The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1864.

DAMAGES TO THE BORDER COUNTIES.

We never believed that the Abolitionists were sincere in their advocacy of the payment of damages to the people of the border counties for losses sustained by rebel raids and invasions. In this view we had confirmation by the action of that party in the Legislature last winter, when the bill to pay the Stuart raid claims by the State, (the State to settle the same with the National Government,) was under consideration. Instead of giving us a fair and square measure on the subject, a bill calculated only to delay payment was passed.

But additional proof of this insincerity was furnished in the House on Wednesday week. On the Monday previous, Mr. Sharpe introduced a supplement to the act of 22d April, 1863, providing for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from losses by the rebel invasion in June last, and moved that the bill and the whole subject matter be referred to a select committee of five. On Wednesday, however, the following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Kelley, Ab., of Washington:

Whereas, There is reason to believe that the rebel invasions of Pennsylvania were, in a great measure, brought about through the connivance and by the encouragement of disloyal persons in our own State:

And whereas, Claims for damages done during those invasions are now being presented to this Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That the select committee to whom are referred all matters in relation to claims arising out of alleged losses from the rebel raids of 1862 and 1863, be instructed to report as part of their bill—if they report a bill—a clause requiring the parties presenting claims to furnish positive proofs of their loyalty.

The first preamble contains an imputation upon the loyalty of the citizens of the border counties at once so foul and false that it must challenge the indignant reprobation of all our people, of whatever political party. We scornfully hurl back the charge that "the rebel invasions of Pennsylvania were brought about through the connivance and by the encouragement of disloyal persons in our own State." As Mr. Sharpe well observed in his eloquent defence of the people of Franklin county, "it is contrary to the instincts of human nature, it is opposed to all human reason, to suppose that any man would make such a fool of himself as to invite into the peaceful home where he lived a band of vandals, who would lay waste and destroy not only his own property, but the property of all his neighbors."

But the resolution provides that parties presenting claims for damages must "furnish positive proof of their loyalty." How is this "positive proof" to be obtained? Is a test oath to be administered? Must everybody take the oath Mr. Lincoln has prescribed for the rebels—swear to support the confiscation act, the emancipation proclamation, or any other unconstitutional proclamation the President, in his infinite wisdom, may see fit to issue? This oath is now the great test of "loyalty" in the eyes of the party in power. They stigmatise the whole Democratic party as "disloyal;" and as a matter of course every Democrat who presents his claim for damages must take this oath, or present other "positive proof" of his "loyalty." In the good old times that have gone by, every man was presumed innocent until he was proved guilty; but under the new regime the citizens of the border counties are all to be considered guilty of treason, unless they purge themselves of the charge by "positive proof," before a partizan commission. And what justice can be expected from such a commission as this, with full authority to decide upon the "loyalty" or "disloyalty" of their fellow citizens? Truly these are strange and startling times in which we live!

The object of this resolution is two-fold: First, to give some *coloring* to the charge of disloyalty which has been for the last three years made indiscriminately against the whole Democratic party; and secondly, *indirectly to kill the bill.*

In the language of the Chambersburg *Spirit*, "it is high time, that this malignant partisan malevolence had run itself out.—The Democratic party has borne these insults and imputations until forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue."

The subject was again discussed on Thursday, but the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

Gen. Fremont a Candidate.—A Washington letter says: There is real consternation among the Lincolnites here at the announcement by General Fremont's friends that the latter will certainly run if "Old Abe" is nominated. They feel very bitter toward the President for his conduct to the Pathfinder. The latter avows his determination to help elect a Democrat rather than see "Old Abe" occupy the White House for a second term.

The Supreme Court of the United States has refused an application for a writ of *certiorari* in Vallandigham's case, on the ground that they have no authority to review in the mode proposed, the proceedings of a military commission.

Another National Graveyard.—The work on the soldiers' cemetery at Chattanooga is going rapidly forward. The ground has been laid out, cleared of brush, trees and stumps, and the work of ornamenting it has commenced.

An Appalling Fact.—General Meade, in his speech at Philadelphia, stated as a statistical fact, that since March, 1861, when the army of the Potomac left its lines in front of Washington, not less than *one hundred thousand men* have been killed and wounded.

WORDS OF CHEER.

