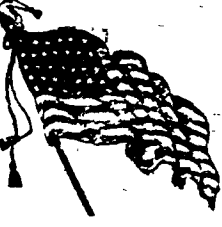


# The Compiler.

## OUR FLAG!



W. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
GETTYSBURG, PA.  
MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1863.

### Congress meets to-day. We expect to give the President's Message in our next.

**Organization of Congress.**—The radicals have made up their minds to have the next Congress, and they do not and will not scruple as to the means to be employed for this purpose. If military coercion at the polls shall have failed to give them the majority, they are determined to carry out Greeley's old threat of bloodshed in the Capitol. Already we have violence threatened in case their programme is attempted to be interrupted.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post, referring to a rumor that Mr. Etheridge, the Clerk of the House holding over, will omit the names of certain members elected, on the ground of invalid election, says, "any attempt of the kind would cause an instant outbreak upon the floor of the House, and Mr. Etheridge knows it."

Mr. Etheridge was elected Clerk by the Republicans of the House!

**The Restoration of the Southern States.**—The New York Herald remarks that there is going to be a great deal of trouble about the restoration of the Southern States to the Union after the fighting is over. We hear that President Lincoln is preparing a plan in regard to this matter, and we hope it may be a good one. We are reliably informed that an election was regularly held in Louisiana on the first Monday in November, as the State laws direct, and that Mr. J. L. Riddell, of New Orleans, was elected Governor of the State, and Messrs. A. P. Field, of New Orleans, Joshua Riker, of St. Mary's parish, and Thomas Cottman, of Ascension, were elected Representatives to Congress. The Chase and Stanton faction in New Orleans tried to prevent this election, in order to keep Louisiana out of the Union until slavery be abolished; and we understand that Stanton used the military to interfere with the electors; but unsuccessfully. These facts raise new issues and the President must be ready to meet them according to the constitution.

The War Department at Washington has decided to pay to the wives or families of officers and soldiers who are now prisoners of war, the amount that may be due them on the pay-rolls of their several divisions. This too long delayed act of justice will be gladly received by many a dependent wife and helpless family who have been suffering for months for want of the means of subsistence which a husband or father's pay should have afforded them. It will not only relieve their own wants, but enable them to send assistance to the loved ones who are now pinning in the enemy's prisons, at the point of starvation.

The New York World, in an editorial, says that, under the new instructions issued to surgeons of enrolling boards by the Administration, those who were exempted at the late draft will, under the new draft to take place in January next, be liable to re-examination. So that many persons who thought they had secured themselves against military service for life, will find that another chance is afforded them to shoulder a musket.

John Brough, Governor elect of Ohio, in his speech at Lancaster before the election, as reported in the Cincinnati Commercial, said:

"Slavery must be put down, rooted out, if every wife has to be made a widow, and every child to be made fatherless."

"Every wife" here means the wife of every poor man, not John Brough's wife, nor Horace Greeley's wife, nor Henry Ward-Beecher's wife, but the wife of every man who cannot raise three hundred dollars.

Republican orators said, before the election, in this and other counties, "Elect Curtin and there will be no draft!" What do those they deceived think now?

The Columbus Crisis says, that one of its correspondents writing from Greene county, Ohio, says:

"There were one hundred and fourteen negroes voted in Xenia township, and some of them as black as your hat."

The radical theory of the status of the rebel States is that they are no longer members of the Union. Jeff Davis' theory is precisely the same. In this, as in most other respects, the radical abolitionists and the radical rebels agree.

**More Taxes.**—It is announced that the excise duties on distilled spirits are to be largely increased, and it is probable that this advance is but one of many others. The revenue of the country from foreign duties is still very considerable, but as the premium on gold goes up imports will fall off, and the deficiency will have to be supplied by direct taxation. War is a luxury which must be paid for.

