

McClellan's Removal!

THE SURPRISE IN THE ARMY AND ELSEWHERE.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN FROM THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE REPORT FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, VA., NOV. 8, 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

The order relieving Major-General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac took everybody by surprise. All thought that the advance of the troops into Virginia, their brilliant operations, and the fact that McClellan won on his first day's march, had secured for him the great rebel army of Lee. But in one night all was changed, and McClellan found that this work is to be performed by some other general than McClellan.

Our first dispatches were as follows:—
The Report from Headquarters.
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, VA., NOV. 8, 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
The order relieving Major-General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac was received at headquarters at eleven o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On his receipt the command was immediately turned over to General Burnside. General McClellan and his staff were left to-morrow for Trenton to make the arrangements for the relief of the army by General Burnside in person. The last official act of General McClellan was the issuing of an address to his soldiers, informing them, in a few words, that the command devolved on General Burnside and taking an affectionate leave of them.

Report from Washington.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1862.
General McClellan was appointed in his place. The latter positively refused to take command after Pope's defeat, and recommended the appointment of McClellan.
As General Hooker is to take the field, it is supposed that he will be in command of the army as late as commander of Corps d'Armee.

It was known here that the radicals had been immediately after the New York election. Great excitement prevailed in the city, and McClellan had been superseded.

The Excitement in the Army.
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, VA., NOV. 9, 1862.
The removal of General McClellan from the command of the army has occasioned the wildest excitement. Officers and men unite in denouncing the removal, and expressing their objection to General Burnside as an officer, they protest against the measure most earnestly. Many have prepared their resignations, and distinguished officers of rank assert that they will no longer serve in the army of the United States.

General McClellan received the announcement of his removal with perfect equanimity. He has not been heard to utter a word of complaint, nor has he made any allusion to the subject in the presence of his staff, or to any one of his officers. He was equally unexpected to decline to accept the position.

General McClellan leaves the field for his headquarters at Trenton, and that portion of his staff connected with the various departments of the army remaining.

General Burnside, of course, assumes command immediately.

Intense Excitement in Washington.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1862.
The removal of General McClellan has produced the most intense excitement in this city. It is almost the sole topic of conversation everywhere.

The radicals assert that this removal is based upon a report made by General Halleck representing that General McClellan has perished in disobeying orders and misrepresenting the condition of his army in regard to supplies, clothing and subsistence. The friends of General McClellan declare that his removal was agreed upon before the recent elections, and is a part of the programme of the radicals to obtain the control of the army, and the administration that this removal has been made at this time without a promulgation to the country of sufficient reasons for it.

It is asserted that upon every occasion when General McClellan was upon the eve of a decisive battle, which would result in a great battle the whole question now in issue between the Government and the rebels—he has been prevented from striking the blow by the interference of the government. In this instance he was certainly pushing forward, and would have certainly been acting in the most prudent manner, and the promptness of the movements of his army and the celerity of his progress.

McClellan's Removal!

under his leadership, and determined to crush the rebellion with one great decisive blow. "I felt so confident," he said, in a touching tone, "that we would have been victorious." And we all deeply sympathized with the General in this expression of respect.

The President's order appointed Major General Burnside to McClellan's late command. McClellan had an immediate interview with Burnside, when the sorrowful intelligence was disclosed. It is difficult to decide which was the more affected—McClellan to leave the noble men who had grown up to be comrades under his command, or Burnside, to assume the fearful responsibilities which were thus unexpectedly placed upon his shoulders. He is said to have been in a state of great distress, and his friends, who have always been warm personal friends, have lived and labored in the same establishment, and with patriotic feelings in common with each other and all, have fought for the Union beneath the silken folds of the same beloved banner. Burnside was at first disposed to decline assuming the command, but in view of the situation of affairs, with the army confronting the enemy in the field, he was induced to relinquish personal considerations with the hope of promoting the public good. McClellan is well pleased with his successor. Burnside is a splendid fellow. "He will do better," said McClellan, "than nine out of ten may suppose. He has sound sense and integrity of purpose, and where these qualities are combined success is certain." McClellan has requested his officers to give Burnside their cordial co-operation and support.

