# BOUNTY LAW.

**An Act relating to the Payment of Bounties to Volunteers.**

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That all bonds, warrants, or certificates of indebtedness, issued by the commissioners, or commissioners and controller, of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward or borough, or the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township of this commonwealth, for the payment of bounties to persons volunteering to enter the military or naval service of the United States, under any requisition heretofore made by the President of the United States, be and the same are hereby legalized, made valid and binding upon such counties, cities, wards, boroughs, and townships, as if full and legal authority had existed for the issuing and making of the same when they were issued and made; and that in all cases where any special committee, commissioners, or an individual or individuals of any county, city, township, borough or ward, shall have subscribed and paid, or become personally liable for the payment of money, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers, under the late calls of the President of the United States, who have been mustered into the United States military service, and credited to such county, city, township, ward, or borough, with the understanding, or agreement, that a law would be enacted to levy and collect a tax upon such county, city, township, borough, or ward, for the payment of such advancement and liabilities, all subscriptions, so paid, or money borrowed as aforesaid, shall be good and valid against such county, city, township, borough, or ward, as if the same had been subscribed or borrowed by the corporate authorities of the same, under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, supervisors, councils, or school directors, as the case may be, to proceed to levy and collect a tax upon such county, city, township, borough, or ward, sufficient to pay the principal of all such claims, with interest thereon until the day of payment, together with the cost of collection thereof.

SECTION 2. That all payments of bounties to volunteers, entering the service of the United States as aforesaid, by the commissioners, or the commissioners and controller of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, or by the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township of this commonwealth, and all loans made by said authorities, for the purpose of making such payments, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid.

SECTION 3. That the authorities aforesaid are hereby authorized, and required, to execute, and complete, all agreements, and contracts, heretofore made by the aforesaid authorities of such counties, cities, wards, boroughs, or townships, for the payment of bounties, as aforesaid, or for refunding advancements made for that purpose by any committee, special commissioners, individual, or individuals, on condition that they should be refunded, according to the true intent and meaning of such agreements and contracts; and for that purpose the said authorities are hereby authorized to borrow money, and issue bonds, warrants, or certificates, in the name of such county, corporations, or townships, with or without interest coupons attached, payable at such time and place as may be agreed upon, and to levy such taxes as may be necessary to meet the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, warrants and certificates, as the same shall become due; which taxes and levies shall be assessed, and collected, as other county, city, ward, borough, or township, taxes are assessed, levied, and collected; *Provided*, That in all elections, or enrollment, districts, not having any constituted authorities, as contemplated by this act, competent to levy and collect said tax, the board of election officers of such district shall be authorized to levy, and proceed to have said tax collected in such districts.

SECTION 4. That all assessments heretofore made of taxes for the purpose of paying bounties, as aforesaid, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid: *Provided*, That the property of non-commissioned officers, and privates, in actual service in the United States army and navy, from this commonwealth, or who died, or were permanently disabled, in such service, or having been in such service for the space of one year and six months, were honorably discharged therefrom, and the property of widows, minor children, and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers, and privates, who died in such service, shall be exempted from any taxation under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the provisions of the first, second, third and fourth sections of this act shall be so understood as to have reference only to such agreements and contracts as have been entered into by the authorities aforesaid, subsequent to the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SECTION 5. That all the provisions of the fourteenth section of an act to create a loan, and provide for arming the State, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which authorized the associate judges, and county commissioners, of the several counties of this commonwealth, to constitute a board of relief for the families of such volunteers as have been, or shall be, enrolled and mustered into service from their several counties, are hereby extended, and applied, to the families of men who have been, or may hereafter be, drafted or conscripted, and mustered into the service of the United States, and credited to the quota of said counties, respectively; and all arrangements made by the several counties of this commonwealth, for the support of the families of volunteers, militia, drafted or conscripted men, mustered into the service, and credited, as aforesaid, are hereby legalized and confirmed; and full and legal authority is hereby given said county commissioners to borrow money for the payment of such expenses, and for the extension of such relief to the families of all private soldiers, and non-commissioned officers, who have been mustered in, or may hereafter be mustered into, the service of the United States, and credited as aforesaid, in pursuance of any requisition made, or to be made, by the President of the United States, or by any law of the United States now made, or hereafter to be made, or by the Governor of Pennsylvania, or any law of said commonwealth now made, or hereafter to be made.

