The Bill Approved and Gen. Grant Nominated—Grant to Remain in the Field—Gen. Grant and the Presidency—Time for Enlistments Extended—Postponement of the Draft—Whiskey Speculators Defeated—Maj. Gen. Couch to join the Army of the Potomac—The Grand Movement of the Spring Campaign.

Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

The bill creating the office of Lieut. General, as agreed upon in committee of conference, was passed in the Senate on Thursday last by the decisive vote of 31 to 6. The nays were Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Harding, Powell, Saulisbury and Wright—all Copperheads of the intensest sort. It was called up in the House yesterday by Mr. Washburne, and passed by a vote of 73 to 47. The Pennsylvania delegation voted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Kelly, *McAllister*, Morehead, Leonard Myers, Amos Myers, O'Neill, Schofield, Tracy and Williams—9

NAYS.—Messrs Ancona, Bailey, COFFROTH, Dawson, Dennison, Lazear, Miller, Stevens, Stiles and Strouse—10.

NOT VOTING.—Messrs Broomal, Hale, Johnson, Randall and Thayer—5

Mr. McAllister was the only Democrat from this State who voted for it, and Mr. Stevens the only Republican who voted against it. The Democrats as a party were opposed to conferring the honor upon Gen. Grant, as his avowed opinions in harmony with the administration policy of the war, makes them as hostile to him as they dare be. The bill as passed has no provision in it requiring the appointment of Gen. Grant. It authorizes the President to confer the appointment of Lieutenant General, whenever he shall deem it expedient, upon the Major General "most distinguished for courage skill, and ability;" and he shall, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, command the armies of the United States. General Grant's name was omitted in order that the honor should be a voluntary offering from the President, instead of being conferred by direction of law.

The President manifested his appreciation of the claims of Gen. Grant by going to the capitol in person, and signing the bill there as soon as it could be transcribed and presented to him; and he at once nominated Gen. Grant to the Lieutenant Generalship. The Senate will of course promptly confirm him, and the highest military honor known to the government will be worn by the Hero of Vicksburg and Chattanoogn. It will be seen by the provisions of the bill that it will not necessarily take Gen. Grant from his important command in the South-west. He will remain there to complete what he has so nobly achieved during the last year.

Gen. Grant's name is freely spoken of here for the Presidency. But for his well known anti-Slavery sentiments he would be made the Democratic candidate *nolens volens*; but the Democracy could with just equal consistency take Mr. Lincoln, for Grant and Lincoln fully and cordially agree in policy, including the enlistment of negroes and the entire abolition of Slavery in all the States. Some of the Democratic leaders, however, are now taking the position that Slavery is dead, with the view of avoiding an issue with fate itself in the next Presidential election, and also to enable them to have a chance to get Grant as their candidate. It is well understood however, in well informed circles here that Grant and Lincoln will under no circumstances be opposing candidates for the Presidency.

Congress yesterday passed, in both branches, a joint resolution authorizing enlistments to be continued until the 1st of April next. This is a virtual postponment of the draft until April, and it is confidently expected that the quotas of all the States will be full by that time, and then avoid the necessity of a draft at all.

The Whisky speculators got an awful and unexpected set-back in the House on Tuesday last. A committee of conference had agreed not to tax liquors in store, and it was confidently expected that it would pass the House as it had already passed the Senate. But when the bill came up, Mr. Washburne made a terrible attack upon the measure, and it was lost by a decisive vote. It caused a great fluttering among the speculators. A new committee has been appointed in both branches; but they failed to agree in the meeting yesterday.

—It is confidently expected here that Major Gen. Couch, of your place, will be called to the command of one of the three Grand Divisions of the Army of the Potomac this Spring. He is justly regarded as one of the best field commanders in the service, and, as the Department of the Susquehanna, will not, it is hoped, be threatened this season, it will cease to be an important command, and a much less skillful officer can relieve Gen. Couch. The Army of the Potomac will go forth this Spring stronger than ever before since its return from the Peninsula, and it is reasonable to expect that it will amuse the rebels considerably farther South than the border of Pennsylvania. Gen. Meade will remain in chief command, and the policy of the campaign about to open will be aggressive on our part to a degree heretofore unknown in the history of this war. Within thirty days, unless the weather should be most unpropitious, the entire Union forces, throughout the vast circle from Washington to New Orleans by both land and water, will move upon the rebel lines. Meade will start with an immense army; Sigel will move from West Virginia; Schofield from Knoxville; Thomas, Sherman and Logan are already in motion under Grant; Banks from New Orleans, with Farragut's immense fleet to aid him; Gilmore will make aggressive movements from Jacksonville, and Peck from New Berne, while Butler will amuse the rebels on the Peninsula or south of the James River. The great figurative anaconda that burdened the newspapers under M'Clellan in the early part of the war, has at last become a reality, and the rebellion is literally surrounded with a perfect cordon of Union armies and fleets; and nothing but some crowning blunder can save enough of it for a full campaign. TIMOTHY.

THE DRAFT—QUOTAS COMPLETE.

The draft ordered for Thursday of next week, and the subjoined tables exhibit the credits given, and the quotas due, from the several sub-districts of this Congressional district on the 1st of February last. Of course all volunteers enlisted since that date are to be deducted from the quotas herewith given as due. It is a valuable table, showing the entire number subject to draft; the number credited on the draft as having paid commutation, furnished substitutes and served in person; the entire number originally due, and the deficit at the date before mentioned:

ADAMS COUNTY.

