

And now—

"The maid who binds her warrior's sash,  
With smile that well her pain dissembles,  
The while beneath the drooping lash  
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,  
Though Heaven alone records the tear,  
And fame shall never know her story,  
Her heart has shed a drop as dear  
As ever dewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds the husband's sword,  
Mid little ones who weep for wonder,  
And bravely speaks the cheering word,  
What though her heart be rent asunder—  
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear  
The bolts of war around him rattle,  
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er  
Was poured upon the fields of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief,  
While on her breast her son she presses,  
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,  
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,  
With no one but her secret God,  
To know the pain that weighs upon her,  
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod  
Received on freedom's field of honor."

While "Miss Secesia," North and South, is the most bitter foe of the Government, we would have the loyal women the most devoted. Let her iron down that vile brood of Southern sympathizers whose "Shiloboth" is, "the Union as it was," and impudently declare "you can never conquer the South." Their hiss betrays the serpent in the grass, and their poisonous breath is decidedly copperish.— Make society too hot for them, until they are forced to slink away to their dens of infamy, or fly "beyond the lines." Away with that rattle-jointed "peace" party whose craven hearts would allow them to purchase "peace on any terms," at the price of shame and dishonor! Yes, let us have peace, but "pray God it may come in the shape of a white-winged angel, and not in the form of a white-faced slave chained under the bloody feet of an aristocratic Rebellion." When we have driven the last rebel to the wall, and conquered an honorable peace, then may we chant the funeral dirge:

"The piece of a party called the party of peace,  
Like everything else that deceases,  
Has gone where the wicked from troubling  
cease,

And the party of peace is in pieces."

Then, too, we would have every fibre of the patriotic woman's heart abhor the "execrable sum of all villainies," which is the "origin and mainspring of the rebellion." This is the high-handed crime which has wrapped around this nation the grave clothes of putrefaction, and tempted the pulpit with the devil of silence! And this is the incarnate fiend which has driven myriads of yoked, scourged, and handcuffed "human cattle," in the person of sable sons and tawny daughters, to the shambles, and this is the insatiate monster which is now immolating our brothers on the fields of blood. But in the boundless universe there beats the heart of an awful God, who is about to shiver the sceptre of this great American Dagon forever. We have failed to "proclaim liberty," but the instruments are now being tuned to sing an eternal Jubilee!

To the loyal women of the North would we commit the weaving of the warp and woof of the winding sheet of slavery, and the wedding garment of Union and Liberty "one and inseparable." Then let them sound the bugle-call for this Last Charge, and as the trusty warriors "rally from the hill-side and gather from the plain," let this be their "Battle-cries of Freedom," to cheer them on to victory.

"Now, men of the North! will you join in the strife  
For country, for freedom, for honor, for life?  
The giant grows blind in his fury and spite—  
One blow in his forehead will settle the fight!  
Flash full in his eyes the blue lightning of steel,  
And stun him with cannon bolts, peal upon peal!

Mount, troopers, and follow your game to its lair,  
As the bound tracks the wolf, and the beagle the hare!

Blow, trumpets, your summons, till sluggards awake!

Beat, drums, till the roots of the faint-hearted shake!

Yet, yet, ere the signal is stamped on the scroll,  
Their names may be traced in the blood-sprinkled roll!

Trust not the false herald that painted your shield;  
True honor to-day must be might on the field!  
Her scutcheon shows white with a blazon of red:

The life-drops of crimson for liberty shed!  
The hour is at hand, and the moment draws nigh!

The dog-star of treason grows dim in the sky!  
Shine forth from the battle-cloud, light of the morn!

Call back the bright hour when the Nation was born!

The rivers of Peace through our valleys shall run.

As the glaciers of tyranny melt in the sun;  
Smite, smite the proud paricide down from his throne,  
His sceptre once broken, the world is our own!"