SECTION 6. That the commissioners of any and every county in this commonwealth are hereby authorized to borrow such sum, or sums, of money as may be sufficient to pay to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who volunteered from such county, and entered the military or naval service of the United States, on, or after the seventeenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States from such county, and be credited to the quota thereof, in pursuance of any requisition of the President of the United States, or any law of the United States now made, or hereafter to be made, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; *Provided however*, That in that part of any county where school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or townships, or where the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, or any committee, special commissioners, individual, or individuals, have paid, or have now commenced to raise a fund for the purpose of paying such bounties, it shall be lawful for such school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of such township, or townships, or the corporate authorities of such city, ward, or borough, to borrow such sums, or sums, of money as may be required to pay each volunteer from such district, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful for such authorities of said townships, cities, wards, or boroughs, to issue bonds of said townships, cities, wards, or boroughs, for such sum, or sums, of money, and in such amounts as may be necessary to pay the authorized bounty to each volunteer required to fill the quota or quotas of such township, city, ward, or borough: *And provided further*, That such townships, cities, wards, and boroughs, as have filled their quota, or quotas, under any call or requisition heretofore made by the President of the United States, as aforesaid, without aid from the county, city, or borough, shall be exempt from any tax levied, or to be levied, by the said county, city, or borough, for the payment of bounties, or for the payment of any bonds issued by said county commissioners, city, or borough authorities, for the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill the quota aforesaid: *And provided further*, That no county, city, ward, township, borough, or other district, which shall have agreed, or offered, to pay, as bounty to each volunteer credited to such county, city, ward, township, borough, or other district, a larger sum than three hundred dollars, shall be subject to the limitation as to amount prescribed in this act: but any payment made, or to be made, or obligation given, or to be given, or liability incurred, or to be incurred, in pursuance of such offer or agreement, is hereby ratified and declared to be lawful and valid: *And provided further*, That in case the commissioners of any county, or the commissioners and controller of any county in this commonwealth, shall neglect, or refuse, to take the necessary steps to raise, or complete the raising of bounties in townships, wards, and boroughs, not having raised, or commenced to raise, bounties at the time of the passage of this act, then, and in that case, said township, ward, or borough, by their authorities aforesaid, shall have power to proceed and raise bounties as fully and as effectually as if done by the county authorities.

SECTION 7. That the [illegible]d county commissioners, or school directors, road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, are hereby authorized, (for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act,) to borrow money, and issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness, no bond, or certificate, to be less than the sum of twenty-five dollars, except when the bounty is less than twenty-five dollars, in the name of such county, township, city, ward, or borough, with, or without, interest coupons attached, payable at such times and in such manner, as may be agreed upon; and to levy, and assess, on all property, professions, trades and occupations, subject to taxation, for state and county purposes, and collect such taxes as may be necessary to meet the principal and interest, of said bonds and certificates, as they shall become due, and payable; which taxes shall be collected as county, city, ward, and borough, taxes are now levied and collected, including a *per capita* tax, of not more than one dollar, on all taxable male inhabitants: *Provided*, That only one *per capita* tax shall be levied in any one year: *Provided*, That in all cases where any person, or persons, liable to draft, have, for the purpose of raising the sum requisite to pay a bounty to the volunteers required to fill the quota of any county, city, ward, borough, or township, stipulated, in writing, to pay a sum greater than the amount of tax which would be due upon the assessed valuation of their real, or personal, property, it shall and may be lawful for the corporate authorities of such county, city, ward, borough, and township, to collect the amount so subscribed: *Provided*, That no bonds, or certificates, issued under any of the provisions of this act, shall be for a longer period than ten years: *Provided further*, That in all cases where a borough and township have separate boards of school directors, and are embraced in one district, for the purposes of the military draft, the directors of said districts are hereby authorized to act jointly in carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SECTION 8. That in all cases where the county commissioners of any county, the school directors, road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, have levied a *per capita* tax upon persons subject to draft, or military duty, the action of said corporate authorities be and the same is hereby legalized and made valid.

SECTION 9. That in any case where a part of the bounty, authorized by this act, has been paid by any ward, township, city, or borough, and said ward, township, city, or borough authorities as aforesaid shall neglect, or refuse, to pay such part as remains unpaid by the terms of their agreement to pay bounties to volunteers, then the difference between the sum so paid, and the full amount of the bounty promised (not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of three hundred dollars to each volunteer,) shall be paid said volunteers by the county authorities, in which said ward, townships, cities, or boroughs, are located; and the county commissioners, in which said ward, townships, cities, or boroughs, are located, shall assess, levy and collect a tax on such defaulting ward, townships, cities, or boroughs, as other ward, township, city, or borough, taxes are levied and collected, in such amounts as may be required to pay the balance due the volunteers, as aforesaid from such defaulting township, city, or borough.

