

# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1864.

## ELECTIONS.

The Convention has carried in Maryland by a majority of probably 12,000. There are those who insist that with a fair election the other side would have carried by 20,000.

The Abolition majority in Connecticut is now reported at only about 5,000, notwithstanding the extraordinary means used to make it very large.

Hartford, Conn., has elected an Abolition Mayor, by 18 majority. The Democrats have the Collector, and the Treasurer was on both tickets.

The Democrats carry Albany, New York, by 1,800 majority—an increase of 100. Throughout the State uniform Democratic gains are shown.

Jersey City, N. J., has also been carried by the Democrats.

Of the Trenton election, on Monday, the *Tribune* says: "After a most desperate effort on the part of the Republicans and the expenditure of vast sums of money, the Democracy have triumphed. Nothing could overcome the indomitable energy of the firm and true Democracy of the city."

A dead set was made in every part of the city against the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and some of the candidates for chosen freeholders; but the Democracy breast up nobly, and carried the whole city ticket by an average majority of about 4,000!!"

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., April 8.—The Democracy have carried this county (Sangamon) by 300 majority, a gain of 400 votes. Pretty good for the Sons of Abe Lincoln. Last year the Abolitionists had 100 majority.

The election in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday week, must have been quite a lively one. The Abolitionists undertook to swindle the Conservatives out of the election; but they were not disposed to be stepped in that kind of style, went in on their muscles, and elected their candidate for Mayor by from 600 to 800 majority. This state of things is to be deprecated, but white men must have fair elections—peaceably, if they can; forcibly, if they must.

TANNON, April 14.—The official report of the Jersey City election gives the following figures: Orestes Cleveland, Democrat, 1,847; Cornelius Van Vorst, Abolition, 1,506. Democratic majority 341. The Democratic Water Commissioner had 711 majority.

The Democrats in New Brunswick have elected their entire ticket by 100 majority, a gain of 32. In Perth Amboy, Democratic majority 110; Woodbridge 82; East Brunswick 250. The Democrats have also carried Hoboken.

In Piscataway the Abolitionists elected their ticket by 8 majority. Last year they had 45.

Union and Essex counties are overwhelmingly Democratic.

"When Rogues Fall Out," &c.—We direct the attention of our readers to an article on the first page of to-day's paper headed "LYONS'S HONESTY AND CAPACITY." It is copied from the New York *Nation*, an out and out Republican paper, in the interest of Fremont, and pitches into Old Abe in gallant style.

"Gold took a very rapid rise last week—at one time selling in New York as high as \$1 87 1/2, the highest point yet reached. Secretary Chase became alarmed at this, and hurried off to New York on Wednesday night. On Friday gold was \$1 74.

The Army of the Potomac is now reduced to three corps, commanded, respectively by Generals Warren, Hancock and Sedgwick. Each of these corps numbers about twenty-five thousand men. Gen. Burnside's command, which is concentrating at Annapolis, will be composed of white and blacks, and will embrace all the Western reinforcements, together with whatever troops can be spared from Maryland, Delaware and Fortress Monroe. It may reach 60,000 men.

It is announced in the Boston *Pilot* that Right Rev. Dr. McClosky, Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany, has been appointed Archbishop of New York, and Right Rev. Dr. Spaulding, of Louisville, Archbishop of Baltimore.

Abolition State Convention.—The Abolition State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Wednesday week, and resolved to call a State Convention, to meet in that city on the 25th inst., to select Delegates to the Lincoln National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June.

Libelous.—Judge Bernard, of New York, delivered an important case to the grand jury on Thursday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The calling of a party a "traitor," or "secessionist," without proof, he declared was libelous, and the grand jury was recommended to find indictments accordingly.

The rejection of the nominations of Generals Schofield and Gillmore as Major General, causes considerable feeling in certain military and political circles. The failure at Charleston was placed entirely upon General Gillmore's shoulders by certain Senators.

What Has Been Contributed.—The private liberality, independent of the expenses of the government, during the present war, in gifts, bounties, &c., for the wants of the soldier, is said to have reached the enormous sum of \$219,274,250.

A bill has been reported in the House by the committee on military affairs, "for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the State."

James P. Ferris has been appointed Fiscal Inspector at the port of Philadelphia.

The "Government" wife is about to take a pleasure tour to New York.

