

# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



H. J. STABLES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1865.

## ABOLITION OR DISUNION.

We have long believed that the original design of those who formed the Republican party was to dissolve the Union or abolish slavery by Northern interference. The acts of the party leaders have proved our opinion of them correct. The position of the Administration is now: No Union without abolition; an indefinite war for abolition. Among the familiar proofs of this is Lincoln's letter, "To whom it may concern," and the declaration of many leading Abolitionists. This doctrine was openly avowed by the Abolition side of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, recently, during the discussion of the proposed amendment. It was brought out by Hon. T. H. Purdy, who in the course of a sound speech against the amendment, said:

"When this war commenced its design was to bring back the seceded States into the Union. Now, suppose we bring them back, and when they get back we are fighting, or profess to be fighting, to restore the Union, and to bring peace to this country on the basis of a restoration of the Union. Now, I wish to ask a single question of the opposite side of the chamber. If Abraham Lincoln, on the day he was elected, had been upon the reconstruction of the Union, with slavery as it is, or without interfering with the institution, would he be willing to do it? (Cries of NO! NO! NO! upon the Republican side.)

"That is just what I apprehend. I hear numerous voices from the opposite side of the chamber say 'No.' Then, Mr. Speaker, I have this much to say: I stand here today, an unqualified Union man, in favor of the Constitution of my country. I say that I am willing that peace should be restored to-day, upon the basis of the reconstruction of this Union, without in any way touching the institution of slavery. I say that I am an unqualified Union man, because I am in favor of the Union with slavery or without slavery. The gentlemen who respond 'No,' say that they are not in favor of this Union unless slavery can be abolished. What, then, is the inference? They, you are only conditionally Union men. You are only Union men upon certain conditions, while upon this side stand an unconditional Union men upon any terms that will reconstruct it. Upon the other side they say: 'We are not thus unconditional. We are only Union men upon certain conditions.'"

## THE LATE "PEACE" MOVEMENT.

In the early part of January, Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr. goes to Richmond with the knowledge and consent of the President. He is passed through the rebel lines without any conditions or stipulations, (and in this particular the conduct of the rebel authorities stands out in striking contrast with the miserable quibbling and petting of Lincoln and Stanton when Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell applied for permission to pass our lines.) He is kindly received by the authorities at Richmond; has several protracted interviews with Mr. Jefferson Davis, during which questions in relation to the war were doubtless discussed in all their bearings. Mr. Blair returns to Washington with a letter from Mr. Davis designed to be shown to President Lincoln, stating that he was ready to send or receive a commission "to enter into a conference with a view to secure peace to the two countries." Mr. Blair returns to Richmond with Lincoln's reply to Davis, stating that he would receive any agent which he (Mr. Davis) might send with the view of securing peace "to our common country." This letter Mr. Davis read over twice, when Mr. Blair remarked that the part about "our common country" related to the part of Mr. Davis' letter about the "two countries." Mr. Davis replied that he understood it.

Now let us examine this point for a moment, and see what conclusion an honest man must arrive at. On the strength of this letter of Mr. Lincoln, explicitly stating the conditions upon which he would receive an agent or agents of the Confederate Government, Jefferson Davis appoints A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Sedgwick, and sends them to Washington to confer with President Lincoln on the subject of peace; and the commissioners themselves, in their note to Mr. Eckert dated February 2nd, say that they were seeking an informal conference with President Lincoln "on the basis of his letter to Mr. Blair of the 18th January." Now, what does this mean? Will these men come for? They are not nannies and fools that they would leave Richmond for Washington on a fool's errand—to talk about a recognition of the Southern Confederacy—they were fully advised in regard to the position of the Government and people of the United States on that subject, and they were fully advised as to the object of their mission? The conclusion is irresistible that they came with a view of securing peace to "one common country." In other words, they came prepared to enter into negotiations for a reconstruction of the Union, in case they were met with just liberal terms on the part of the Union. But the harsh and imperious demands of Mr. Lincoln, inspired by the blood-thirsty radicals in Congress, repelled them at once. Before he reached Fortress Monroe, and for fear Mr. Seward might compromise him on his darling idea of negro freedom, he telegraphed the Secretary of State that he would not be "bound by the slavery question." Here the inevitable negro comes in again as the barrier thrown in the way of a just and honorable peace by the miserable demagogues and fanatics who, unfortunately for the country, control the Federal Government. With practical effect, and to the glory of the Union, it is the head of the Government with the light we now have, this whole difficulty could be adjusted in less than thirty days.