SECTION 10. That the money so borrowed by the county commissioners, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall pay to each non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, who volunteered from, and has been credited to the quota of such county, and has been mustered into the service of the United States, or has been honorably discharged therefrom, the sum of money to which such person shall be entitled, under the provisions of this act, on the warrant or order of the commissioners, drawn on him for that purpose; and said treasurer shall not receive more than one half of one per centum on any money so paid over to him.

SECTION 11. That the money so borrowed by the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors of any township, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, shall be paid over to the treasurer of said city, ward, borough, or township, or when such officer does not exist, to a person duly appointed by said authorities of said township, city, ward, or borough, who, upon giving sufficient bonds, for the faithful performance of his duties, shall proceed to pay such persons, in the manner directed by the tenth section of this act, and shall be allowed the same per centage as is allowed to the county treasurer, by the tenth section of the act: *Provided*, That the compensation allowed to any collector of taxes, under this act, shall not exceed two per centum.

SECTION 12. That in case any veteran soldiers, who have re-enlisted, and have not been credited to any special locality, shall hereafter be credited, on the present draft, to the locality from which they originally volunteered, such veterans shall be paid by the local authorities, whose duty it is to pay bounties, such bounty as, under the provisions of this act, shall be paid to volunteers from said locality.

SECTION 13. That if any soldier, or non-commissioned officer, or private, who would have been entitled to receive the said bounty, shall have died before receiving the money, the proper authorities shall pay the same to such person, or persons, as by the laws of the United States would be entitled to receive the bounty of deceased soldiers.

SECTION 14. That all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the bounty fund, arising from any taxes that have been assessed, or that may be assessed for the purposes as aforesaid, shall be audited in like manner as other county, township, city, borough, or school district, accounts are audited.

SECTION 15. All bonds, warrants, certificates of indebtedness, or loans issued, or to be issued, under the provisions of this act, or of any special act heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed, authorizing particular cities, counties, wards, boroughs, or townships, to borrow moneys and pay bounties to volunteers, shall be exempt from all taxation.

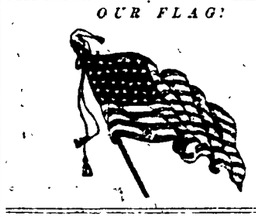
HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.


# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1864.


☞ The Democrats of our neighboring Congressional district, the 15th, are already bringing forward that sterling and able Democrat, Adam J. Glossbrenner, Esq., as their next candidate for Congress. We are glad to notice the movement—and also glad to learn that he will permit his name to be used in that connection. There is not a man in the State who would make a more efficient member of Congress, and if York, Cumberland and Perry, which have been twice betrayed by Bailey, do not make good their mistake by giving Mr. Glossbrenner four or five thousand majority, they ought to be—ashamed of themselves.

☞ The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* comes to us in a new dress, looking bright and clean as a new dollar. It really "does us good" to see this old favorite so prosperous. May it never know a lack of patronage—substantial, *paying*.

☞ The Abolition majority in the United States Senate, on Thursday last, (22 yeas to 17 nays,) amended the bill for the erection of the Territory of Montano, *so as to qualify negroes to vote, hold office, &c:* Will not conservative Republicans stop and think? Can they—once the admirers of Clay and Webster—longer follow the Abolition madmen who are driving the country into political, financial and social ruin?

☞ There is big trouble in the "Loyal Leagues" throughout the State of New York. In many cases the Fremonters have succeeded in getting possession of them, and the Lincolnites have retired and formed "Leagues" of their own. Let the wrangle go on—it bodes good for the country.—Courage, Democrats and Conservatives!—There is hope yet!

☞ President Lincoln has issued a proclamation qualifying his proclamation of amnesty, and making it applicable only to such persons as, being yet at large, come forward voluntarily and take the prescribed oath of allegiance. It is not to apply to the cases of persons under arrest, under bonds, or on parole, nor to prisoners of war—although prisoners excluded from the benefit of the amnesty, may petition to the President for clemency, and their application will be duly considered.

*Hope in Alabama.*—A large Union meeting held at Huntsville, Alabama, was presided over by the Hon. Jere. Clemens. Loyal resolutions were passed, and another Convention has been called. O, if it were not for the necessity which seems to be felt by every man who loves the Union in the South, to stultify himself on the negro question, in order to gain credence and respect from the powers that rule us, how many more such Conventions would be held in the disaffected States"! A Democratic Administration, in able hands, sinking that question altogether, would bring about a peaceful Union in six months, under the Constitution of our fathers, without bloodshed.