**General Synod of the German Reformed Church.**—This body, which recently assembled in Pittsburgh, has adjourned sine die, after a most harmonious session. The question to appoint a committee to revise the Provisional Liturgy was disposed of by adopting a resolution to allow the Western Synod to prepare a liturgy, subject to synodical approval, which they may deem better adapted to the wants of the church. The provisional liturgy of the Eastern Synod thus remains untouched in its provisional form for the next four years.

**Massachusetts manufacturer,** who has a big contract for war supplies, of which he is making half a million a year, lately threatened to blow a man's brains out for advertising peace. Of course, every sounder who has the interest of half a million a year in the war, hates a peace man as Satan hates a righteous man.

### EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The question is often asked, why are not the prisoners of war on the respective sides regularly exchanged? The answer to the question may be found in the long and ill-natured correspondence between General Meredith and Mr. Ould, the agents for the exchange of prisoners on either side, which has just been published. Mr. Ould insults General Meredith—General Meredith insults Mr. Ould—each accuses the other of both faith, falsehood and lack of courtesy. So far apart have they got at last, that there seems to be no chance whatever for settlement. In the meantime the Union prisoners in Richmond are suffering and dying, and the inquiry is suggested, what shall be done for them? The only way to remedy the difficulty is to appoint new commissioners on both sides.

The men have got into a dirty personal fight, and they will not probably get out of it until their respective governments help them out. Let some new men take their places, and then if each party is disposed to act fairly why not parole the prisoners on both sides, and adjust minor matters afterwards? This dictates of humanity requires that the two parties to this great wrong should not act the part of spoiled children.

The most serious point seems to be the "irrepressible" negro. The Spirit of Times says:

Mr. Ould avails his will, to aggress to exchange prisoners as heretofore, "white men for men, but Gen. Meredith demands that the colored shall be amended so as to embrace negroes. Here opens a controversy which may be endless. Would it not be advisable to abandon this negro tomfoolery, which is bringing so much distress on our brave soldiers in prison? Let us comply with the original agreement and those captives can soon be restored to their homes and friends, and saved from incalculable suffering and perhaps death. This false philanthropy towards negro troops is cruelty to white men who have fought so gallantly in the struggle for freedom. Let not the authorities deny simple justice to their own race. The fathers, sons, brothers, mothers and sisters of these brave men, throughout all the north, should speak out and let their voices be heard on this question, and not cease their cry until they have gained redress. What we say we say not in defence of the course of the rebels in this matter, but in behalf of the white American soldiers now languishing and dying in Southern prisons. This is a cause none need be ashamed to place.

**Poland.**—At the celebration held on Tuesday in New York, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Polish Revolution, the following letter from General Sigel was read:

"Reading, Pa., Nov. 10, 1863.  
"Dear Sir: Your kind invitation to attend a meeting for the commemoration of the anniversary of the Polish Revolution on the 30th of November next, is received. I do not know whether my official duties will allow me to leave my district on that day, but I am grateful to you that you give me an opportunity to express in you and all the friends of Poland my sympathy and unchangeable friendship. During the last political campaign in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, I took opportunity and did my best to defend the cause of Poland against Russian perfidy and tyranny, and to show the great disadvantages and dangers of a Russo-American alliance.  
"The extravagant and exorbitant courtesies lately bestowed upon simple visitors from a despotic and half barbarous power, by men who call themselves 'Republicans,' are sickening to my heart, and make me almost despair of the common sense of the American people.  
"I hope time will destroy this error.  
"Truly and respectfully yours,  
"F. Sigel, Major General."

In the view of the difficulties which environ the whole business of recruiting, it is apparent that the tone of abuse and calumny which the radical papers and orators maintain towards their political opponents is exceedingly injudicious. Nothing can be better adapted to bring about the necessity of a draft than this continual assailing of the very class of persons from which a large majority of the recruits must come. The radicals have done quite enough to retard recruiting in days gone by, and they ought to behave themselves now.

The sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the law of the country.

—Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

These are words fit to be inscribed on the conservative standard in the coming Presidential election, and he who holds aloft the standard bearing the inscription or an equivalent one will lead the conservative hosts to victory. Mark the prediction.

—Louisville Journal.