MISSOURI IS FREE! The Constitutional Convention of that State, on the 11th inst., passed, by a vote of 60 to 4, an ordinance utterly and forever abolishing Slavery throughout its length and breadth—to go into effect immediately therefrom. It is through such manifestations as this, and through them alone, that we are able to discern the hand of a God of Right and Justice guiding us through the tempestuous billows of a monstrous rebellion to a regenerated and purified nationality!

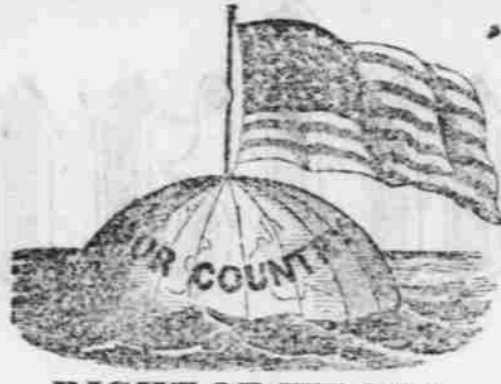
Edw. Everett, the great American statesman and scholar, died in Boston on Monday morning. He was aged about 71 years.

W. E. Kemble, of Philadelphia, was elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania on the 11th inst.

Parson Brownlow has been nominated for Governor by the Unionists of Tennessee. He will be elected.

Gen. McClellan has gone to Europe, to study military science.

## The Alleghanian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.  
WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,  
WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG:  
THURSDAY, JANUARY 19.

### About the Draft.

Through the distinguished efforts of the joint committee of the State Legislature appointed to confer with the War Department with reference to the quota of Pennsylvania under the approaching draft, the excessive quota of 66,999 assigned the State has been set aside, and the Provost Marshal General gives notice that a new and lighter quota will be assigned her forthwith. This is gratifying, but no more gratifying than just. We have Governor Curtin's word for it that during the year 1864, no less than 91,704 soldiers from Pennsylvania entered the U. S. service, and that since the war broke out, 336,444 Pennsylvanians have espoused the cause of Union and Freedom. It is customary, we know, to "whip the horse that pulls the most," but to thrash Pennsylvania, after all she has done, to the extent of requiring her to furnish nearly one-fourth of all the men called for under the draft, is rather running the thing into the ground. Better at once give Pennsylvania the contract of putting down the rebellion. Besides the burden attaching to that undertaking, she would then have the honor resulting in its accomplishment.

That wonderfully celebrated individual, Provost Marshal General Fry, who has committed more blunders probably since his accession to the position he holds than any man since the days of the original Adam, on the 2d inst., issued an order stating that quotas assigned districts and sub-districts under the late call "must not be reduced except by actual enlistments in the army, navy, and marine corps since the 19th December." In other words, that credits for excess of volunteers under previous calls would not be allowed on the present call. When we state that Ebensburg has now an excess of six men over all former quotas, costing in the neighborhood of \$2,000, it will readily be seen how unjust and burdensome is that decision which thus seeks to rob us of the fruits of our eminent loyalty and patriotism. Such a decision, in effect, were to break faith with the good and true people of the nation, and to offer a premium on apathy and half-heartedness. We now have the assurance that this order will be *revoked*, and that credits will be allowed for all excess of volunteers existing prior to 19th December.

We cannot resist the temptation of saying here, that the unwillingness to volunteer apparent everywhere throughout the country is the legitimate result of the official vaticinations of Provost Marshal General Fry. His decisions touching this and other drafts have been multifarious and complicated, oppressive and unjust, absurd and illogical. They seem to be governed neither by common sense nor honesty of purpose. His rulings are the wonder of the common herd, and the laughing-stock of the intelligent. That they are worthy of this distinction is evident from the fact that each separate decision can never stand the test of more than two weeks' time before the force of public opinion necessitates its reversal. It is owing to this reason—to the reason that the people are unwilling to be hoodwinked and humbugged by a rapid, flighty, weathercock official—that apathy prevails with respect to the filling of the quota. Put in another man as Provost Marshal—a man distinguished for the possession of qualities exactly the reverse of those characterizing the present incumbent—and the state of affairs will be gratifyingly different.