☞ Fifty German soldiers arrived at Portland Saturday, in the America, sent out by an agent from Boston, who recruited them in the fatherland for the purpose of filling the quota of the Ninth ward of Boston. Some difficulty occurred at Portland, as other recruiting officers had discovered the prizes, and enlisted several of them. A Boston committee in attendance to receive these distinguished foreigners, explained to the mayor of Portland that about one thousand five hundred men had been engaged in Germany to come over and enlist.—Who says Massachusetts will not furnish her patriotic "swarms?"

The New York World predicts that General Grant will carry out the plans of General McClellan. What a pity General McClellan did not carry out his own plans, and thus save General Grant the trouble.—*Washington Republican.*

Because President Lincoln would not let him. He interfered at every step of the campaign. If General Grant is subject to the same treatment, he is certain to be defeated.—*World.*

*Soldiers' Pay.*—It is interesting to observe with what pertinacity the Abolitionists refuse to increase the pay of the soldiers.—Mr. Dawson has again made an effort to have them paid in gold or its equivalent, but Thaddeus Stevens raised all sorts of points of order and defeated the proposition. The Abolitionists are very fond of the soldier about election time, but they are very much averse to doing him justice.

☞ An immense Mass Meeting of the friends of General McClellan, for the Presidency, was held in New York, on Thursday evening week. It is admitted by all the papers there to have been the largest political meeting ever held in that city.

☞ A Washington correspondent says it is generally understood at the Capital that the removal of Pleasanton, French, Newton, Sykes, and the other generals from the Army of the Potomac, is a blow at McClellanism there, aimed by Secretary Stanton, though apparently executed by others.

☞ The belief gains ground at Washington that Gen. Joe Hooker will be appointed to Gen. Meade's command at the head of the Potomac Army. The removal of the latter has been determined upon, notwithstanding the heavy pressure in his favor, which has been brought to bear upon the President by Pennsylvania influences.

## SOUND DOCTRINE.

At a recent Sanitary Fair in Brooklyn there was a book of autographs on exhibition, containing, among other distinguished names, that of Attorney General Bates, of Missouri, signed at the bottom of a letter addressed to the lady manager, which, for the noble sentiments it contains, we agree with the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, "ought to be written in letters of gold." We knew, when Mr. Bates first accepted the office which he still holds, that he was conservative in his views, but we supposed that, like many others, he had succumbed to the pressure at Washington, and adopted the new theories of the radical school with which he is associated officially. In this we are glad to say we are mistaken. Mr. Bates retains his former sound opinions, and we cannot but wonder how, holding the sentiments he expresses, he can reconcile it with his sense of duty to the country and to himself to remain in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, and we are persuaded that every one who reads the letter will share with us in our surprise:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 2, 1864.

To ———.

MADAM: Being confined to my sick room, I have an opportunity, which neither my public office nor the Court room affords, to acknowledge your note of January 30, written in behalf of the Brooklyn and Long Island Fair, and in aid of the Sanitary Commission.

You ask for an autograph, unconditionally, and for a sentiment, "if agreeable."—Now, my dear lady, an autograph is a cheap thing, and can be easily furnished, whether sick or well; but a sentiment is quite another affair, and does not sort very well with the nauseous physic which I am required to take to-day.

Nevertheless the cause being so good, and withal its advocate a lady, (to which high authority I habitually bow,) I must strain a point and try to give you something sentimental, but not of the sickly kind.

I am beginning to grow old, and am a very old-fashioned man; for in spite of the rushing current of opinions, I still believe that we once had good old times, good old principles, and good old men to profess them and act them out, *and a good Constitution worthy to be preserved to the latest posterity.*

In fact, I begin to suspect myself to be little or nothing better than an *old fogy*; for I can't help believing, with Jackson, that *the Constitutional Union of the States must be preserved;* and I still have undoubting faith in Washington when he warns us that we cannot preserve our free institutions without a frequent recurrence to the first principles of our government.

This is my sentiment, madam. I fear it is growing very unpopular, but I can't help that. God knows that I would help it if I could, *for I have little hope of improvement from the efforts of men who fancy themselves so much wiser than their fathers were, and so much better than the laws which they made for our good.*

With love for your cause, and respect for yourself, I remain your obedient servant,

EDW'D. BATES.

## PARTIZAN RECKLESSNESS.

Wallace De Witt, Esq., a gentleman of ability and acquirements, was recently elected Prothonotary of the middle district of the Supreme Court of this State. He was elected by the votes of Justices Woodward, Strong and Thompson, without opposition, and on account of his fitness for the place. Whereupon the Abolitionists raised a howl of disappointed rage because Mr. De Witt has the honor of being a Democrat, and because the Supreme Court saw fit to use its own judgment as to its officers, without consulting the Shoddyites of Harrisburg. This only exposed their partizan greed and meanness; but this was not enough, and the Hon. M. B. Lowry, of Erie, introduced a resolution in the Senate that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report upon the expediency of *abolishing the Supreme Court for the middle district of the State*, for the sole purpose of destroying the office of which Mr. DeWitt is the incumbent. The interests of the citizens of a large portion of the State are nothing, but the removal of a Democrat from office everything! Certainly reckless and bigoted partizanship could go no further.