With the whole power of the Administration arrayed against us, with the money in the treasury made to flow like water, the Democratic party will have a gigantic task in the next Presidential election. And yet, if we do not carry that election, we will almost deserve to fail, for never has there been an *Administration* so corrupt as the present one, or the corruptions and imbecility of which could be so easily exposed.

The above is from the Chicago *Times*, and we copy it to adopt it. Success is within the grasp of the Democratic party. If they do not obtain it, it will be their own fault. A clear, distinct enunciation of the Constitutional principles of their party, and a courage that will not shrink from their *maintenance before the people*, through the press, and at the ballot box, will assure us a glorious victory in November. Courage, friends. The reign of bloodshed, of corruption, of despotism, is drawing to a close.

Forney's *Press* says:

It is too late to attempt to stand upon a vague sentiment of abstract Unionism. * * * We decidedly disapprove of a timorous policy in the coming Presidential election, or of *any attempt to deny* that Unionism and Abolitionism are one inseparable issue. * * * * *

But would we change the Presidential issue from that of *Union* to that of *Abolition* by adopting such an amendment as Mr. Sumner has proposed? No. We have already endeavored to show that Union and Abolition are identical. More than this, is not the Union party known throughout the world to be thoroughly abolitionized?

We are glad of this revelation, says the *Age*. We do not believe that all the base influences of this war have as yet had the effect of making such doctrine acceptable to the people; and we accept the issue thus tendered to the Democratic party, without fear of the result. It was only by pretending that what is now avowed to be true, was false, that the Republicans ever gained any foothold in the State of Pennsylvania. Now, when there can be no mistake and no denial of their purposes, their life will be a short one. Our people have been deceived by false lights. Now that the truth is revealed to them to be precisely what we always told them it was, they will act as they did before they were deceived.

Mild Judgment.—The Albany Statesman, an ultra and bitter Republican paper, finds some fault with the administration of its party at Washington. This fault it expresses in the following energetic terms: "A pack of sharks, hungry, villainous and incorrigible, have fastened upon the public treasury and depleted it at the rate of millions monthly; the patronage of the Federal Government has been bestowed upon those with whom the electors, if allowed an exercise of choice, would have absolutely refused all dealings, until high places of trust are held by known and convicted cormorants, and men drive fast horses and live in free-stone houses purchased with *United States greenbacks*, who ought to be pegging shoes in State prisons." We know some people who are actually such "copperheads" as to believe that an administration guilty of such acts is not worthy of public confidence.

A Brooklyn shepherd has come to grief for slandering one of his most attractive sheep, and it is asserted with horrible boldness that he has frequented saloons, drank sherry cobblers, sat up late, and improperly corresponded with the leader of his choir, an interesting damsel, (he loved music,) and in various ways exhibited that forgetfulness of morality which, alas! is becoming too frequent with "loyal" expounders of the gospel in some parts of New York, and, in fact, in many places in this wicked, sinful world. His organist, also a lady, prefers against this "loyal" pastor a series of charges too painful to enumerate; while he accuses her of conduct unbecoming a female of pure inclinations. For the rest a wise mystery envelopes the affair, but devout minds are shocked by the gleeful promise of "further developments" in due season. And all this in "the city of churches!" Oh! Brooklyn, Brooklyn!

General Rosecrans has signalized his advent to power in Missouri by removing the restriction which had been imposed upon the circulation of the Chicago *Times* and other Democratic papers by his predecessors. General Curtis, incensed at the exposure of his cotton speculations, prohibited the *Times* in his department, and General Schofield never had the moral courage to remove the interdict, for fear of its being used against him by the radicals. When in high favor with the administration General Rosecrans was exceedingly intolerant of Democratic papers. He would not allow them to circulate in his army. He has apparently grown wiser since then.—We hope this act is an earnest of a wise and liberal administration of affairs in the Department of Missouri.

The Lincoln presidential campaign opens inauspiciously. Mr. Simeon Draper's circular, calling upon the people to nominate Mr. Lincoln "spontaneously" on the 22d of February next, met with so frigid a response that the President's friends are suppressing it, while the first of a series of great meetings which was announced to be held last night at Hope Chapel, brought together less than three hundred people, and not a single person of any recognized political standing attended it. The chief orator disguised his real name under the *alias* of Smith. Decidedly, the Lincoln movement does not look so promising as it did a month since.—*World.*

Some Difference.—The Salem *Advocate* gives the following incident showing the difference between white men and negroes:

"Last week in the Methodist Church a collection was taken up for the runaway negroes by an agent of the 'Freedman's society,' amounting to twenty dollars and a half."