The terms of the President's proclamation set forth that the call for 300,000 more men is made to provide for an alleged "deficiency" of 250,000 men existing under the draft for 500,000 men ordered July 18, 1864. From this, the inference is taken that no draft will be had in such districts as filled their quotas under the aforesaid call of July 18, 1864. This appears to be a mistake. We are told by those who lay claim to superior knowledge on the subject that no such interpretation is given the call at Provost Marshal General headquarters, but, on the contrary,

that each and every district will be required to furnish its exact proportion of the 300,000 men. This looks to us unjust. If, as the President asserts, a deficiency of 250,000 men exists under a former call, and this draft is ordered to make up that deficiency, why not require those districts which are in arrears to the general Government to toe the mark, and then proportion any remaining deficiency under this call among the districts at large?—That would be the fair way to do it.

—Something less than a month remains wherein to put in our quotas. The draft will come off as per announcement, without fail—be assured of that fact. If anything is to be done, therefore, 'twere well 'twere done quickly. The quotas of the various districts cannot be known for some days, but it will be a reasonable approximation to the truth to say that the quotas now will be at least as great as they were under the 500,000 call.

### Removal of Gen. Butler.

At the instigation of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler has been relieved of the command of the Army of the James, and ordered to report at Lowell, Mass., his place of residence. Like McClellan, who was ordered after his relief from command of the Army of the Potomac to report at his home in New Jersey, he is thus practically exiled. The reasons given for this certainly unlooked-for procedure are, first, disobedience of orders, more particularly with reference to the Wilmington expedition, the failure of which is mainly attributed to Butler's refusal to obey positive instructions; and, second, general incompetency. Gen. Butler has been ordered to appear before a Court Martial at Washington city forthwith, to undergo an official investigation of his conduct, until which has been concluded, there should be a suspension of public opinion.

The removal of Gen. Butler is a step which pleases a few, and displeases many. There must have existed good apparent grounds for it, otherwise the authorities would not have ventured upon the despatch of a General who has been more prominent and popular ever since the war began, and who has performed more and varied duties, than any other man in the volunteer service. But we shall see what we shall see.

Gen. Ord is Gen. Butler's successor. The following is the retiring General's farewell order to his troops:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, JAN. 8, 1865.  
—Soldiers of the Army of the James: Your Commander, relieved by order of the President, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praises from the unwilling; you have endured the privations of the camp and the march without a murmur; you have never failed to attack when ordered; you have stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy; you have shown the positions to be so by holding them against his fiercest assaults in the attempt to retake them. Those skilled in war have marveled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your line of works has excited the wonder of the officers of other nations, who have come to learn defensive warfare from the monuments of your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your name illustrious. In after times your general's proudest memory will be to say with you, "I, too, was of the Army of the James." To share such companionship is pleasure. To participate in such acts is honor. To have commanded such an army is glory.

No one could yield it without regret. Knowing your willing obedience to orders, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood in your country's cause, I have been chary of the precious charge confided to me; I have refused to order useless sacrifices of the lives of such soldiers, and I am relieved from your command. The wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my action I am responsible to God and my country.

To the Colored Troops of the Army of the James: In this army you have been treated not as laborers, but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officers in the Union seek to command you. Your bravery has now the admiration even of those who would be your masters. Your patriotism, fidelity, and courage have illustrated the best qualities of manhood. With the bayonet you have unlocked the iron-barred gates of prejudice, opening new fields of freedom, liberty and equality of rights to yourselves and your race forever.