## THE FREMONT MOVEMENT.

It is believed in Washington that the leaders of the Fremont faction have determined to organize in every election district throughout the North, irrespective of the present Republican organization, with a view to run the Pathfinder as a candidate, whether Mr. Lincoln is nominated by the June Convention or not. They allege as an excuse for this revolutionary party action that the Baltimore convention is certain to be controlled by the great shoddy-contracting and office-holding interests.

They assert that General Simon Cameron is commander-in-chief of the Lincoln forces, and that he has arranged the delegations from all the Northern States in favor of Mr. Lincoln in advance; hence they decline to recognize the validity of a made up convention, and will contest the canvass until the close of the polls. This movement, in connection with Pomeroy's speech, is creating no little excitement in Administration circles.

*Trouble Brewing.*—The Chicago *Journal*, a Lincoln paper, says of this movement:

A secret movement against Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination is extending all over the North. It is headed and conducted by disappointed office seekers in Washington, New York city and elsewhere. We hear of its working in New England, New York, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. It has male and female travelling agents, correspondents, popular lecturers and newspaper employees to promote its object. We state these facts, with a full knowledge of their truth, in order to put the friends of Mr. Lincoln on their guard. The leaders in this movement resort to such unusual and dishonorable means, that men of honorable principles may well be suspicious of them.

*Awful Catastrophe in England.*—The English journals relate one of the most awful catastrophes of modern times. A few miles above Sheffield, a small river branch of the Don was damned like the Croton, to form a reservoir for the supply of the town. The lake, formed by what has proved an insufficient embankment, was nearly a hundred acres in extent, and at midnight on the 13th the whole body of water swept down the valley, carrying away acres of dwellings and drowning some three hundred persons, who were asleep in their beds. The destruction of property all the way to Doncaster is roughly estimated at half a million pounds sterling.

☞ The Fremont men having obtained control of the Union party organization in Providence, the Lincoln men have bolted, and formed a new Simon Pure Union organization.

☞ The postage on the *Compiler* when sent to post-offices outside of Adams county, is *twenty cents a year.* This sum ought to be paid to the postmaster at the beginning of the year, and a receipt taken. A little care in this respect would prevent many mistakes.

## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

*Fremont—McClellan—The Militia, &c.*—Fremont is expected here on Wednesday next. The German organizations are preparing to give him an enthusiastic reception. The President has become alarmed at his popularity, and is desirous of leading him off. A friend of the President yesterday intimated to an ardent Fremonter that Lincoln was disposed to give him an important command. "It is too late. He will not accept it. We intend to make him President," replied the Fremonter.

It is learned from excellent authority that General Grant favors the employment of all Generals not on active duty, and that in case that is decided on both Frenfont and McClellan will be assigned commands. The administration is of course opposed to it, but General Grant has his own way, being in supreme command of all the military.

It is rumored in military circles to-day that the entire organized militia of the North is to be called into active service for a period of six months, to hold certain strategetical points during the campaign against Richmond, which is about to commence.—*Wash. Cor. World.*

An unauthenticated report is flying through town to-night that Mr. Stanton has been superseded by Mr. Holt as Secretary of War.

It is learned from the President's friends that he is entirely averse to giving General McClellan or Fremont commands, and that General Fremont does not visit here at his request as stated.

There are indications that the difficulties in the administration party will lead to a rival national organization, with a central committee at this point.—*Wash. Cor. World, Wednesday.*

## THE WAR NEWS.

There is no war news except from Kentucky. The rebel Gen. Forrest, with five thousand men, made an attack upon Paducah, on the 25th ult., and succeeded in capturing it, and destroying a portion of the city by fire. The Union troops, eight hundred strong, under Colonel Hicks, who occupied the fort below the city, made a desperate resistance, but without avail. Com. Pennock, on hearing that General Forrest had occupied the city, sent up two gunboats, and demanded its surrender. Forrest refused, and immediately Com. Pennock opened fire on the city, completely destroying it, and driving out the enemy after their temporary conquest. The inhabitants, who had left on the approach of the Confederates, soon returned, and the work of reconstructing the burned buildings was at once commenced. The Union loss is said to be twelve killed and forty wounded. From one hundred and fifty to three hundred Confederates are reported killed, among them Gen. Thompson. Twenty-five houses around the fort were destroyed by the Union troops, as they were used by the Confederate sharpshooters as a screen. The headquarters and government storehouses, however, were burned by the enemy. A dispatch from Columbus, Ky., dated Sunday, says Forrest and Faulkner are between that place and Mayfield. They were marching toward Clinton at last accounts.