But the most conclusive evidence that these commissioners were honestly and earnestly desirous of peace, and were willing to negotiate on the basis of a reconstruction of the Union, is the dispatch of General Grant to the Secretary of War; and but for it they would have been sent back without even a hearing. "I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and Union," says General Grant, and adds, "I have not felt myself at liberty to express any views of my own or to account for my reticence." Can any one doubt the correctness of the position we have assumed when it is sustained by the testimony of so high and responsible a witness as General Grant? Or will it be alleged that he was deceived or willfully telegraphed what was false? We think it hardly possible that any sane man will be bold enough to make any such foolish accusation against General Grant's high character for wisdom and sagacity.

It is evident that the conference was not a success, and that the peace was not achieved. The cause of this was, not the refusal to produce any good result, nor the cause of an honorable peace was unattainable, but because the infernal and ruinous negro policy of this administration stands in the way of so desirable a consummation. Abraham Lincoln is not responsible for the failure of this conference, but the negro policy which he has assumed. Let him beware how he trifles with the lives of his fellow men. The tears and sighs and groans of the thousands of widows and orphans in the land, made such by the unnecessary protraction of the war, are not to be forgotten. It is in our power to stop this war, and to bring peace to this country, and to restore to the thousands of our soldiers prisoners will make a note of this. It is not a "copperhead lie" this time.

## THE DRAFT.

Who is EXEMPT?—In addition to the physically and mentally disabled, persons under 20 and over 45 years of age at the date of draft are exempt. Family bibles, baptismal certificates and church registers where these are in existence, are used in establishing non-liability on account of age and should be offered in proof, together with the necessary affidavits.

Aliens are exempt. An alien, in the meaning of the law, is a person born under a foreign Government who has not filed a declaration to become a citizen, has never taken the oath of citizenship, and who has not held an office civil or military, in this country. The fact of the alienage must be made to appear in due form, supported by the sworn certificate of two persons not themselves aliens, who state that they know the party and believe his statement to be true.

Persons who have been two years in service are exempt. The fact of having so served must be proven by the exhibition of a discharge or other satisfactory proof.

Substitutes before DRAFT.—As the law now stands, only persons not themselves liable to draft can become substitutes for enrolled men. In the case of an alien substitute the principal is exempt for seven years under 20 and over 45, and aliens who have served two years since the present war.

It should not be forgotten that the regulations require that a man who offers himself as a substitute for an enrolled man, must prove his non-liability to draft in the same way that he would be required to do if he were drafted and claimed exemption for the same reason.

It should be borne in mind that in all cases of furnishing substitutes in lieu of draft, the principal is exempt only so long as the substitute is not liable to draft. In the case of an alien substitute the principal is exempt for seven years under 20 and over 45, and aliens who have served two years since the present war.

Persons who paid commutation in 1863 are by law exempt for three years from the day they were commuted. They are liable to the draft about to be made.

Any person who furnished a substitute under the draft of 1862 for three years can have themselves stricken from the list before draft by producing the certificate of the commissioner at that time and furnishing their affidavits to the facts set forth in the certificate. The name of the substitute, the date of enlistment, the regiment he entered and the length of time for which he enlisted, must be shown.

Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith of their particular church, are entitled when drafted to be considered non-combatants. They may pay three hundred dollars or be assigned to duty in hospitals or to the care of freedmen, as they elect. Such drafted men must show that their department has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

Medical certificates are for the most part useless, although where they come from a respectable source and can in any manner aid the Surgeon of the board, due consideration is given them. Physicians who give certificates for pay are guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to punishment.

Attorneys for hire who assist drafted men in preparing papers to be used in support of claims to exemption, are by law restricted from charging more than five dollars in a single case.

The draft under the call of December 10th last is for one year, although volunteers and substitutes are not to be received for one, two or three years. The quotas as announced are net, all credits due localities having been computed and allowed before their assignment. It is useless to apply to the Board of Enrollment for an abatement of quotas on account of men who have already been drafted, inasmuch as all credits have already been established, and whether properly or improperly, they cannot now be revised.

## THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

### OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

Evacuation of Charleston: Two-thirds of the City and 6000 Bales of Cotton.

Two Hundred Cannon Spiked.

Gen. Crooks and Kelly Captured.

### CAPTURE OF FORT ANDERSON:

Gen. Sherman's army has entered Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina. As there was no opportunity for defence, Beauregard determined to abandon Columbia. On Thursday night a large amount of stores was burned. But a small force of Confederates was in the town, it being on the extreme western bank of Peutergard's ferry. During Thursday a large body of Federal troops marched up the Congaree, northwest of Columbia: crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers, and several other shallow streams forming the head of the Congaree. They established a line of northern bank of the Congaree, but a few miles from Columbia. At daylight they marched down to the city. The Confederate garrison retreated out of it before them, and with scarcely a shot fired the town changed its possessors. Columbia being captured, command was given to the opposite side of the Congaree. The Confederate garrison retreated east along the river bank, and joined the main body. Beauregard's headquarters are supposed to be at Kingville, on the north side of the Congaree, twenty miles east of Columbia. The railroad from Columbia crosses the river. All the railroads connecting Charleston with the interior of South Carolina being now cut—a single line only remaining in Confederate possession; the one running to Florence and thence northward—Charleston ceased to be a military stronghold. All the railroads have been cut at any time—Age of Monday.