THE EFFECT ON HIS OFFICERS.
On Saturday the mournful news was known throughout headquarters. His staff officers were not less amazed than McClellan himself. There was not a single officer who did not regret the removal, and rather the justice of the matter. In answer to inquiries propounded to himself, McClellan simply said, "All I know about it is that I received the order, dated on the 7th, immediately after the results of the State election were announced." On Saturday McClellan was closeted all day with Burnside, unfolding to him all his plans of the campaign. He has been giving all the information and suggestions within his power, to insure success to the army, and to the whole of the country.

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The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The Union of lakes—the union of lands—The Union of States none would sever;The Union of hearts—the union of hands—And the flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1862.

GEN. McCLELLAN REMOVED.

It must be a source of deep sorrow to every true lover of his country to learn that Gen. McClellan has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac. He has fallen a victim to the machinations of the radical abolitionists. Their intrigues have pursued him from the day that he was first appointed to the command of that army to the present hour; and his unpardonable crime has been his persistent refusal to make the cause of the Union secondary to the cause of negro emancipation.

The people have just expressed, in the most emphatic and unmistakable manner, their condemnation of the radical policy of the Administration, and their undiminished confidence in Gen. McClellan. And yet he is removed, and that, too, in the face of the enemy, when a battle is momentarily expected. Any other Administration would have hesitated, at such a time and under such circumstances, to take such a step.

The charge that Gen. McClellan was too slow or too timid is unsatisfactory and unsubstantiated; there is nothing in it; it is dictated by partisan hate, and is, therefore, unfair, and calculated to sour rather than soothe the public temper. The deed of removal is so startling that those who performed it must show clean hands, or prepare for deep and withering curses from the people, who have confidence in McClellan and none in those who removed him.

Gen. McClellan was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm in Philadelphia, on his way to Trenton. A large number of soldiers and an immense throng of citizens, with bands of music, were at the depot, awaiting the arrival of every train from Washington. When he last departed, the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and cheer after cheer went up as the people rushed around him to get a chance to shake him by the hand.

An immense crowd followed the train which conveyed him through the entire city, cheering as they went. When he reached the boat which was to take him to Trenton, he alighted from the cars, and was fairly carried upon the shoulders of the people on board. He was frequently called upon for a speech, but his words were few, merely thanking the people for the kindness they had shown him, and stating that he had recently left their sons and brothers to feel like making a speech. When the boat left the landing, cheer after cheer was given in his honor. Will the abolition traders epler out the moral?

At the grand meeting in New York on Monday evening, Hon. John Van Buren made a speech, at the close of which he nominated Gen. Geo. B. McClellan for the next Presidency of the United States, and called for three cheers, which were given with a will.

A writer in the Harrisburg Patriot & Union says: "It is to be hoped that the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing session, will elect Gen. McClellan to the Senate of the United States. The General is a native of Pennsylvania, and a most decided majority of its citizens would most heartily rejoice in his election to the United States Senate. Old Abe may make up his mind that Gen. McClellan will be his successor in the Presidential chair. All the machinations and powers of Abolitionism cannot prevent such a fiat of the people."

SENATOR HARRIS, of New York, on the Removal of Gen. McClellan.—Albany, N. Y., Nov. 10. The removal of General McClellan creates intense excitement here.

Senator Harris, (conservative Republican,) in a morning address to the law students of the Albany Law School, said he was grieved and indignant at this removal, regarding it as a fatal mistake. He has written a letter to General McClellan, stating this as his opinion.

Mr. Lincoln hears from home—Springfield, the home of the President, gives Stuart, Dem., for Congress, 413 majority, and the State gives 20,000 Democratic majority!

In Illinois the Democrats will have the Legislature by a majority in the Senate and 27 majority in the House.

Hon. James Campbell, of Philadelphia, Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield, Hon. Charles B. Buckalew, of Columbia, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of York, Hon. George W. Woodward, of Luzerne, Hon. Francis W. Hughes, of Schuylkill, and Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Berks, and mentioned in connection with the U. S. Senatorship.