A few evenings afterwards, a collection for the benefit of soldiers' families and destitute white people was taken up, and we are told the magnificent sum of *six dollars* was raised.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* says, there are now at Fort Gibson five hundred free negroes who have no alternative but to steal cattle from the surrounding country, or starve.

Seven thousand out of 13,000 mules have perished in one corral at Chattanooga, owing to the lack of food and proper treatment.

Mrs. Tom Thumb is a mother. Look out for a race of giants.

THE ANTI-LINCOLN MOVEMENT.

The opposition of the western Abolitionists to the re-nomination of Lincoln is cropping out more and more every day. In the east there is also manifest repugnance to his re-election, but the current does not run quite so bold and strong. Karl Roeser, a prominent Abolitionist, favorable to Chase, writes to the St. Louis *Neue Zeit* from Washington:

"It is a public secret that the friends of Chase, Fremont and Butler, have agreed to unite on whichever of these three gentlemen shall receive the highest number of votes at the Republican convention. Another rumor, however, but which I shall not endorse, is this, that Fremont's friends insist on it that he shall run as an independent candidate against Lincoln, even though the latter be *nominated by the Republican National* Convention. They argue that Fremont has been treated too shamefully by the present administration to owe any consideration to Lincoln; and though a Democrat be elected thereby, they think this involves less danger, as they have always defended the Monroe *doctrine*."

The *Westliche Post*, in another article, calls attention to the monstrous increase in the number of office-holders, civil and military, since the outbreak of the rebellion, and asks:

"Are the people willing to intrust this terrific power again into the hands of a single man? To help retain in power that old Cabinet clique of Bates, Blair and Seward? The greatest enemy of the people is always incompetence. In time of danger incompetence is even synonymous with crime and treason against the people. And in such times as the present are the people to give a free pass for another term of four years to a dynasty of simpletons, so that they may demonstrate their incompetence *once more in the eyes of the world?*"

SHALL THERE BE NO APPEAL?

The country will acknowledge its obligation to the Hon. Myer Strouse, the ever-watchful and faithful Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, for the following necessary and well-timed amendment to the Enrollment bill and his remarks thereon. Of course the radical destructives of the House treated the proposition with derision, and rejected it by a party vote. What else could be expected? We quote from the Daily *Globe:*

Mr. STROUSE. I offer the following amendment:

Add to section twenty-one:

And any person claiming exemption for any cause, and believing himself aggrieved by the decision of the board of enrollment, may within ten days after such decision, appeal to the district court of the United States for the district in which the appellant was drafted; and the board of enrollment shall certify the proceedings to said court, where a speedy examination shall be had, and the decision of said court shall be final and conclusive.

I offer this amendment, Mr. Chairman, with little prospect of its adoption, but with a faint hope that some plan may be developed which may enable the unfortunate victim of the illegal and unjust decision of a district provost marshal to apply to some tribunal for redress, and have justice done. As the law now stands, and is contemplated by this bill, every man, however much entitled to exemption from draft under the provisions of the act of Congress, is subject to the caprice, malice, ignorance, or prejudice of a petty tyrant, clothed with brief authority, known as a deputy provost marshal, and from whose decision there lies no appeal. Some appellate jurisdiction is imperatively demanded for the protection of our people. Many outrages have been committed in this matter of illegal holding to military service of parties by partial, dishonest, and corrupt improvised "captains and provost marshals" of the different congressional districts. If the majority of this House has not entirely ignored the rights of the white man, then I beg leave to say with all due deference to the superior claims of the negro—slave and free, citizens of African *sent*—that a passing thought may be bestowed on the poor and now subordinate white man, who, in the present war for "universal emancipation," is likely to change place with the negro and become himself the slave.

EQUALITY OF WHITES AND BLACKS.

Sumner's resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider the expediency of reporting a bill granting equal privileges to white and colored citizens, was adopted by a vote of 30 to 10.—During the discussion Senator Hendricks of Indiana, expressed his belief that social as well as political equality with the blacks was to be forced upon the whites by the party in power.