"When a man is down, down with him," and the case of General Rosecrans discloses the fact, that it is only necessary for a great man to descend one step to be kicked down all the rest. But however common the custom may be, we scarcely like it; and whenever a man begins to be very badly abused, we naturally incline to think he is not so bad as they would make him.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes that the policy adopted by the Secretary of War, discouraging the exchange of prisoners, is loudly and largely condemned. It is suggested, he states, that the matter be turned over to the Navy Department.

The noted Rebel General, John H. Morgan, and six of his officers, escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary, at Columbus, on Friday night week, by digging through the wall. A reward of \$7,000 was offered for Morgan's re-arrest, and every effort was made to re-capture him, but of no avail. He got off in a night train, and reached Canada on Monday, from whence he will no doubt try to get to some Southern port.

**Hung Himself.**—Asa Hendricks, of Cassan, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, hung himself the other day, because his name had been drafted and failed to get exempted.

At Eaton, Ohio, some abolitionists interrupted a Democratic procession, and in the fight that ensued, six of the abolitionists were shot.

Judge Gray, a Republican, of Des Moines, Iowa, has given a decision that a negro can sue on a writ of habeas corpus, though a white man cannot.

An Abolitionist says: "We rejoice that the President has ordered another draft." We'll warrant it, that follow is an exempt.

### 1,500,000 DEMOCRATS IN THE FREE STATES.

The Cincinnati Inquirer gives some figures to show that with all the frauds, all the appliances of power, civil and military, nearly one million and a half of Democrats marched to the polls at the late elections, and recorded their votes against the policy of the Administration. Those who think that the Democratic organization is now powerless, will be instructed by perusing the following table of the votes as given at the State elections in 1863:

State	Dem. votes
Maine	51,000
New Hampshire	40,000
Vermont	13,000
Connecticut	40,000
Rhode Island	10,000
Massachusetts	25,000
Total for New England	188,000
New York	284,000
New Jersey	50,000
Pennsylvania	253,000
Ohio	187,000
Indiana	125,000
Illinois	140,000
Michigan	62,000
Wisconsin	60,000
Iowa	55,000
Minnesota	12,800
California	50,000
Oregon	8,000
Kansas	8,000
Grand Total	1,488,000

So in the free States alone there are one million and a half of Democrats at the close of 1863. What a glorious figure! This is 1,000,000 more votes than Mr. Douglas got in all the States—Northern and Southern—in 1860. What Democrat can be discouraged at such good progress under the terrible pressure of the last three years? Only think of it—nearly 2,000,000 Democrats in New England, which we have been inclined to give over entirely to the Abolitionists; nearly 300,000 in the Empire State, and more than 300,000 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 200,000 in Ohio, and 250,000 in Indiana and Illinois. The other Western States contribute nearly a quarter of a million more, bringing up the grand total to the free States to one million and a half! Surely this is a power in the land not to be sneered at, impeached, or in any way disregarded, whatever hot-headed politicians may say. It is a party that has worked persistently, not as a party, but as patriots—to restore the country—and it will not be without a powerful and influential voice in this matter. The auguries now are that the practical restoration of the Union may not be far off, and this fact should induce all good conservative men to renew their energies and be frequent in their councils, so that we may not shipwreck as we seem nearer the haven of safety—our old Constitution and the restored Union.

### NEW YORK ELECTION.

The election for Mayor in the city of New York took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in the choice of C. G. Dudley, one of the Democratic candidates—there having been two in the field, to one Republican. The vote stood:

Blunt, Rep.	28,881
	22,478
	57,359
	19,492
Democratic majority	31,967

The old Democratic party—the party of the old Union under the old Constitution—don't seem to be entirely dead yet. Indeed, on the other hand, it is manifesting an astonishing degree of life.

The present Mayor of New York, Opdyke, is a Republican.

**Democratic Victory in Connecticut.**—Hartford elected town officers on the 23d ult., with a sweeping Democratic victory. The contest was spiritedly conducted on both sides, and the vote larger than at any previous fall election. The Democrats elected their entire ticket of 40 men, by majorities ranging from 309 to 434.