## THE WAY THE SHODDYIES CAR- BY ELECTIONS.

The recent election in Connecticut terminated in favor of the Abolition State ticket by about 5,000 majority. The *Harrisburg Patriot and Union* in speaking of the result says: "Of course the election was not fairly conducted. Who ever knew a Shoddy or Woolhead to do anything fairly? They had, in the first instance, control of the poll lists in most of the districts, and did some pretty extensive cheating in that department. They had the use of thousands of dollars contributed by Union Leagues, and rogues who had extensively robbed the government and ain't ready to stop robbing yet, and they used to the best advantage in bribing mercenary Democrats and stirring up their own forces."

They had the use of two, three, four or five thousand picked Abolition soldiers, furnished and sent home at government expense to vote for Buckingham & Co. This was no inconsiderable assistance. But these advantages were not all they had. They were bound to make the election a sure thing, and they did it. It is impossible for us to know all the means resorted to to sustain King Shoddy and his agents, Uncle Abraham & Co., at Washington, & the following letter makes it pretty certain that no stone was left unturned to secure the victory. The writer, A. H. Byington, is the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. He is also editor of the *Norfolk Gazette*, an Abolition paper. Col. Almy, who is "at work with Dr. White and the rest of us," is "at work selected soldiers to Connecticut for party purposes, is paid \$1,500 a year for his services from the Treasury of Connecticut. Dr. White is a surgeon, also under public pay. The other parties are well known. "Lee has kept quiet," and these emissaries have sent their 1,000 to 1,500 men or to vote. The letter was published before the election, and indicated the result in advance. We give it below:

WASHINGTON, Washington City, March 25, 1864.

DEAR SMITH.—I have nothing from Woodford—his regiment has been ordered to the front, and I have not heard from him since Saturday night. Your brother was elected secretary of the permanent Connecticut Association, &c. He's a "brick." Hunnicutt got to Connecticut before I saw him. Guess Carter wrote him. He will do well in some places. I hope to be home late of next week, but shouldn't be able to say, as Grant is going to push things here. Col. Almy is hard at work with Dr. White and the rest of us. WE SHALL SEND FROM 1,000 TO 1,500!! LEE KEEPS QUIET.

How is Treat working this spring? Does he help or hold back? I think Mark Wood has about finished himself—even Starkweather is down on him. I spoke to Governor Randall about making you a special agent, &c. He said he would if it could be done decently. Hope you will carry the old Tenth district—you deserve it. Regards to Hollister, &c.

In haste, &c., as ever thy friend,

A. H. BYINGTON.

P. S.—Could you Dunham loan a \$1,400 clerkship here? If so, and you think best, make out a strong paper, and get it well signed, and addressed to Mr. Chase, and send me and perhaps I can slide him in.

This is the way King Shoddy managed matters in Connecticut. He is a great political strategist, persevering and unscrupulous; he has money and men at command, and villains enough to do his dirty work; and as served the Democrats of Connecticut he will serve them elsewhere, unless they are both courageous and watchful.

THE TERRIBLE RESULT. How is the war progressing? This is the question that interests every body. The Philadelphia *North American*, an intensely Abolition sheet, that a few days ago indicated a disposition to embrace miscogeneration, publishes the following, which we presume, coming from a loyal source, to be correct. It is mailed up to Sept. 1, 1863, and includes the battle of Chickamauga:

Killed. Wounded. Prisoners. Total.

1861. 1,259 3,955 2,772 7,987

1862. 14,556 42,294 15,876 71,726

1863. 12,321 46,301 71,311 131,932

Total, 28,147 99,459 89,856 217,465

Confederates died of disease and sickness from commencement of war to present time, 120,000.

Killed. Wounded. Prisoners. Total.

1861. 4,724 9,791 9,144 23,760

1862. 20,879 68,973 46,634 136,386

1863. 15,303 59,981 33,281 108,525

Total, 40,906 132,745 89,059 262,710

Federals died of disease and sickness during the same time, 290,000.

Federal losses in battles, &c., 262,710

by sickness, &c., 290,000

Federal total loss in three years, 552,710

Confederate losses in battle, 217,426

by sickness, 130,000

Confederate total loss in 3 yrs., 347,426

Excess of Federal loss, 205,285

## EXCITEMENT IN CONGRESS.

RESOLUTION TO EXPEL MR. LONG, OF OHIO. Saturday week was an exciting day in the House. Speaker Colfax left the chair and offered a resolution proposing to expel the Hon. Alexander Long, a member of the House from Ohio, for declaring himself in a speech on the 8th instant, in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. This resolution gave rise to an animated debate.