Senator Wilson wished every man to take the station God meant him to attain. How did the Natick cobbler ascertain that God meant the negro to attain equality with the whites? We should like to know whence the New England infidels derive authority to speak for God and fulminate the decrees of Heaven? It is sheer blasphemy.—*Patriot & Union.*

What next? We shall soon see the press of the Republican kidney, calling upon Congress to enact laws compelling white men to let their fair daughters receive the addresses of big negroes, make their wives pay social visits to negro families and their children go to negro schools; and when this is done that big blot upon white decency, Charles Sumner, will rise in his seat in the Senate and advocate the passage of this monstrous law. Faugh! "a little civit, good apothecary." Such legislation is offensive to the nostrils.

The good of the white man is forgotten by our worse than negro legislators. It is nothing but negro, negro, negro, in the halls of Congress. White men all over the land have become disgusted at it. And we should not be surprised to wake up some fair morning and find that the people had come down in their anger and swept the Augean stable cleaner than Cromwell did the British Parliament.—*Constitutional Union.*

LOYALTY SYNONYMOUS WITH HORSE STEALING.

In one of his early orders in Kansas Gen. Ewing announced a determination to put an end to the operation of the anti-slavery patriots in that State who were "stealing themselves rich in the name of liberty."—On recently succeeding to the command in this same quarter, Gen. Curtis, we observe, has found it necessary to put an interdict on still another phase of loyalty among the "earnest men" of that State. He says:

"You may rely on my doing all in my power to prevent border strife and sectional animosities; and I hope you will use your efforts to the same purpose. There is no reason for it. We are all in the same boat; there is not enough of the negro left to quarrel about, and *I am not going to allow loyalty to be a license for horse stealing.*"

Are we to understand that when "there is not enough of the negro left to quarrel about" philanthropists in Kansas take to horse stealing in the name of loyalty?—*Patriot & Union.*

DISLOYAL WOMEN.

It is very well known that the interesting and dashing lady of the White House has several relations in the rebel service; and it was charged, in the early stages of the rebellion, that she used to give them important information, which lead to serious disasters to our cause. We were among the many admirers of Mrs. Lincoln who never, for a moment, doubted her loyalty; but we confess to having our doubts upon the subject now. Every one has heard of Fernando Wood, a most inveterate copperhead, and withal "as mild a mannered man as ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."—Well, this "sympathiser with treason" gave a party the other evening in Washington, which the lady of the President attended and was one of the most gay and festive persons in attendance. Not only this, but her Excellency actually sent to Mrs. Wood, from the White House Conservatory, the flowers used to make joyous and fragrant that interesting occasion. What do the Abolition papers of this city think of this? Is it not enough to make an Abolitionist's blood boil, to think of Mrs. Lincoln not only associating with sympathisers with treason, but strewing our national posies at their feet. Senator Sumner should see to this; let him introduce a hundred and fifty resolutions, full of Latin and classic quotations, and investigate this business.—Or let the next Abolition Congressional caucus inquire into it, and appoint a special committee to thoroughly investigate and expose this semi-treason. Persons are generally judged by the company they keep, and this connection between Mrs. Fernando Wood *and the charming lady of the President*, is enough to arouse the apprehensions of all truly loyal men. Where is the "President's dog," and why did he not bark when this spoliation of our loyal roses was going on?—*Pittsburg Post.*

FORCED LABOR AND CUMPULSORY VOTING.

By the last arrival from New Orleans we have a new batch of regulations, issued by General Banks, and a further development of the plan of "reconstruction" as carried out in Louisiana. The two leading points in the regulations, now promulgated, throw a strong light on the existing state of things in the recovered territory. It requires no argument to show that what men are forced to do by compulsion must be against their inclination. There would be no need of forcing the Louisiana negroes to labor if the prospect of wages was a sufficient incentive. There would be no need of forcing Louisiana citizens to vote if they were of themselves inclined to go to the ballot-box. But General Banks publishes regulations, for the negroes, telling them that idleness and vagrancy are crimes which will be repressed by the strong arm; and regulations for voters, telling them that absence from the polls or neglect to vote will be visited with the heavy penalty of banishment from the state and forfeiture of their lands.

The necessity for these stringent regulations makes it evident that the "freemen" cannot be induced by mere wages to work, and that the white citizens will take no voluntary part in the proposed reconstruction. Could there be a more cruel satire either on the abolition experiment or on the reconstruction experiment?