The Springfield Republican is one of the few administration papers that is blessed with a few grains of common sense, as witness the following, which contains more wisdom than will be found in the Tribune for a whole year:

There is a general jubilation in the Republican papers over the assumed death of the Democratic party. They had better not take that for granted. A party that has just thrown more votes than ever before in every State except Massachusetts, and has been beaten only by the most extraordinary efforts, can hardly be considered as having failed. The moral of the political situation of the Republican leaders is that they have no such excess of strength as to make it safe for them to be reckless or defiant as to means and measures; that they are still on trial before the American people as to the moral of the political conduct of the government; and that they can only hope to obtain a renewed lease of power by demonstrating that they can and will use it for the general welfare, rather than for private and partisan ends.

### THE COMPILER.

In last week's Compiler we invited the attention of those who may purchase condemned army horses, and mentioned our opinion as to the general sentiment among them, and the causes which produced it. This week we propose, for the benefit of our people, to recommend a treatment that will, we think, remove the cause of the disease.

In the other article we stated that from over and irregular feeding and watering after hard and long travelling, an irritation, or subsense of inflammation, is produced in the stomach, (in fact, in common language) and in connection with this a deranged liver, the common result of changes from excessive heat of the sun and sudden chilling from rapid draughts of cold water. It was also contended that as evidence of such disease of the stomach and bowels, dark green dark colored passages, as those of the cow, are invariably present.

It will be recalled that the frightful emaciation of these poor noble beasts, is more the result of an utter inability of the digestive organs to extract the nutritious elements from the food, and send it throughout the system for the replacement of lost material, than from want of food. Most, if not all of them, have as a general thing quite enough, if not too much, for themselves and for the government to lose, but they get it so irregular and under certain conditions of the system as to render it a poison instead of nourishment.

The object with farmers is to fatten them up, make them look well, and fit for use. This is a mistake, and all who try the experiment will find that the more grain they feed, the faster will the animals die. Kidney disease will kill in part of cure. The appetite is a morbid one, and partly a fashion learned from long intervals between feeding, while in service.

They ought to be fed and watered regularly,

not much at one time of either, or collect sure to ensue, which will drive away the appetite entirely for several days, and then you are just as far back as you expected to be forward—Make up your mind that one year's time-must elapse before your horse is worth looking at, and to attain this give not more than one quarter of the feed that you give a sound working horse. Currying and brushing, though essential in the premises, will not do until by patience, proper feeding, proper exercise and liberal treatment, you succeed. Keep the horse blanketed and in a warm stable during the cold weather; give him corn fodder, flax seed, with not more than one quart of rye chop on it at a time, with sufficient water to make the meal adhere. Hay and straw are both harsh upon the coating of the stomach, and indulgent. Sprinkle a heaped teaspoonful of sulphur on each feed, and continue this every alternate week in connection with one blue pill of 10 grains, every other night. Keelose the pill in bread moistened with water. Make them about the size of a hulled walnut and place them on the point of a twig, hold the twig with one hand, and introduce far back into the throat with the other. Have water handy and he will swallow easily. Give at the same time for at least three weeks, three times a day, after the meals, a grain of the best saltpetre of iron, (copperas), such as physicians make use of for the human. This he will drink without notice. Pulverize fine and it will give tone to the system, by imparting a principle to the blood which is greatly deficient, whilst the sulphur and blue pill act as alteratives.

Collect these are only recommended when great emaciation is present, in connection with the green colored passages, and colic pains above mentioned. In nine out of ten instances the trouble is as we have stated—chronic inflammation of the stomach.

A little chop may be several times a day, with some salt added. Allow no ice water. It is too cold for them.