Comrades of the Army of the James, I bid you farewell, farewell.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

### The Peace Rumors.

For the past ten days, the very air has been impregnated with peace rumors. The essence of these flying reports and predictions is about this: Hon. Francis P. Blair, Sr., duly armed and equipped with the necessary permits, both Federal and rebel, has gone to Richmond. The object of his visit is left somewhat in the dark. It is ostensibly given out to be, to regain some important papers belonging to him; but the masses of the people greedily seize on the readiness with which he was provided with passes from our lines into the other, as evidence that he goes empowered to break the ice with regard to peace negotiations. The hypothesis upon which this conclusion is arrived at consists in the wide-spread belief that the people of the South, if not Jeff. Davis, are ready and willing to return to their allegiance to the

Union on the most available terms, and that they have so notified the general government. Mr. Blair is now in Richmond. If his mission is one of peace, we shall speedily know the result; if it is of a private character, we shall also soon know that.

Simultaneous with Mr. Blair's essay, we also hear that several rebel commissioners are on their way to Washington, to ascertain upon what terms a reconstruction of the Union can be brought about.

Of one thing there can be no doubt—the people would gladly welcome the approach of an honorable peace. They therefore await with impatience the result of these presumed negotiations looking to the exorcism of the red-headed Demon of War. Our opinion as to the matter is, that, so long as Jeff. Davis continues at the head of the rebel government, these and any similar attempts at peace will prove abortive. He has committed himself beyond recall to the cause of Secession and treason, and must necessarily "fight it out on that line." We hope we may be mistaken, but we adhere to the belief that our brave soldiers in the field are the only commissioners whose negotiations, at the point of the bayonet, can possibly result in peace.

### Report of the State Treasurer.

The annual report of the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania is an ably-written document, and exhibits in a most favorable light the financial condition of the Commonwealth. We have deemed it unnecessary to publish it, by reason that the Governor's Message gave in abstract the essential facts set forth in detail by it. The Treasurer indulges in a variety of eminently statesmanlike views and suggestions, and felicitates the people upon the immeasurable wealth, power and resources of our glorious old Commonwealth.

There is one portion of the report which is attracting wide-spread attention. We allude to the correspondence between Sir Henry Holland, a British holder of Pennsylvania securities, and the State Treasurer, touching the question of the payment of the interest of the State debt. Mr. Holland thinks this interest should be paid in coin or its equivalent, and argues that a contrary course were to "repudiate" the obligations of the State, whereas the Legislature, in June, 1864, provided for the payment thereof in United States legal tender notes. The reply of the Treasurer to this representative of *perfidie Albion* is so frank, just, and altogether warranted by the facts of the case, that we subjoin herewith the correspondence entire:—

FROM SIR H. HOLLAND, BART.

LONDON, Nov. 16, 1864.

To the Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—I trust I shall not be considered as taking an unwarrantable step in respectfully addressing to you, and through you to the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania, my earnest protest against the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature of the 3d of May last, repealing the guarantee given to the holders of Pennsylvania State stock, by the act of June, 1840, for the payment of their interest in specie.

My own frequent visits to Pennsylvania and intimacy with many of the most eminent men there, had led me to make large investments in the public stocks of the State, feeling the same confidence in this security and in the acts of the Pennsylvania Legislature as I felt in the public securities of England.

This confidence, moreover, I communicated to various friends, who were led by my suggestion to similar investments, and who now find cause to reproach me for the loss they sustain by this recent act of the Legislature. In their name, and on their behalf I speak as earnestly as on my own in appealing to the wisdom and justice of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the reconsideration and revocation of a measure involving, virtually, a repudiation of the obligations of a State which has hitherto held such high place among the communities of the world.

I remain, sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) HENRY HOLLAND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNA.,

HARRISBURG, Dec. 15, 1864.

To Sir Henry Holland, Bart.—SIR:—I

am in receipt this morning of your protest of 16th November, against the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature in repealing the act of June, 1840, providing for the payment of our State interest in specie.

In order to show you what has been my opinion upon this subject, I herewith transmit to you a copy of my report to the Legislature in January, 1863, in which you will find my earnest appeal to that body in favor of a continuance of the payment of our interest in coin.