Mr. Colfax said he had offered the resolution not as a question of consultation, but on his own responsibility. If these sentiments are to go unrebuked, he would not complain of foreign governments recognizing the Confederacy.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, replied, saying that President Lincoln, Judge Conway, ex-Representative Stanton, of Ohio, and others, had heretofore declared themselves in favor of revolution, and for the people to take their own responsibility, if they have the power to do so.

The remarks of Mr. Cox were called forth by interrogatories from Messrs. Colfax, Garfield and Julian.

Mr. Cox continued his remarks, declaring that the Democratic portion of the Ohio delegation were against the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He (Cox) would not destroy the constitution, for without it there could be no Union, and therefore no regulated liberty. We have, he said, no right to take the other side under the constitution to vote for the Union. That will be the issue next autumn, when the Democratic party will contend for it. We will never yield up the country, either to secession or to the South. We will not yield up the country, either to secession or to the South.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, made a few remarks in opposition to expelling a man for words uttered in debate.

Mr. Fernando Wood said he would read to the House the exact language of the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Long, which had not been properly stated. The language is as follows: "I now believe that there are but two alternatives—either an acknowledgment of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people. Of these alternatives I prefer the former."

If, said Mr. Wood, he is to be expelled for the utterance of these sentiments, you may include me for a concurrence in them.

Mr. Harris, of Md., expressed the hope that the South may never be subjugated. A resolution was immediately submitted declaring such language treasonable, and a gross contempt of the House, and proposing to expel Mr. Harris, of Md., and Mr. Long, of Ohio, on Saturday night.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, said he was required a two-thirds vote to expel a member, the resolution was rejected. Another resolution was then offered, declaring Mr. Harris to be "an unworthy member of this House, and he is hereby severely rebuked."

This was adopted by yeas 92, nays 18. The resolution to expel Mr. Long was laid over until Monday.

On Monday the resolution to expel Mr. Long was again taken up.

Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, thought that the Speaker had misstated the subject fully. He did not understand his colleague to advocate the recognition of the Confederate States, but merely to adopt this as a choice of evils. He (Mr. Bliss) did not concur with his colleague, nor did the other members of the delegation.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, explained his views as expressed on a former occasion. He had said that the rebels had established a *de facto* government, but as it is not a government, he did not intend to recognize it.

Mr. Fernando Wood remarked that Mr. Chase would not deny it. He then sent to the table a number of extracts, showing the remarks attributed to certain members of the Republican party in advocacy of the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, whose name was mentioned in this connection, said it was a falsehood, coming from what quarter it might.

Mr. Fernando Wood further contended that war is destruction, dissolution and extermination. He did not agree with Mr. Harris in favor of secession, or in favor of the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, said that Mr. Wood, when mayor of New York, and when the secretary of the Southern States was pending, proposed that New York should recognize the Southern States, and set up for herself. He also alluded to the correspondence between the gentleman from New York, as mayor, and R. Toombs of Georgia, in regard to arms stopped by the police in New York, after the secession of that State.

Mr. Wood.—The statement is untrue. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, said he had neither heard nor read the speech of the gentleman from Ohio, and he would not be misled upon the merits of that speech, but he stood upon the naked right of a Representative in Congress to utter his views, responsible alone politically to the people he represent, and morally only to God.

Mr. Schenck.—The gentleman is not in command of this Department. When I say I will not yield I mean it, and no man, with the instincts of a gentleman, will persist in breaking in upon my remarks. He was advocating the rights of the people, and he gave us his own remarks. He (Toombs) attempted to get the floor, he (Schenck) cried silence. He could not silence him.

Mr. Garfield.—The gentleman did not say silence. Mr. Toombs.—I will not yield.

Mr. Garfield.—The gentleman did not say silence. The statement is false.

Mr. Critchfield.—The gentleman is not in command of this Department. When I say I will not yield I mean it, and no man, with the instincts of a gentleman, will persist in breaking in upon my remarks. He was advocating the rights of the people, and he gave us his own remarks. He (Toombs) attempted to get the floor, he (Schenck) cried silence. He could not silence him.

Mr. Cox said emphatically that the vote could not be taken on Thursday.