CAIRO, March 26th.—Information has been received that the rebels have retreated from Paducah. The rebel loss is 300 killed. The number wounded is not known. Forrest's force is said to be 6,500 men, with four pieces of artillery.

General Forrest with 7,000 Confederates was reported to be within eight miles of Columbus, Ky., on Monday night. The express train which left Louisville on Monday for Lebanon, Ky., was captured by guerrillas, and two passenger cars burned.—A guard of seventeen soldiers on the train are said to have surrendered without firing a gun.

## A MEAN FALSEHOOD.

As well might the lamb look for kindness and generosity from a famished wolf, as the people to expect either decency, honor or truth from Abolition papers of the smutty class. An article is now being published by many of the more shameless journals of the wholly-head party, which is as false as it is mean, black and devilish. It purports to give an extract from the proceedings of the State Senate, by which it is made to appear that the Democratic Senators voted unanimously against increasing the pay of our brave soldiers. A more infamous lie could not have been concocted by even the Prince of Darkness. It is only necessary to state that the Senate was not organized until the 9th of March, and that the so-called proceedings of the Senate now going the rounds of the Abolition press took place *about a month previous to the above date!* What must be thought of an editor who can thus, for the purpose of propping up a rotten, thieving, despised party, resort to such despicable shifts?

The Democratic Senators voted "no" to every motion that was made previous to the election of Speaker (on the 9th of March) because they did not recognize Mr. Penney as Speaker, but as a mere usurper, who had no more right to occupy the Speaker's chair than any other Senator. Finally, (after the election of Mr. St. Clair from the 21st district, at the special election,) the Republican Senators discovered that the people would no longer submit to their revolutionary conduct, which was on a par with their proceedings during the "Buckshot War." They therefore yielded the whole question, and admitted that the Democratic Senators *had been right from the first*, and proceeded to the election of Speaker, and he was elected in the mode and manner pointed out by the Constitution—elected in the only way a Speaker can be elected. Thus the Abolition Senators, *by their own votes*, acknowledged that for two months they had been acting in a revolutionary and treasonable manner. The Senate was then organized, organized according to the Constitution, and among the very first motions that were made from the Democratic side of the chamber, was a motion to take up the bill that recommended an increase of pay to soldiers, and also the bill amending the Constitution to allow soldiers to vote in the field. The Democratic Senators desired to see a unanimous vote cast in the Senate for both these praiseworthy objects. But not a single Abolition Senator had the manliness, or the patriotism, to second either of these motions, and they were not entertained! What miserable dissemblers some men are, and how mean, low and niggardly they become when they attach themselves to the woolly-head party. Such men disgrace the Senate chamber and leave a stain upon the fair name of our once proud State.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞ Mr. McSherry did not vote against the bill allowing soldiers to vote, as is reported by some of the niggerite journals.

## EXCITEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

*Several Men Killed.*—A terrible riot occurred at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, on Monday. The facts of the case seem to be, as stated in a telegram from Springfield: Mr. John R. Eden, a member of Congress, from that portion of Illinois, was addressing his constituents, at Charleston, when he was interrupted by an officer of one of the regiments—a violent Abolitionist. The soldiers and citizens soon got into a fight, and the officer was killed. Mr. Eden was then arrested by the military.—The sheriffs of the neighborhood—the offence being one against the civil law—summoned their *posse* to possess the body of the prisoner, that he might be tried by a civil tribunal. This vindication of the law the military resisted. Thus far the reported losses are eight killed and twenty wounded.

Several regiments of military from Chicago and Indianapolis were sent to the scene, to suppress the riot. The Sheriff of Coles county was assisted by the Sheriff of Edgar county, and their combined posses are said to have amounted to 1,500 men, all armed.

A dispatch from Mattoon, March 31st, says "everything seems to have resumed its usual quiet." The people throughout the State are still much excited. All the facts will no doubt soon be published.

# Town & County.

☞ New subscribers are coming in more numerously than ever before at this season of the year. A healthy sign—a sign that the people are beginning to open their eyes to the true state of affairs, and are no longer willing to follow the mad lead of radical Abolitionism, an ism which would sacrifice all the best interests of the country in order to accomplish the freedom of the negro and his elevation to an equality with the white man.

HOTEL CHANGES.—It will be seen by a card in another column, that Ex-Sheriff Wolf has removed to the "Globe Inn," and will conduct it in future. The high reputation of this old established Hotel will not suffer in his hands. Mr. Will, the retiring proprietor, has removed to York.