In taking the position I did at that time, I had in view the claims of our foreign bond holders as well as domestic creditors, and the action of the Legislature that year was in accordance with my recommendation, and the payment of our interest was continued in coin, notwithstanding it involved a large additional outlay and expense upon our people.

The Legislature last year saw fit to alter that policy, and our interest is now paid in United States notes.

This action of our Legislature was induced by the extraordinary circumstances in which the nation was placed, and I am free to give it as my opinion, that, although the United States have made their notes a legal tender in all transactions, and we have no State revenue in coin to meet our interest, that our justification in a departure from paying it in coin can only be found in one of those State necessities which vindicate a nation in temporarily postponing its obligations, in order to preserve the power to discharge them at a future day.

I am also free to say that my feelings of sympathy for the holders of our securities in your country, have been very much weakened by the action of your people since the expression of my opinion to the Legislature, to which I have called your attention.

For four years our National Government has been struggling to put down a most wicked and causeless rebellion upon the part of some of the States of this Union, and the enormous expenses incident upon this war in which we have been engaged to preserve the life of the nation, must be met by the various States of the Union, and the amount of those expenses which has thus been thrown upon the citizens of our State, would have paid the entire amount of our debt more than four times over.

In this struggle we looked for no assistance whatever from your people or your Government, and desired none; but we did hope and believe, and had a right so to believe, that your people and your Government would give no countenance or assistance to the rebels who were in arms against our Government and its authority. In this we have been disappointed; and I believe that but for the granting of belligerent rights to the rebels by Great Britain, and the assistance and countenance which they have received from her people, we should have long since put down this rebellion, and you would have had no occasion to "protest" against what you term "a repudiation of the obligations of a State."

It is true we have no positive evidence that the holders of our bonds in your country are among those who have given aid or countenance to our enemy; but it is also true that all the public expressions of sympathy in your country, for our nation in this its hour of trial, have come (with a few noble exceptions,) from that class in your midst who are unable, from their position in life, to own public securities of any kind.

We have looked in vain for any openly expressed sympathy for our nation from that class in your country who represent its wealth and official position, (with the few exceptions I have before admitted,) while we do know that our enemy has received so much aid, assistance and sympathy from this class of your people, and protection in many instances from your Government, that it has needlessly prolonged this rebellion, and added hundreds of millions to the expense necessarily incurred by the States in its suppression, besides largely increasing the sacrifice of life and the sufferings of the people.

While I do not offer these facts as an excuse for our State for the action she has taken, as she needs no excuse at my hands, I do allude to them as reasons why the holders of her securities in your country have much less cause for complaint than they otherwise would have, and why your protest does not carry that weight and force which, in my opinion, it would possess, did these facts not exist.

Our Legislature will convene in a few days, when I will submit your protest for their consideration and action, and although they may not yet feel at liberty, in the present state of public affairs, to re-instate our former policy, yet I trust the time is not far distant when this rebellion shall be crushed out, and it will be in their power to take such action.

I remain yours, respectfully,

(Signed) HENRY D. MOORE.

State Treasurer.

A QUEER CASE.—The substance of the subjoined item came to our ears some weeks since, and has been noticed in a few of our exchanges, but being unable to obtain satisfaction as to the reality of the case, we refrained from publishing anything in relation to it. Having recently, however, received a history of the case, we give it a place. It appears that with one of the companies organized in this place, (for the nine months service,) in the summer of 1862, went a man who left a wife and small family. On the bloody field of Antietam he fell, was buried, and his wife afterwards had his body disinterred, bro't home, and reinterred in the soldier's lot in the Cemetery. A year afterwards she married again, and in due time a child was born, the fruit of the second marriage. When the call for 500,000 troops was being filled up, last fall, the second husband enlisted, and is now in the army. A short time since the first husband returned, alive and well, having been taken prisoner at Antietam, instead of being killed. He had been held by the rebels until the late exchange at Savannah. Of course the parties are in a queer fix; but all will agree that the soldier who was once killed, twice buried, starved two years in rebel prisons, and yet came home alive, is certainly entitled to his wife. "Truth is stranger than fiction." The query is, "who was buried in the Cemetery?"—*Altoona Tribune.*

FERRY & KURTZ,  
Importers and Jobbers of  
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, & FANCY  
GOODS.  
325 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.  
January 19, 1865.