The Ashland Union, of Ohio, states that C. L. Vallandigham will probably be either the nominee of the Democrats of that State for the United States Senate or for Governor at the next election.

The London Times' city article says that Lord Lyons took out full assurances that while England will be eager, in concert with other nations, to adopt any measure to promote a permanent return to peace, she will meanwhile individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from the cause of non-interference.

It is said that Fremont has orders to report himself for duty at Washington. Look out for another "startling" move by the Administration.

The Governors of Delaware and Ohio have set apart the 27th of November as Thanksgiving day.

Hon. James M. Porter died at Easton on Tuesday, aged 65 years.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

We publish to-day the letter of Ex-President Buchanan, in reply to General Scott, and in vindication of the acts of the last three months of his Administration. This letter is able and eloquent, and it relieves its author of the odium which partisan detraction has cast upon him. By a careful reference to dates, it convicts Gen. Scott of several important errors of fact, into which it is, to say the least, singular that he should have fallen; and thus proves that, so far from having disregarded Gen. Scott's recommendations, the late Administration was prompt to act upon them in every case except where a contrary course was, upon after consideration, suggested by Gen. Scott himself.

This is not the time for a fair and impartial judgment of Mr. Buchanan's Administration; it will require the dispassionate consideration of other men, in other times, to do it justice; whether that justice shall be a complete vindication or a verdict of condemnation. Our belief, however, that the faithful historian will record the fact that what has been so harshly censured as the "imbecility" of the last few months of that Administration, was a thorough and painful comprehension of the awful danger that menaced the country, and a purely patriotic desire to employ whatever influence that remained to it, in the attempt to avert that danger by means of peaceful, friendly and honorable negotiation—the very means that the head of the present Administration pointed out so forcibly in his Inaugural Address, when he said:

"Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

This letter of Mr. Buchanan has provoked the hottest of the abolition leaders and presses. Seeing the evil effects of their own mad policy, and foreseeing the wrath against them of the people of the North, they very naturally cry out against him, hoping thus to divert public attention and public indignation from themselves. But this trick of the pursued thief will not answer their purpose. The people are becoming sane and sober on this subject, and now recognize the real authors of their calamity. A fearful storm of wrath and vengeance is gathering in the political sky, and the time is not far distant when it will break, with all the terrors of its scathing lightning and stunning thunders, upon the heads of the vile traitors who originated our present sufferings, and who, when this great calamity was impending over the country, might have averted it, but would not! It will not save them to abuse Buchanan.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The New York Herald contains a table of the probable complexion of the next Congress, from which it makes out that the House of Representatives will stand about as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Democrats and Conservatives, | 101 |
| Abolitionists, | 83 |
| Democratic and Conservative majority, | 18 |

The Herald says: "We arrive at this division from the actual returns of the elections held, and from estimates of those not reported and those yet to be held, which we think cannot fall wide of the mark. At all events there will be a conservative majority in the regular branch of the next Congress sufficient for all practical purposes. But we hope that by the first Monday in December, 1863, the day of the first regular meeting of the new House, there will be full delegations added to its conservative side from all our revolted States, and acquisitions from them to the Senate sufficient at least to overcome the present Republican radical majority in that body."

The Herald, in the article from which we make the above extract, advises the newly-elected members to the next Congress to hold a conference or caucus as speedily as possible, and "to declare for the information of the people of the South, that these late Northern elections do not upon any separation of the Union upon any terms, nor any compromise with the rebellion, except the compromises of the Constitution of the United States, but that, while the conservative masses of the North will thus sustain the war to secure the submission of the South, it is not their wish or purpose to make the war a savage crusade for the extermination of slavery." The Herald claims among the good results that would follow such a declaration, "that the President will thus be encouraged to repudiate the abolition radicals altogether and their evil counsels; the present Congress will be wiser, and the people of the South will be relieved of all delusions and false impressions as to the spirit and purposes of the conservatives of the North."

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.