Sub-Districts	Townships.	No. Subject to Draft	Quota	Number held in Draft	No. of Vols. to Jan. 31st.	Total Credits	Number to be furnished
1	Berwick township	54	12	8		8	4
1½	Berwick Boro'	48	11	5		5	6
2	Butler	127	29	10		10	19
3	Conewago	93	21	5		5	16
4	Cumberland	133	30	9	3	12	18
5	Franklin	196	45	13	1	14	31
6	Freedom	115	26	6		6	20
7	Germany	179	41	18		18	23
8	Gettysburg Boro'	243	56	15	22	37	19
9	Hamilton	111	25	10		10	15
10	Hamiltonban	133	30	12		12	18
11	Huntingdon	199	46	12		12	34
12	Latimore	144	33	12		12	21
13	Liberty	89	20	3		3	17
14	Menallen	103	38	8		8	30
15	Mount Joy	137	31	9		9	22
16	Mount Pleasant	129	29	12		12	27
17	Oxford	138	32	16		16	16
18	Reading	161	37	21		21	16
19	Straban	152	35	11		11	24
20	Tyrone	93	21	7		7	14
21	Union	120	27	8		8	19
		3000	685	220	26	256	429

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Sub-Districts	Townships.	No. Subject to Draft	Quota	Number held in Draft	No. of Vols. to Jan. 31st.	Total Credits	Number to be furnished
22	Bedford Borough	155	35	8		8	27
23	Bedford township	273	62	23		23	39
24	Broad Top	255	58	5		5	53
25	Colerain	165	38	13		13	25
23½	Snake Spring	89	20	5		5	15
26	Cumberland Valley	166	38	14		14	24
27	East Providence	134	31	10		10	21
28	Harrison	97	22	8		8	14
29	Hopewell	122	28	9		9	19
30	Juniata	158	36	6		6	30
31	Liberty	158	36	14		14	22
32	Londonderry	101	23	5		5	18
33	Middle Woodbury	255	58	22		22	36
34	Monroe	182	43	19		19	24
35	Napier	204	47	19	2	21	26
35½	Schellsburg Boro'	34	8	2		2	6
36	Southampton	182	42	11		11	31
37	South Woodbury	200	46	23		23	23
38	St. Clair	266	61	18		18	43
39	Union	197	45	20		20	25
40	West Providence	109	25	10		10	15
40½	Bloody Run Boro'	67	15	5		5	10
		3574	817	269	2	271	546

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Sub-Districts	Townships.	No. Subject to Draft	Quota	Number held in Draft	No. of Vols. to Jan. 31st.	Total Credits	Number to be furnished
41	Antrim	433	99	36	17	53	46
41½	Greencastle Boro'	198	45	14	45	59	
42	Chamb'g, N. Ward	356	82	16	40	56	26
43	Chamb'g, S. Ward	292	67	7	29	36	31
44	Fannett	257	59	16		16	43
45	Green	320	73	16		16	57
46	Guilford	237	69	28		28	38
47	Hamilton	145	33	7		7	26
48	Letterkenny	220	50	13		13	37
49	Lurgan	125	29	11		11	18
50	Metal	140	32	7		7	25
51	Montgomery	358	82	28	3	31	51
51½	Mercersburg Boro'	116	27	10	13	23	4
52	Peters	271	60	17	1	18	42
53	Quincy	304	70	27	2	29	41
54	St. Thomas	181	42	18	11	29	13
55	Southampton	198	45	16		16	29
56	Warren	78	18	5	3	8	10
57	Washington	231	84	20		20	44
57½	Waynesboro' Boro'	159	36	13	3	16	20
		4720	1079	325	167	492	601

FULTON COUNTY.

Sub-Districts	Townships.	No. Subject to Draft	Quota	Number held in Draft	No. of Vols. to Jan. 31st.	Total Credits	Number to be furnished
58	Ayr	147	33	10	2	12	21
59	Belfast	77	18	4		4	14
60	Bethel	205	47	13		13	34
61	Brush Creek	68	15	4		4	11
62	Dublin	84	19	6		6	13
63	Licking Creek	77	18	5		5	13
64	M'Connellsburg B.	66	15	3		3	12
65	Taylor	86	20	5		5	15
66	Thompson	82	19	3		3	16
67	Todd	50	11	1		1	10
68	Wells	78	18	4		5	14
		1020	233	58	2	60	173

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Sub-Districts	Townships.	No. Subject to Draft	Quota	Number held in Draft	No. of Vols. to Jan. 31st.	Total Credits	Number to be furnished
69	Addison	179	41	10		10	31
70	Allegheny	109	25	5		5	20
71	Brother's Valley	169	39	8		8	31
71½	Berlin Borough	71	16	7		7	9
72	Coremaugh	133	30	18		18	12
73	Elk Lick	113	26	9		9	17
73½	Salisbury Borough	37	8	3		3	5
74	Greenville	58	13	5		5	8
75	Jefferson	100	23	8		8	15
76	Jenner	218	50	24		24	26
77	Larimer	55	13	2		2	11
78	Lower Turkeyfoot	91	21	9		9	12
79	Middle Creek	80	18	5		5	13
80	Milford	162	37	13		13	24
80½	New Centreville B	22	5	1		1	4
81	Northampton	66	15	3		3	12
82	Paint	99	23	8		8	15
83	Quemahoning	127	29	14		14	15
83½	Stoystown Borough	36	8	1		1	7
84	Shade	166	38	13		13	25
85	Somerset Borough	110	25	5		5	20
86	Somerset township	317	73	22		22	51
87	Southampton	77	18	4		4	14
87½	Wellersburg Boro'	17	4				4
88	Stony Creek	181	41	13		13	28
89	Summit	142	32	21		21	11
90	Upper Turkeyfoot	104	24	8		8	16
		3039	695	239		239	456

—On Friday last both branches of Congress passed a resolution extending the time for receiving enlistments to the 1st of April, thus postponing the Draft until that period.