Mr. Colfax regarded that as a threat, and hoped the House would continue in session.

Cries of "his right," from the republican side.

Considerable confusion ensued, and finally at a quarter past 5 o'clock, the House took a recess till 5 o'clock.

The discussion was continued during the evening, and resumed on Saturday.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, addressed the House on the resolution, which he contended was calculated to stir up strife at a time when there should be unity and good feelings. He contended that there should be the utmost freedom of debate in Congress by making special provision that for any speech or debate in either House, members shall not be questioned in any other place.

What could have been the object of this unlimited immunity, but the recognized necessity that every representative should be in a position to do complete justice to his own sentiments and those of his constituents? This is a principle which lies at the very foundation of every representative government. But why is it not as much a violation of this principle for men in the Capitol to declare less than the frank speaking of their sentiments, as for men outside the Capitol? It is the intimidation that is the evil, and it is not matter a particle whether the intimidation proceeds. For any power in Congress or out of Congress to exercise it, is to violate in no the most sacred principles of the Constitution.

Mr. Long has denied the right of coercion. Why should he be expelled for that? No Congress ever sat in Washington in which the same denial has not been made. The denial has been made a thousand times by argument, by ridicule and by denunciation, but no man before ever dreamed of meeting it by a resolution of expulsion.

Mr. Long also affirmed that, in his opinion, it is likely to result in a serious dereliction in the ranks of the Republic. The *Times*, *Evening Post*, and other influential journals, are decidedly opposed to the expulsion of Mr. Long, and the probability is that their opposition will prove of benefit in restoring to the ruling party the freedom of debate in Congress.

THE WAR NEWS. An order has been issued by the Army of the Potomac which indicates early action. All private property is ordered to the rear.

All citizens, with a few exceptions, are forbidden to remain with the army after the 15th inst. No more furloughs and leaves of absence are to be granted except in extreme cases.

The Confederates attempted to blow up the Erie, Manchester and Vermont Railroad with a torpedo. The torpedo attached to a small boat came down the James river towards the Minnesota at two o'clock last Saturday morning.

The boat was fastened to the vessel, the Confederates having detonated a way doing it successfully, and exploded. The boat and its crew got off in safety. The Minnesota was blown out of the water and very much shaken. She was much damaged. A steamer called the *Marion* was blown up on the St. Johns river in Florida, on April 15, by a rebel torpedo.

A cannon exploded in the Federal camp at Huntsville, Alabama, on Monday, killing six soldiers and wounding several others.

From Mobile it is reported that on March 21st the Confederates attacked Gifford, attempting to cross the bar, got grounded and was burned to prevent her being captured.

We have very little doubt that the rebel torpedo expedition has been abandoned, though whether it is caused by a defeat we are unable to say.

The telegraph brings further particulars of the invasion of Kentucky. It is stated that on Tuesday morning a strong Confederate force, under General Bulford, appeared before Columbus, and demanded the surrender of Fort Fisher, formerly Fort Pillow, giving five hours for the removal of women and children, and in case of surrender he promised to treat the white soldiers as prisoners of war, and to send the colored troops to their homes.

The regiment has been paid up to the first of March, 1864, and no deduction made for any purpose of that kind. If any order obliging us to pay for the losses at Winchester, has been issued, it has not been received at these Headquarters.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, J. A. STABLE, Lt. Col. 8th.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAGE CURRENCY. The currency is being flooded with counterfeit fifty cent notes of the postage currency, and we have noticed quite a number in circulation in this place. For the benefit of our readers we give a description which will enable them readily to detect them:

1. The paper is generally thinner than the genuine. 2. The five faces of Washington vary considerably from each other in the counterfeit—so much so that two or three of them, if standing alone, would hardly be taken to be portraits of Washington—while on the genuine they all closely resemble each other. 3. The linked letters "U. S." under the middle face of Washington in the counterfeit, do not show the lower end of the "S," inside the leg of the "U," while in the genuine they do; this mark is easily seen. 4. The border round the letters "and 50c" on the back of the counterfeit is not so distinct as on the genuine, and the lines are crowded, while in the genuine the border is open, with a line of light dots running through the middle all the way round. In the counterfeit this middle line is almost invisible, while in the genuine it is so distinct as to catch the eye at once.