New York, Nov. 8.—Tammany Hall is brilliantly illuminated to-night in honor of the election of Horatio Seymour as Governor of the Empire State. National salutes are being fired in the Park, in front of the City Hall, while from the balcony of Tammany Hall an immense band of music is performing national airs. Large crowds of people are assembled in the vicinity, cheering for Seymour and the Union and the Constitution.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—The Democrats of this city are firing a hundred guns this evening, in honor of the election of Horatio Seymour and for the Democratic triumph in the several States.

Our neighbor of the Sentinel characterizes the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania as "partisan bigots," and their decision on the army vote as "unjust and cowardly." Such abuse of the highest tribunal of the State carries with it its own comment.

Wonder if our neighbor is not oblivious of the fact that one of the Supreme Judges is a Republican? Is he, too, a "partisan bigot," "unjust and cowardly"?

Abolition Meanness.—The depth of Abolition meanness is unfathomable. A worthy and indigent lady, Miss Stewart, Postmistress at Tyrone, was turned out to make room for a radical politician, one James Plummer, who desired to escape the draft, and so sought and obtained a government office from the Abolition Administration.

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WAR NEWS.

Gen. McClellan on Sunday evening took formal leave of the officers of the army of the Potomac, and on Monday visited the different army corps, passing them in review, being most enthusiastically received by the soldiers. Read the New York Herald's account in another column.

General Burnside, in a short address, assumed command of the army.

The latest reports place Gen. Lee and Longstreet at Culpepper Court-house with the heaviest portion of the army, and Gen. Jackson and Hill in the valley of the Shenandoah, at the head of a considerable force—but it is reported that this body is moving towards Culpepper. It is stated that the Federal advance is well known at Richmond, and that the Confederate plan is to mass their forces on the Rappahannock and there fight the great battle of the war. The Confederate pickets now show themselves on the south side of the Potomac, between Berlin and Point of Rocks.

Gen. Fitz John Porter has been ordered to Washington to stand his trial upon the charges preferred against him by General Pope, of misconduct at the last battle of Bull Run. Gen. Hooker takes command of Gen. Porter's division.

Gen. Foster is operating actively in North Carolina. At last accounts the Federal army, twelve thousand strong, had advanced to within fifteen miles of Tarboro, and thirty-five from Weldon. It is believed that the movement is designed against Weldon, which is a point of great strategic importance, as four railroads centre there. General Pettigrew is in command of the rebel army.

A dispatch states that the Federal army in its recent march from Corinth to Grand Junction destroyed all the houses and barns along the route.

It is stated that orders have been issued at Washington for the immediate construction of adequate works of defence in New York harbor.

The latest intelligence from the army of the Potomac is not important. It is stated that Gen. Burnside is getting his army in condition to move, and that the advance will soon be made.

The editor of the Sentinel, in his last issue, repeats, for the twentieth time, that he has "no faith in Mr. Greeley's opinions and actions."

Such is your frequent "no, no," neighbor; but what are your actions? You support the same political party, and, of course, the same political principles which Greeley supports.

You supported Abraham Lincoln for President upon the same sectional platform which won for him Greeley's support.

After the breaking out of the war, Fremont issued an Abolition proclamation in Missouri. Greeley warmly applauded the fanciful and unconstitutional act; and so did you, neighbor.

Hunter's proclamation of the same character in South Carolina also won Greeley's approval; and it did yours, neighbor.

Greeley "went wild" with joy over the President's emancipation proclamation. You, neighbor, though not so loud, have been quite as earnest in supporting that measure.

Greeley plots over the removal of McClellan; and you, neighbor, though again more cautious in expression, seem to derive no little satisfaction from the move.

Your professions you try to make very plausible; neighbor; but your actions give them the lie most emphatically.

Let Him be Stung Up.—The man elected to the Legislature was a Democrat, who pledges to Abolitionists or votes for Simon Cameron or any other Union-Republican Abolitionist for United States Senator, deserves nothing but the scaffold and the axe. "Old Centre" will furnish the rope and two thousand acres of honest and brave men to pull it, with the poor, cringing miscreant dangling from the other end. That other counties will do likewise, we have no doubt.