Also, by a card in the proper column, it will be observed that G. B. Yantis has taken charge of the "National Hotel," (Railroad House,) in Littlestown. He has a long experience as a landlord, and will conduct the house in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Crouse, who retires from the "National," will take the "City Hotel," in Emmitsburg, in a few months, or as soon as completed.

☞ Sheriff Robert "flitted" his household, with personal effects, to the County Jail on Thursday last. The people of Adams, at the last October election, "sentenced" him to that institution for three years, and as he is a sensible and law-abiding man we have no doubt he will bear the infliction with becoming composure.

MARCH SNOW.—On Wednesday we were visited with a snow storm that would have done honor to December. From early morning till late in the evening the white flakes fell thick and fast, covering the earth to the depth of three or four inches, and imparting to all nature a decidedly wintry aspect. The ground being soft, the snow melted rapidly on the streets, forming a slush that was anything but pleasant to pedestrians. Snow storms at this season of the year are by no means rare occurrences. On the tenth day of April last, snow fell to the depth of nearly one foot, and Winter lingered quite as long in the lap of Spring as it is likely to do the present season.

We had an "April snow" on Saturday, to the depth of several inches.

☞ Battery E, 5th United States Artillery, which had been stationed at Chambersburg for the past seven months, left that place on Monday last, passing through Gettysburg on Tuesday. It was ordered to report at Baltimore, but will doubtless at once join the army of the Potomac.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?—This will be a question for public consideration, if prices continue at their present rates. How are people to live? The common necessaries of life of all kinds will soon be luxuries beyond the reach of persons of limited means. While government officials, horse and mule contractors, and "loyal" thieves generally, can afford to live luxuriously and "fare sumptuously every day," the poorer classes must suffer and starve. Speculators are making money off the necessities of their fellow-men, when they have no justifiable excuse for doing so.

STREET LAMPS AND GAS LIGHT.—The cost of lighting the streets of our borough with gas is annually about four hundred dollars.—This is a considerable item of expense, but might be considered money well appropriated if any regard were paid by those having charge of the matter to having the lamps lighted at proper times. During the last year, on bright moonlight nights, all the gas lamps were in full glare, but on dark, stormy nights, not a glimmer could be seen, and persons obliged to be abroad were compelled to grope their way in Cimmerian darkness to the imminent danger of their necks. On bright moonlight nights, last week, the gas lamps were trying their very best to out-shine the full moon, but had to give it up in despair. Had there been no moon and the night as dark as Erebus we venture to say, judging from the past, that not a lamp would have been lit. It is high time that the persons directing this matter should exercise a little common sense; as at present managed, it is altogether a waste of money.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

☞ The street lamp "doin's" in this burg are about ditto—if not more so.

"OLD FOLKS" CONCERT.—We are happy to learn that the "Old Folks" will give a second Concert on Thursday evening of this week, April 7th, in the Court House. The programme has been selected with great care and the music will be changed from sacred to that which is more secular in its character, and consequently better calculated to please a general audience. The programme embraces many pieces of a popular character. Having heard the "Old Folks" with vocal organs attuned to the sacred music of by-gone times, our readers will be the more desirous of hearing them in the songs and ballads of more recent days, as will be seen from the programme published below. The music is of sufficient variety to please all tastes. We anticipate a crowded house. The tickets can be procured at the stores of A. D. Buehler and Dr. Horner.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

Song of the Old Folks.....Chorus.
Miriam's Song..... do.
Montgomery ..... do.
Minute Gun at Sea..... Duet.
O; Hail Ye, Ye Free,.....Chorus.
Our Way Across the Sea.....Solo.
Vital Spark.....Chorus.
Sleep On..... Duet.
Majesty .....Chorus.
Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep..... Solo.
Marseilles Hymn .....Chorus.

PART SECOND.

Like a Fairy Creature.....Chorus.
Larboard Watch ..... Duet.
Ode on Science.....Chorus.
Heroes of Gettysburg.....Solo & Chorus.
All's Well ..... Duet.
Wanderer's Song of Home..... Solo.
Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming..Quartette.
Hunter's Chorus.....Chorus.
Star Spangled Banner..... do.

CURIOUS IF TRUE.—The Lancaster Express publishes the following curious incident: Christian Zimmerman, residing near Fairville, East Earl township, lost a valuable horse in a singular manner, on Tuesday of last week.—He was ploughing with three horses in a field, when the whole team suddenly went down in a "sink hole" to the depth of nine feet. With the assistance of the neighbors two of the horses were taken out of the miry tomb, but the third sank out of sight in the abyss and could not be recovered. No similar occurrence ever took place in that section.