Leaving the negro experiment aside this idea of driving citizens to the polls is a brilliant discovery in republican government, which has heretofore been supposed to rest on free political action. Men are compelled to take the abolition oath; compelled to vote; refusal or recalcitration is to be crushed out, to use General Banks' expression, "with an iron hand." That is, *Vote or vamose!* Take the abolition oath and vote one of the abolition tickets (of which a variety is furnished for *free choice*,) or else take the alternative of being driven out of the state. And this is Mr. Lincoln's method of "guaranteeing republican government."—*World.*

Alleged Infidelity of a Wife—Summary Vengeance by the Husband.—On Friday morning week a shocking tragedy occurred in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., in which two old and influential citizens were the participants. The particulars, as given in the Pittsburg papers, are as follows:

Mr. Joseph Moore, auctioneer, of Johnstown, on his recent return from nine months service in the army, ascertained that his domestic happiness had been destroyed, it is alleged by Mr. Jordon Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the injury said to exist during his absence between Marbourg and Mrs. Moore, who is represented as prepossessing in appearance and of a gay and dashing disposition, Moore called upon the former, and after an explanation, told him he would shoot him. Mrs. Marbourg, hearing of Moore's threats, appealed to him not to take her husband's life, but the outraged husband would not listen to her.

On Friday morning, Moore arose early, and, leaving his house, visited a grocery store near the postoffice, where he remained until between eight and nine o'clock, when Marbourg passed by. Moore started out immediately, and caught Marbourg by the collar, saying, "Get down on your knees; I am going to kill you. My wife made a clean breast of it last night. She told me all, and gave me a portion of the money which you paid her." Saying this, he drew a revolver and fired—the first shot taking effect in the region of the heart. Marbourg fell forward, and Moore discharged two balls into his head, and then fired a fourth, which took effect in the left arm. Marbourg fell over and almost instantly expired. Moore walked to a magistrate's office, surrendered himself, and was committed to jail to await the action of the authorities.

The deceased man leaves a most estimable wife and eight or nine children—the eldest a son, about twenty years old. The murderer has a wife and one child. He was personally popular with all classes, a perfect gentleman in his dress and manners, and was not without influence in the community. The deceased was a prominent citizen, a merchant of Johnstown for thirty years, and had accumulated a large fortune. Both of them were members of a church.

Mrs. Moore, as has already been remarked, is a woman not wanting in personal charms. Of late years her husband, although attentive to business, has not been pecuniarily a well-doer, and it may be that the desire for more money than her husband could furnish her, coupled with the charms alluded to, has been the cause of her fall, if fallen she has. Mrs. Marbourg, who is a most accomplished woman, is a native of Philadelphia.

Michael Dan Magehan, a prominent lawyer, and formerly a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, died suddenly on the 6th inst. at his residence in Cambria county.

Disloyal.—The movement recently inaugurated by the Germans of the West, looking to the nomination of Fremont for President, is certainly "disloyal" and treasonable. Old Abe ought to arrest all concerned in it for attempting to overthrow the "Government."

The army of the Potomac, it is said, shows signs of discontent, because it has not been paid off. "The government" owes it six millions of dollars. The truth is, that Chase's printing machines cannot print money as fast as the Republicans in office steal it.

THE WAR NEWS.

Dispatches from Chattanooga, under date of the 12th, state that Grant's army is in motion, in the direction of Dalton.

The expedition of Gen. Sherman, which went up the Yazoo, was attacked at Sarlatia by a force of three thousand Texans. A fight ensued, in which a portion of the Federal infantry and the gunboats participated. The Confederates were defeated, with what loss is unknown. The Federal loss was eight killed and thirty wounded. The Federal forces had taken possession of Jackson and Yazoo city, Miss., without serious opposition.

A fight occurred at Lebanon, Ala., on Wednesday last, between Lewis's squadron and the Union troops. According to the Selma Reporter, the latter subsequently abandoned Lebanon and retreated toward the Tennessee river.

General Peck is at Newbern, and has issued orders to his troops to be in readiness for action night and day. The enemy have not yet attacked him.

Generals Schoffeld and Stoneman have arrived at Knoxville, and General Foster is at Cincinnati. The new commanders have found a state of disorder which beggars description.

Gen. Meade has again assumed command of the Army of the Potomac.

There is a growing belief in the Northern mind that the recent affair on the Rapidan resulted far more seriously than has been reported. The true *extent of the losses* has been concealed. The number of killed, wounded and captured, it is feared, will reach five hundred. Eighty six prisoners are known to have been taken by the enemy. The utter absurdity of the entire movement becomes more apparent every day. The Confederate loss was four killed, twenty wounded and twenty-six captured.