A Remarkable Offer.—The New York Herald says, "We have seen a letter from Gen. Nelson Taylor, addressed to some of his friends, in which he declines to be the recipient of the sword, such as that which the common council propose presenting to him. He thinks the money would be more properly appropriated in making purchases of cork legs and arms for the poor unfortunate privates who have lost them in this unholy war."

A Palpable Fraud.—A letter from the Wooster district of Ohio speaks of the voting as it was going on on election day, and then mentions that indignation exists on account of an arrangement which had been made by the State and military authorities to have the drafted men in the Democratic counties of that district sent off to the camp at Mansfield, while those of Lorain and Medina, (Abolition,) were suffered to remain at home until after the election.

The Drafted Men Not to Go into Old Regiments.—Harrisburg, Nov. 8.—The difficulty in reference to the disposal of the drafted militia has been happily arranged satisfactorily to all parties.

Adjutant-General Thomas is instructed to relieve from duty the officers appointed to convey the drafted men to the old regiments, and the Pennsylvania State Militia, now in camp, are to be allowed to proceed in the selection of their field and company officers as before—the National Government having conceded this to them as their right and privilege.

The U. S. Tax Law.—We understand that measures are being taken by the Inn-keepers of this county to test the construction of the U. S. Tax Law which makes them pay for two licenses—for one as tavern keepers—another as retail liquor dealers, and that they have the best authority for believing that such a construction was never dreamed of by the framers of the bill.

—Reading Gazette.

There is a general advance in the subscription price of newspapers. We intend to stick to the old rates, but must have pay for all we print. Justice to ourselves and those dependent upon us for support demands this.

Gen. Anderson has been assigned to the command of the troops and fortifications surrounding Covington and Newport, Kentucky.

There is now excellent sleighing at Montreal.

DEATH OF TWO SOLDIERS.—We announced with regret the death of Wm. J. Walker, of Benderville, and Capt. Stoner, of Warrenburg, members of Capt. Walter's Company, 138th Regiment, now on duty at the Relay House, between Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Walker died on Monday, and his remains arrived here on Wednesday and were taken in charge by the friends. He leaves a wife and small family, who were dependent on him for support. His age was 41 years. Mr. Stoner's remains arrived on Thursday, and were also taken in charge by friends. He was aged 21 years and 15 days. Both died of typhoid fever, near the same time. They were good soldiers and much esteemed by all who knew them.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—On Sunday last, our new Sheriff, Samuel Brant, Esq., accompanied by George Eyster, Esq., former District Attorney, proceeded in the direction of Gettysburg, on the track of a counterfeiter, and succeeded in arresting him at the tavern of Mr. J. M. Mickle, in Adams county.

When arrested he was in bed, having retired for the night. On search being instituted Three Hundred and ten dollars, in counterfeit Five's of the Bank of Chambersburg, Two Hundred dollars in counterfeit Two's of the Bank of Penn-Township, and Five Hundred dollars in genuine Green-backs were found in his possession. He was brought to this place on Sunday night and committed to prison.

The names of the individual arrested is A. Gen. Besore. He was evidently on a tour supplying "agents" with the "imitates" for circulation.

We would caution the public against taking any Two's of the Penn-Township Bank without a close scrutiny, as the notes found in possession of Besore are entirely new counterfeit notes not noticed in any Detector and are well calculated to deceive. —Cherry Valley Spirit & Courier.

APPOINTED COLONEL.—We have been informed that the Rev. Wm. Earnshaw, late Chaplain of the 45th Reg. P. A. Volunteers, and formerly pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, has been commissioned as Colonel in the volunteer service, by the War Department.

The ten Republican Return Judges, in pursuance of the original programme, met in the Court House on Tuesday, and counted the Soldier vote. As they counted, figures upon enough votes to defeat any of the Democratic candidates; they were compelled to do so as the Democratic Return Judge did—give them the certificates of election. This has led to a high-handed attempt to "treat an election as though it had not been held."

A destructive fire broke out in York, on Friday morning week, by which the extensive Car Works of Messrs. Breenfield & White were destroyed, with all their contents, including a new and magnificent passenger car, worth \$2,000. The loss to the firm is about \$20,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The Messrs. Dingo were also burnt out. Their loss is estimated at \$8,000—partly covered by insurance. Other valuable property adjoining was destroyed. Entire loss estimated at \$16,000.