### THE WAR NEWS.

**Important from the Rapidan and the Southwest.**

A dispatch dated Chattanooga on Tuesday, that the Federal forces evacuated Ringgold during the forenoon of that day, after destroying the mills, depots and public buildings. A cavalry reconnoissance twenty-three miles southwest discovered no enemy, but it was ascertained that the rebels were in force at Tunnel Hill. The prisoners still come in, and it is believed that their number will reach seven thousand. A Washington dispatch to a Philadelphia paper says that intelligence of a trustworthy nature has been received that General Bragg's army, or the main portion of it, had already made good its retreat in the neighborhood of Dalton before the recent movement of the Federal forces was undertaken, and that the assault at Mission Ridge was with merely the rear portion of it.

We have highly important intelligence from the seat of war in Virginia. The campaign in that quarter is probably over for the winter, as the Federal forces have recrossed the Potomac, and are on the left bank of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Culpeper, Brandy Station and Rappahannock Bridge. It appears from the various accounts received that the army having successfully crossed the Rapidan, and being on the left bank of the Potomac, and generally used up their limited rations and forage, a council of war was held, at which it was concluded that a return to the old camping-ground was dictated by every aspect of the case. The main reason for this course was the utter exhaustion and difficulty of bringing up more to the Confederates, strongly entrenched in a position which could not be carried without great loss; very cold weather, making it certain that the wounded, in case of a retreat, would suffer and die by hundreds before they could be cared for. These facts, it is said, led to the order for retreat. There was no fighting during the retrograde movement, not even a skirmish; and the entire army recrossed the river with all its baggage in good order. The entire loss of the campaign is estimated at from six hundred to one thousand killed, wounded and missing, of whom nearly only were killed.

The railroad and telegraph is in order from Washington to Rappahannock Station, a semi-official report from the Washington correspondent says that the foregoing was written, says that Gen. Meade abandoned the campaign only when it had become evident that the Confederates had anticipated his advance and renounced the approach to Gordonsville and Orange Court House an impudently.

The Philadelphia Age says: "It is idle for newspaper writers to say that Meade only intended to hold Lee. The object was different, the movement was to be a bold dash to the Potomac, and the failure has resulted in Meade's removal. Already, if our intelligence be not incorrect, the order has been issued, and General Sherman has been called from the West to take command of the Army of the Potomac. The Federal army in the Rappahannock, and no more aggressive movements this season need be expected."

The Confederates in Hampshire county, Va., a few days ago, attacked a train of eight wagons belonging to General Sherman's army, burning them, and capturing two hundred and fifty-five horses, with their harness. The Federal cavalry pursued, but the enemy got off with all their booty.

The dispatches from the seat of war in Georgia say that the movement now going on in General Grant's army cannot be reported. General Bragg, at Chattanooga, is said to be reinforced by Joe Johnston, and his movements indicate that he will resume the offensive. A rail line extended from the Chickamauga concentration some of Grant's outposts. The Federal army is behind that stream, upon Mission Ridge.

The authorities at Washington have information that General Foster has arrived at Cumberland Gap, and assumed command of the forces at that point. The force, it is believed, may do some damage to the rear of General Longstreet's army, now retreating into Virginia. General Sherman, it was expected, would reach the neighborhood of Knoxville on Thursday.

General Banks, under date of November 9th, reports that he has occupied Brazos Island, Fort Vesel and Brownsville, realizing his most sanguine expectations. Gen. Stone officially advises General Halleck, under date of New Orleans, November 29th, of the reception of intelligence that Corpus Christi is in possession of the Federal forces and that Amava, Texas, was taken by them on the 17th of November, with one hundred prisoners and three guns captured.

The guerrillas are again becoming troublesome on the Mississippi, having recently effected a victory at Waterbury, which situated below Vicksburg. Several steamers had been fired into, and a few persons killed and wounded, but the United States gunboat Choctaw has since silenced the battery.

Guerrillas fired into steamboats on the Cumberland, about six miles below Fort Donelson, on the 24th, from both sides of the river. Some two or three hundred were said to be on the north side of the river.

Gen. McNeil has reports that the Confederates are preparing to attack Fort Smith. Their force is estimated at twenty-two thousand.

The siege of Charleston continues, but we have no results of importance.