A Cairo despatch reports the capture of Fort Pillow by the rebels, and the massacre of the garrison. The Washington Star of Friday evening says the report is doubted in official circles, as Cairo is a suspicious point in connection with war news.

Paducah has been attacked, but the result is not known.

Richmond papers to the 28th ult. have been received. The *Examiner* berates Jeff. Davis for depriving Morgan of all his command except five hundred, and for recognizing and treating with General Butler for the exchange of prisoners. The latter article is an act of abject meanness.

Butler at Montreal is quoted as 18 to 20 cents; eggs 14 cents per dozen, and lard 3 to 21 cents.

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## Town & County.

The quota of this Borough is now full on all the calls.

April Court commences to-day, and will occupy most of the week, if not all of it. Our country friends who have not yet answered our call for their customary first of April payments will have a good opportunity to do so during Court time. We hope they will not fail to give us a call; for in these "glorious times" of cash payments add enormous prices, the Printer needs his money as fast as he can in order to "keep moving."

The Shoe Store of Mr. John L. Holtzworth, on Chambersburg street, was broken into on Saturday night week, and robbed of a considerable amount of goods.

C. B. Hanes, Esq. of the Washington House, had a quantity of meat stolen on the same night, and Capt. Frederick Diehl, of Franklin township, we understand, was recently served in the same manner.

Serjeant Leander Cunningham, of Freedom township, has been appointed to a clerkship in the War Department, and has entered upon his duties.

Number of men from the 87th Pa. Regiment are now at home on furlough, having re-enlisted for the war. There have also been a number of the Pennsylvania Reserves at home on a visit. There are quite a number of Capt. Hunter's men who have re-enlisted at home just now. They are all from this town and vicinity. They look hearty, and appear to have endured the hardships of the service well.

A bill is about to be introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the Governor to provide and present to General Meade a gold medal, and a suitable testimonial to the Pennsylvania officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who participated in the battle of Gettysburg.

Special attention is invited to the card of Jacob Harley, 627 Market Street, Philadelphia, in this issue. His stock of Watches, Jewelry, etc., is large and those who call at his store cannot fail to be suited.

There will soon be an abundant supply of nickel cents. The present small nickel cent weighs 72 grains, and contains eighty per cent of copper and twenty of nickel. The new cent will weigh only 48 grains, and will consist of ninety-five per cent of copper and five per cent of tin.

Anti-butter-eating associations are being formed in various parts of the country. The present price sells a great many involuntary members to the association. It would be a good idea to establish one here.

The malicious mischief practiced in this place almost nightly should be stopped at once. Even thieving is becoming common. The "Borough fathers" have the remedy in their hands—why not enforce it? Something must be done in this matter by somebody, or the evil will become altogether insufferable, if not unmanageable.

The First National Bank of Gettysburg having determined to increase its Capital Stock to \$100,000, there is set an opportunity afforded to those who wish to make a good and safe investment to subscribe and thus secure some of the stock. The books are now open for subscription at the Bank. mar.25f

COLUMBIA AND WRIGHTSVILLE FERRY. Mr. Joseph Black has leased the ferry between Columbia and Wrightsville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He is getting up a new steamboat, which is being fitted up with all the new improvements, and with a crew to the comfort and safety of passengers. It will be ready in about ten days, after which time the traveling public can be accommodated almost as well as if they had the bridge across over.

ADVERTISE.—Now is the time for Merchants and Business men generally, to advertise liberally and judiciously. The Spring trade is opening, and it is a well known fact that Merchants and Business men in the community who advertise liberally are doing a heavy trade, while those who do not retain the goods upon their shelves and grow old in their warehouses, are losing money.

The York Press says: We received the following letter from Lieut. Col. Stable, commanding 87th Regt. Pa. Vol., in relation to the report put in circulation that our troops who met with such a disastrous defeat under Miller, near Winchester, last summer, were required to pay for the guns, stores, etc., captured by the rebels:

HEADQUARTERS 87th Regt. P. V., 6th A. C., last Brigade, 3d Div., 6th A. C., April 6, 1864.

The report in circulation in York, as to the men of this regiment being compelled to pay for the loss of commissary stores, &c., in the valley, last summer, whilst under the command of General Miller, is entirely untrue. The regiment has been paid up to the first of March, 1864, and no deduction made for any purpose of that kind. If any order obliging us to pay for the losses at Winchester, has been issued, it has not been received at these Headquarters.

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