It is reported that a number of the raiders who on Thursday night week attacked the train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and robbed the passengers, were overtaken and captured by a force of Federal cavalry from Gen. Sullivan's corps. The whole number of these raiders, it is said, did not number over thirty-eight, and that of these ten have been captured.

A gentleman has arrived at Washington from the Army of the Potomac, and reports that a Richmond paper of Thursday week announces that one hundred and nine officers (Union prisoners) had escaped from Libby prison by digging a tunnel under the street. Four of them, however, were recaptured.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe announces the safe arrival there of twenty six of the Union officers who escaped from Libby prison, at Richmond, on the 10th inst. About twenty-five others, who escaped at the same time, were recaptured, among whom was adjutant Small, of the Sixth Maryland regiment. Three other Union prisoners, who escaped from Danville, Va., have also arrived at Fortress Monroe.

On the 14th inst., a skirmish occurred two miles east of Brentsville, Va., between a scouting party of about fifty of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry and a number of guerrillas. Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. Several of the guerrillas were either killed or wounded.

The situation of affairs at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 9th, was unchanged. Gen. Longstreet, it was reported, had the railroad in running order to Strawberry Plains.

Advices from Charleston to the 8th state the bombardment of the city was renewed on the previous evening. Five monitors were in the harbor.

President Davis has issued an address to the rebel army which is full of hope and defiance.

It is now stated that the report that Gen. Sherman had occupied Jackson is untrue. The city, which is the capital of Mississippi, is reported to be fortified with cotton bales. It is situated forty miles east of Vicksburg, and was last summer occupied by Gen. Grant's troops for about twenty four hours. On the departure of his forces the State House, (which cost $600,000,) the Governor's house, penitentiary, banks, and other buildings, were burned. The city is built on a level plain, extending over a surface of half a mile square, and before the war was one of the prettiest of the Southern cities.

One of the New York papers, doubtless with the view of creating a sensation, professes to learn from "reliable sources," that the noted John Morgan is preparing for a new raid, and has attached one negro barber to each company of his brigade, in order to shave the entire hair from the head of each Federal officer he may capture in retaliation for a like indignity offered himself and officers while in confinement in the Ohio penitentiary. He is said to have five thousand men in his command.

Dispatches from Western Virginia give a report, based on the statement of a refugee that the Confederates are making preparations for a raid into Ohio. Pontoons, it is alleged, have already been constructed, and the required force of men is to be drawn from the Confederate armies east and west.

The privateer Alabama is reported to be hemmed in at Amoy, in China, by the United States steamer Wyoming and the sloop Jamestown, or was on the first of January. This intelligence comes by way of San Francisco and is not credited in New York.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., Feb. 18.—A fire broke out in Sawyer's block at 3 o'clock this morning, and it is estimated that seventy five buildings have been destroyed. The flames have swept Front street entirely on both sides, and are still raging furiously.—Some eight or ten buildings have been blown up to stop its progress.

The engines cannot be worked in consequence of the extreme cold, and the firemen are exhausted.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 18—P. M.—The fire has nearly subsided. Fifty stores, the Advertiser office, town clerk's office, telegraph office, three law offices, Free Mason's Lodge and fifteen dwellings have been destroyed. Forty families are houseless. The Postoffice and Custom House stayed the progress of the fire in one direction.

It is difficult to estimate the loss, which cannot fall short of $400,000.

From Japan.—By an arrival at San Francisco, we have Japan dates to the 7th ult. The Tycoon's palace at Yeddo was burned on Christmas. The next day the custom house was closed, the officials declaring themselves so much grieved at the Tycoon's misfortunes they were wholly unable to transact business. It is reported that the fire originated in a gunpowder plot to blow up the palace for the purpose of killing the Tycoon. Yeddo was again ravaged by fire on New Year's day. Eleven large streets in the wealthy business quarter, besides numerous adjoining back streets and alleys, were destroyed. It is estimated that five hundred houses of the better class were burned. News has reached Kanagawa that on the 31st of October, nearly all Hakodadi was burned by incendiary fires.