LATEST.—At last accounts, Longstreet was besieging Knoxville. He made two assaults upon it, but was repulsed each time. His loss 1000—Federal loss much smaller.

### LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

On Tuesday last, Samuel Lilly, Esq., entered upon his duties as Register and Recorder, and James J. Fink, Esq., as Clerk of the Courts. They will make attentive and efficient officers will not be questioned by those who know them. Messrs. Richoltz and Martin retire, after having served satisfactorily a term of three years.

H. N. Minnigh is now Captain of Co. K, 1st P. R. V. C.; George E. Kitzmiller First Lieutenant, and John C. Brandon Second Lieutenant. The company numbers 59 men.

C. B. Young, of Mountjoy township, and T. Pfeiffer, of New Oxford, have been appointed Clerks at Washington, the former in the Internal Revenue Office, and the latter in the Paymaster's General's.

There is a class of men who would not object if he were laid fifty years—the class who get off, and do not expect to carry a musket. Why not put disabled soldiers into these clerkships, and let their able-bodied occupants go to the field? Patriotism seems to have nothing at all to do with the dispensation of "place and profit" in these heartless Abolition times.

We give to-day a diagram of the National Cemetery, which will be of interest to our readers. We are indebted to the politeness of the gentlemanly Editors of the Franklin Repository (McClure & Stoner) for the plate.

The number of taxables in Adams county in 1856 was 5756—deaf and dumb 5, blind 12—slaves 2.

In 1863 the number of taxables is 6074, (an increase of nearly a thousand)—deaf and dumb 13, blind 8—slaves none.

An advertisement of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers in Philadelphia and Government Agents for loans, will be found in another column. It has reference to the Five-Twenty Government Bonds, which have found such ready sale, and are sought for investment. These securities being counted among the best now in market, bearing as they do a six per cent interest payable in gold. Persons who have money to invest should give this matter their early attention. Read the advertisement referred to.

**REAL ESTATE SALES.**—Dr. D. M. O. White, as Administrator of the estate of Dr. C. Bligh, deceased, will offer at public outcry, on the premises, on Friday, the 1st day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the undivided half of a valuable Farm (the other half will be offered by Isaac Monfort, at the same time, so that the whole will be sold together), situated in Strahan township, Adams county, and near the Gettysburg Railroad, containing 204 acres and 124 perches, with the usual appurtenances, well water, etc., etc. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and there is a good stream of water. This is a running stream through the Farm. It will be offered either whole or in parcels, to suit purchasers.

On Saturday, the 2d of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Administrator will also offer, on the premises, the Farm of said deceased in Heeling township, Adams county, about two miles south of Hampton, containing 102 acres and 20 perches, more or less, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Spring House, never-failing spring, orchard, &c. The land is in a high state of cultivation, under good farming, with sufficient of timber.

Also, at the same time, eight Building Lots in the town of Hampton, situated on the front street and very desirable.

A NEW MAGAZINE.—A new monthly Magazine, entitled "The Lady's Friend," is about to be issued by Deacon & Peterson, the first of which will be the January number, now nearly ready. The Magazine will be edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson, assisted by contributions from Mrs. Henry Wood, Maria Hatfield, Margaret Hooper, Virginia P. Townsend, Mrs. M. A. Denison, Sophie May, and other talented writers. The Magazine will be devoted to choice literature, illustration of fashions, and other matters interesting to ladies generally. Each number will also contain a beautiful steel engraving and other cuts illustrating of stories, patterns, &c. To persons desirous of raising clubs they offer great inducement.

They will give to any person sending their subscriptions to the Lady's Friend and sixty dollars worth of Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, such as they sell for forty-five dollars. The Machines will be selected new, as if a manufacturer in New York, boxed and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

Every person collecting names should send them with the money as fast as obtained, so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their Magazines, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (liberty) and whole amount of money (sixty dollars) is received, the machine will be duly forwarded.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy, one year	\$2 00
2 copies, one year	3 00
3 copies, one year	4 00
4 copies, one year	5 00
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