The Anderson Cavalry left Carlisle for Kentucky on Friday week.

Lieut. John Culp, of this place, has been commissioned by Gov. Urin as a Notary Public for Adams county.

A report reached here on Saturday evening that the drafted men of this county are to be taken to Chambersburg, to fill up other regiments. Why not send two companies here to make this a full regiment?

At an election for officers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen:

President—Wm. D. Blum.

Directors—Wm. McCherry, Jacob Wirt, Geo. Swope, Jno. H. McClellan, Marcus Sampson, Abraham Mickle.

Treasurer—Jno. H. McClellan.

The valuable Farm of S. W. Hoffman, deceased, is offered for sale. See advertisement.

The November Term of Court commences to-day.

There are many complaints throughout the State in regard to the heavy speculation made by substitute-brokers. Insuring Commissioners even are charged with having a hand in the business.

A young woman, residing in Canada, was bitten last July by a cat. The wound healed soon after. But on the 10th ult. the girl died from hydrophobia in great agony.

Upwards of seven thousand collectors, deputy collectors, assessors and assistant assessors, are engaged on the National Tax. A big treat for office hunters.

Simon Cameron has returned from his mission to Mexico.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WE WANT WOOD.

Those of our patrons who intend paying their subscriptions in WOOD, will please forward it once, as the cold season is near at hand.

"CAMP GETTYSBURG" is being brought into military system as rapidly as could be expected. The men drill regularly, and we understand, are making handsome progress.

The Companies are about completing their organizations. As soon as a full and accurate list can be had, it will appear in these columns.

The Mountaineer boys, one day last week, put up a beautiful American Flag, on a tall hickory pole, which adds greatly to the appearance of the Camp. The Flag was presented by J. E. Smith, Esq., of Mount Rock.

The health of the men is generally good. A few only are ailing, and none severely. Dr. Neely, the Surgeon of the Regiment, has secured a building in Carlisle street, (the one used by the Porter Guards,) for an Hospital, and is having it put in order for the purpose. But he is without Hospital furniture—bedding, chairs, &c. He appeals to the Ladies of town and country to supply him with bed ticks, pillows, and whatever else would conduce to the comfort of sick men. A few chairs are also wanted. Let the response be prompt, and no need of suffering will be saved.

We would suggest that an Hospital Flag also be gotten up by the Ladies. Hospitals at other places have them—why not here?

HORSE PASSENGER CAR.—Our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. Samuel Horist, is running a car, with three horses, from Gettysburg to "Camp Gettysburg," two miles east of town. He makes seven trips a day. The car is arranged something after the style of the City Passenger Railroad cars—entrance at each end, with seats along the sides. The fare is 5 cents out and 5 cents in. The ride is a pleasant one, and worth five times the amount. It is a great accommodation, and is paying well, the car running full nearly all the time.

The regular trains also stop at the Camp, either to let off or take on passengers, for Gettysburg, Hann's, Guilford's, Oxford, and other points.

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Simon Cameron has returned from his mission to Mexico.

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COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—On Sunday last, our new Sheriff, Samuel Brant, Esq., accompanied by George Eyster, Esq., former District Attorney, proceeded in the direction of Gettysburg, on the track of a counterfeiter, and succeeded in arresting him at the tavern of Mr. J. M. Mickle, in Adams county.

When arrested he was in bed, having retired for the night. On search being instituted Three Hundred and ten dollars, in counterfeit Five's of the Bank of Chambersburg, Two Hundred dollars in counterfeit Two's of the Bank of Penn-Township, and Five Hundred dollars in genuine Green-backs were found in his possession. He was brought to this place on Sunday night and committed to prison.

The names of the individual arrested is A. Gen. Besore. He was evidently on a tour supplying "agents" with the "imitates" for circulation.

We would caution the public against taking any Two's of the Penn-Township Bank without a close scrutiny, as the notes found in possession of Besore are entirely new counterfeit notes not noticed in any Detector and are well calculated to deceive. —Cherry Valley Spirit & Courier.

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