Frightful Railroad Accident.—The Toronto *Globe*, of February 10, records a frightful railroad accident. Two cars ran off a bridge one hundred and twenty-five feet high on the Grand Trunk railroad, near Georgetown station, by which the conductor and two brakesmen were instantly killed, being mangled in a horrible manner.

"Vote for Curtin and avoid the draft," said Republican journals before the election. "Tax the people to avoid the draft," is the cry since the election.

What will the next be?—*Jeffersonian.*

A writer in the London Field says there is not a toad, frog, snake or reptile of any kind, in Newfoundland.

The Lancaster Daily Inquirer has been suspended, on account of the high price of paper.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. McSherry and Marshall, of the State Legislature, have our thanks for documents.

Don't forget the Sabbath School Anniversary Concert in the German Reformed Church this evening. The exercises promise to be unusually interesting.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Noah Walker & Co., Baltimore, to be found in another column of this paper. Theirs is one of the largest clothing houses in the country, and none bears a more enviable business reputation. Their stock is large and varied, whilst all connected with the house are accommodating and honorable in every transaction. In passing up or down Baltimore street, you will observe over the entrance a magnificent marble statue of Washington.—Step in there. That's Noah Walker & Co's.

Merchants and others are invited to read the card of Howell & Bourke, manufacturers of Wall Papers, Window Curtain Papers, &c., &c., 4th and Market streets, Philadelphia, in this issue. This is a reliable firm and worthy of public patronage.

This is the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birthday of that great and good man, GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his country, "who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—though a slave-holder. Let honors to his memory never cease.

Capt. Wm J. Martin has purchased the property of Mr. Jacob Narbeck, corner of Baltimore and High streets, at $4,050.

Dr J. W. C. O'Neal has purchased the Dorsey property, on Baltimore street, at $2,000.

Mr. J. W. Tipton has purchased the property of Mr. Samuel Herbst, in Chambersburg street, at $2,300, Mr. Herbst taking Mr. Tipton's, in East Middle street, at $700.

We understand that citizens of Petersburg intend making application to the Court for a charter of incorporation. It is their design to have the town incorporated as the Borough of York Springs.

Messrs. Frank. Hersh and Aaron Heagy, of New Oxford, have opened a Commission house in Washington, D. C.

Orderly Sergeant O. A. Horner, of Capt. Hunter's company, has been promoted to a 2d Lieutenancy, and Oscar D. McMillan has been made Orderly Sergeant.

A grand hop will take place at F. J. Wilson's, in Abbottstown, this evening. We predict a large company and a pleasant time.

The United States Senate, on Friday week, passed a bill to give John C. Barns a pension of $8 a month.

REFUGEES.—On Sunday last, twenty-five Southerners arrived in this place, on foot, as refugees from Southern conscription. They are all from Rockingham county, Va., and have been secreting themselves in the mountains to escape the conscription officers for some time. They at last found an opportunity to get off, in small squads, to our lines, and there received passes to this place. They left their homes on the 1st and 2d of this month. More are on the road, they say. They are seeking for work in this part of the country; and as laborers will be somewhat scarce, they will no doubt find employment. They all look as though they had been accustomed to labor. They appear to be much gratified that they have escaped conscription in the Rebel army, and feel much relieved. There are among them a father and four sons.—*Sentinel.*

A new counterfeit on the $10 Treasury notes has lately been put in extensive circulation. The face of the bill is nearly a *fac simile* of the genuine, and it is supposed that part of the original dies were stolen, but the fraud is easily detected by examining the $10 in the vignette, the cypher in which covers a portion of the left shoulder of the Goddess of Liberty. In the genuine there is a blank space between them. The figure of the Goddess is not so artistic as in the genuine, and the back of the bill is coarsely executed.

Eggs are now retailing at 25 cents a dozen, and are not to be obtained at that. As a matter of general interest, we will state that corn starch is an excellent substitute for eggs for culinary purposes, one spoonful of corn starch being reckoned as equal to a single egg.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Lieutenant Colonel Fish was, to day, re-arrested and committed to the Old Capitol Prison. Colonel Fish was formerly Provost Marshal at Baltimore, and is charged with various crimes and malfeasance in office there.

A woman applied for a free ride on the railroad near Troy, New York, on the ground that she had three husbands in the army.

Great efforts are being made to put Gen. Sigel in command of the department of West Virginia.