☞ On Wednesday week, a Mrs. Seer, residing near Erie city, left her three children at home alone, and locked up the house to visit a neighbor. During her absence the house took fire and burned down. The children perished in the flames. The oldest was but four years of age. We cannot conceive of anything more horrible than an occurrence of this kind. It shows how careful mothers should be in leaving their little ones alone with fire near them.

☞ Miss Sarah Taylor has been appointed Postmistress at Round Hill, Adams county, vice Capt. Ira R. Shipley, resigned.

☞ Mr. Calvin Gilbert, of this place, has been appointed Commissary Captain in the army, and has entered upon his duties.

LEGISLATIVE.—Both branches of the Legislature have passed the Bounty bill and the Governor has signed it. The Act will be found in another column. Its importance will command a general reading.

On Monday, Mr. Marshall presented, in the House, a petition from citizens of Adams county, asking for the incorporation of the Susquehanna and Allegheny Railroad.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Kinsey presented the following resolution:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.*, That the Governor, in connection with the State Treasurer, be and they are hereby authorized to offer a bounty of three hundred dollars for each volunteer necessary to fill up the quota of this State under the President's call for two hundred thousand men, dated the 14th of March, 1864, and for the purpose of enabling the State to pay said bounties, the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized and empowered to receive proposals for a loan of eight millions of dollars, and to issue bonds to be redeemed by the State in ten years, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and December in each and every year; and for the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest and creating a sinking fund to redeem the said bonds at maturity, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be instructed to report a bill taxing all railroads and canals in or passing through the State a light transit duty on passengers, coal, iron and other products, and merchandize carried on said roads and canals.

The House passed a further supplement to the Act incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. McSherry called up the above supplement, and it at once passed.

CIRCULAR.—Questions respecting the Education of indigent Children made Orphans by the war, to be answered by Secretaries of School Boards.

The Governor, in his annual message, urges upon the Legislature the claims of "the poor orphans of our soldiers, who have given or shall give their lives to the country in this crisis," and expresses the opinion, "that their maintainance and education should be provided for by the State." Of the justice of this claim no one for an instant can doubt. The first step toward carrying out this humane suggestion of his Excellency, is to ascertain the number of such children in the State.

This can best be accomplished by the officers of the school boards, in the several counties and cities. It will be an act of benevolence that will result in good to those who have been made widows and orphans by the war. You are, therefore, requested to forward to this Department, answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What is the number of indigent children in your school district, whose fathers have been killed, or have died in the military or naval service of the United States?

2d. Are there any institutions of learning in your county, that will undertake to provide for the maintainance and education of a number of said orphans, if security be given that all reasonable expenses shall be paid by the State?

3d. If there are any such schools, how many children will each take?

It is highly important that this circular with the questions answered, be returned promptly by the fifteenth of April, if possible. This Department cannot too strongly urge upon the officers herein addressed, the necessity of prompt action in this matter. They may thereby bring joy to many a sorrow stricken, destitute family.

CHARLES R. COBURN,
Superintendent of Common Schools.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The time for active operations in the Army is at hand; a fearful, we hope the final, struggle in the contest with rebellion is about to commence. The Christian Commission appeals to their humane and patriotic fellow citizens, to aid them in administering to the sick and wounded soldiers, our own friends and kindred, who are periling health and life in defence of our country and government. The Local Committee at Gettysburg earnestly request contributions of money and stores to be prepared and sent in without delay. We want bandages and cloths for dressing wounds, towels, handkerchiefs, shirts, drawers, stockings, dried fruit, dried beef, jelly, wine and spirits, or money to buy them. We also suggest as an efficient means of raising funds, that our citizens collect and contribute relics and mementoes from our battle-field, by the sale of which in the city fairs, considerable sums can be realized. Such articles are much desired and can be provided at small expense and trouble. Will not our ladies who so nobly labored in this good cause after the battles here, attend to this matter.

Contributions may be left with any of the undersigned Committee, who will make the proper disposition of them.

R. G. McCREARY,
M. L. BOYER,
J. L. SCHICK,
A. ESSICK.
JAS. F. FAHNESTOCK.

THE GIRLS AND THE WIVES.—Somebody has written the following about the girls, and set it afloat on the sea of newspaperdom:

God bless the girls,
Whose golden curls
Blend with our evening dreams;
They haunt our lives
Like spirit wives,
Or as naiads haunt the streams.

They soothe our pains,
They fill our brains.
With dreams of summer hours;
God bless the girls,
God bless their curls,
God bless our human flowers:

The wives, we think, are quite as deserving as the girls—therefore the following