### STRAY STEER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, near Hemlock, Washington township, on the 13th December last, a moosey STEER, black and white, a piece of and a slit in right ear, no other marks discernible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

MARGARET HANNA.  
January 12, 1865-3t.

### STRAY HOGS.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Carroll township, Cambria county, on or about the first day of November last, a white ROG, supposed to be one year old; and on or about the first day of December last, a black and white spotted SOW. The owner or owners will come forward and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

GRIFFITH GRIFFITH.  
January 12, 1865-3t.

### LICENSE NOTICE.

The following petitions for License have been filed with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, to be presented for the action of the Court on TUESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1865, viz:—

Tavern License.  
George Winderoth, Wilmore bro.  
Joseph Shirey, Blacklick tp.  
JOS. McDONALD, Clerk Q. S.  
January 12, 1865.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of J. M. Campbell, surviving administrator of the estate of James S. Clark, deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of FEBRUARY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time all persons are required to present their claims or be debared from coming in for a share of the fund.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.  
Ebensburg, Jan. 12, 1865-3t.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Wm. Palmer, Esq., administrator of the estate of Frederick Knupper, deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of JANUARY, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time all persons are required to present their claims, or be debared from coming in for a share of the fund.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.  
Ebensburg, Jan. 12, 1865.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Wm. Palmer, Esq., administrator of the estate of Daniel Knupper, deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, 26th day of JANUARY, inst., at one o'clock, P. M., at which time all persons are required to present their claims, or be debared from coming in for a share of the fund.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.  
January 12, 1865-3t.

### PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

17TH DISTRICT, PA.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1864.

In order to secure the assistance and cooperation of the people in the endeavor to keep the enrollment list continually correct, the Enrolling Board has been directed to have copies of said list kept open to the examination of the public at all proper times, and shall give public notice that any person may appear before the Board and have any name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board, that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of—

1. Alienage;
2. Non-residence;
3. Over age;
4. Permanent physical disability, of such degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the law and Regulations;
5. Having served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

Especially civil officers, clergymen, and all prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof.

They should understand that it is plainly for the interest of each sub-district to have strictness from the lists all names improperly enrolled, because an excess of names increases the quota called for from each sub-district; and that it is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given sub-district, to place upon the lists all persons in the sub-district liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from, the less the chance that any particular individual will be drawn. It is the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned shall not be made too large, and that his own chances for draft shall not be unjustly increased; both these objects will be attained if all parties will aid in strictness on the wrong names and putting in the right ones. Especially in this the interest of those drafted men who, by putting in substitutes themselves liable to draft, have secured exemption which by the terms of the law holds good only until the present enrollment is exhausted in their sub-districts. Men who are over 45 years of age, and in consequence excused by law from the performance of duty in the field, owe it to the cause and to the country to take a zealous and active part in the correction of the enrollment lists, a military service of the first importance. The law requires that the quotas shall be assigned in proportion to the enrollment, and the fairness and justice of this mode of determining the amount of military service due from each and every section of the country cannot be doubted as if the enrollment is made as nearly perfect as it is practicable to make it. The amount of service due to the nation from every town or county, is thus laid plainly and fairly before the citizens, and it is expected that a higher motive than a selfish interest will prompt all to do their share in perfecting the enrollment, and securing just and efficient execution of the laws for raising troops, wherever it becomes necessary to apply them.

By order of Maj. R. I. Donga, A. A. P. M. G.  
ALEX. M. LLOYD,  
Capt. & Prov. Marshal.  
M. S. HARR,  
Commissioner.  
A. ROTHGROVE,  
Surgeon of Board.  
December 16, 1864-8t.