It is said that only eight of the United States Senators are for the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

Special Notices.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gnaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

G. JACOBS & BRO., Local Agents at Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863.

$251] **Employment.** [$251

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [May 18, 1863. 1y

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
27 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [July 27, feb. 16, '63. 1y

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

JOB MOSES,
27 Cortlandt Street, New York.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

The name by which the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne will be King Edward the Seventh.

Barnum, the showman, is said to have made another fortune—$250,000

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, Feb 16th, at New Chester, Adams county, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev W. L. P. Davis, of New Oxford, Mr. J. M. WALTER, of Gettysburg, to Mrs. LIZZIE STONESIFER, only daughter of Henry Myers, Esq.

On the 12th inst, by Rev. Dr. Hamer, Mr. HENRY A. WEIKERT to Miss EMMA L., daughter of the late Daniel Diehl—all of Mt. Pleasant township.

On the 11th inst, at the Lutheran Parsonage in Petersburg, by Rev. P. Rabe, Mr. GEORGE SMITH to Miss KATE SHAFFER, both of Adams county.

On the same day, and at the same place, by the same, Mr. J. P. MILLER to Miss ELIZA FRICKINGER, both of Straban township.

DIED.

Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—each to accompany notice.

On the 9th inst., at the house of his son Jonas, in Menallen twp, Mr. JOHN WEIGLE, aged about 92 years.

On the 4th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN DUTTARAR, wife of Henry Duttarar, of Huntington town ship, in the 36th year of her age.

On the 4th inst., Mrs. BELLE CURRENS, wife of Mr. Oliver Currens, in the 23d year of her age, youngest daughter of William and Margaret Ferguson.

In New Oxford, of diphtheria, Feb. 13, MARY AGNES, daughter of Levi Wagner, aged 14 years 1 months and 24 days.

At New Oxford, on the 7th inst., ALICE HAVERSTOCK, aged 10 years 2 months and 27 days.

On the 5th inst., JOHN WILSON, son of John W. Fickly, of Huntington township, aged 3 years 9 months and 8 days.

On the 21 inst., at East Berlin, WILLIAM ANDREW, son of Benjamin and Sarah Slaff, aged 8 years 5 months and 2 days.

On the 9th inst, in Adams county, of bilious fever, MARY ALICE, daughter of Lewis and Lydia Ann Cleaver, aged 10 months and 13 days.

Communicated.

Fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, on the morn of the 11th of Feb., 1863, DAVID YOUNT, a member of the 43d Regiment Pa. Vol., aged 22 years 2 months and seven days.

Another star is added to that brilliant cluster of "shining ones" over yonder; another angel swells the ranks of the heavenly army; and her sincere friend and christian brother is gone hence to be no more; a mother had faded ere it burst into the full blown rose; another of our country's noble sons has fallen.

Just at the dawn of Sabbath morn—just as the golden luminaries, which behelded the morning sky, disappeared one by one and soon were lost in the vivid rays of the great dispenser of light—just as the sun walked forth from his oriental chamber of sublimity, to disperse the sible pall which had settled around the silent homes of night—just as nature clothed herself in the sabbatical robe—just as the shining orders in glory were preparing to celebrate an eternal Sabbath—just then the angels came and loosened, tenderly as only angel fingers can, one after another of the silver cords of life—soon the last one was loosened, and then methinks I heard a rustle of myriad wings as they spread their snowy pinions and flew away, bearing his happy spirit to his Father's house, where he is now basking in the smiles of his Redeemer, and resting beneath the sparkling beams of eternal sunshine beyond the skies. There he is waiting to welcome us home to that rest which knoweth no end, to "that city which hath no need of a candle." He is now angel-crowned, and in his hand he waves a palm of victory. He is gone to that beautiful land beyond the river. He has walked the still road that leads from the sepulchre to the seraphim. Yes, he now dwells under the shadow of the great mountains whose heights shall never put off the crimson glories of eternity. He died in the morning of life and in the bloom of youth; doubtless in the midst of the brightest and strongest hopes of future usefulness. He was deceived by the world, the perishing dust of time and sense could not satisfy his soul, and therefore he closed his eyes; having tried life, he found it full of sorrow, and starling turned away.

Dear mother of the departed one, mourn no longer, but rather rejoice; for now you have a family begun away over yonder in that "better land." Your son is at home. Yes, at home. He is resting from his labors and his works follow him." Oh, what a home! You will clasp him no more in your arms; he will no longer sit under your fond smiles, nor