The Confederates have evacuated Charleston. The Richmond Examiner of yesterday morning announces that on Tuesday last the Confederate garrison abandoned Charleston. There is no information yet of its occupation by the Federal troops.

All the Confederate property was not removed from Columbia before its evacuation. A large amount of medical stores was destroyed. The greater part of the printing presses and material used for the Treasury note printing were abandoned and fell into Federal hands. There were one hundred and twenty-five printing presses in Charleston, in Columbia. There were no Confederate prisoners taken.—Age of Tuesday.

The Federal troops have entered Charleston. The Federal flag is again raised upon Fort Sumter. Charleston was evacuated by the Confederates upon last Friday evening. The fortifications were abandoned, and the garrison, consisting of one thousand men, were spiked. Six thousand bales of cotton, stored in the upper part of the city, were burned. All the Confederate stores and storehouses, railroad depots and public buildings were destroyed. The town itself was burned. Only its ruins were captured by the Federal troops. A detachment of Federal troops crossed over from James Island to Charleston. They received the surrender of the city at the hands of the mayor. But few citizens were found. Two joint clubs that were building were burned. It is reported that a few Federal soldiers were seen in the Wilmington depot, by which several hundred citizens were killed. This lacks confirmation, however. At two o'clock on Saturday Admiral Dahlgren entered Charleston. General Gillmore entered soon afterwards. The Federal flag was at once raised upon Fort Sumter.

Yesterday morning before daylight, the Confederate cavalry dashed into Cumberland, in Western Maryland. They captured some Federal pickets, and Major General Crooks and Kelly, commanding the Federal forces in that neighborhood. They got off in safety with their distinguished prisoners. It is reported that a few Federal soldiers were seen in the Wilmington depot, by which several hundred citizens were killed. This lacks confirmation, however. At two o'clock on Saturday Admiral Dahlgren entered Charleston. General Gillmore entered soon afterwards. The Federal flag was at once raised upon Fort Sumter.

On Friday last a severe cannonade was begun by the Federal fleet in Cape Fear river, against Fort Anderson, the principal Confederate defence of Wilmington. Under cover of the naval fire, a land force landed and attacked the fort. The troops were repulsed, however, and withdrew. The bombardment, however, was kept up with great intensity during Saturday. Though no new land attack was made against Fort Anderson, General Schofield, part of whose troops had landed on the sea coast at Masonboro' in the morning, Mr. Fisher, made various movements across the peninsula between the ocean and Cape Fear river, that threatened to cut off the retreat of the Confederates to Wilmington. This made the evacuation of Fort Anderson necessary. On Saturday night the Confederates abandoned it, marching north along the shore of Franklin county, to be incarcerated. They did no damage to the fort, destroying none of the works, and exploding no magazines. They appear to have got off in safety, as there is no report of the capture of any prisoners. On Sunday morning the Federal troops from Smithville discovered the evacuation of the fort, and marched in to capture it. The Confederates were captured, and their arms and accoutrements were captured. The evacuation of Fort Anderson, and the capture of the fort, were reported by the Wilmington press. The evacuation of Fort Anderson, and the capture of the fort, were reported by the Wilmington press.

The Confederates have taken up a position four miles south of Wilmington, to which the Federal line has been advanced. On Sunday last General Beauregard, with his army, was at Wigginsboro', on the Columbia and Charlotte railroad, thirty-eight miles north of Columbia. There has been no contest yet. The Southern newspapers think Beauregard will retreat all the way to Charlotte without risking a battle, if Sherman presses him so far.

It is stated that on February 15th, the Federal expedition to long preparing at New Orleans, is advancing against Mobile, and ready to sail. General Hubert commands.—Age of Friday.

The Confederates evacuated Wilmington on Tuesday, first burning the cotton and removing everything else of value. The Federal troops took possession of the city, and captured seven hundred prisoners and thirty guns.

The fourteen thousand rebel troops which garrisoned Charleston have, in obedience to the rebel policy of concentration, fallen back to the northward. Those who believe that the evacuation of Charleston indicates the despair of the rebel leaders, are in great error. This evacuation of the coast is "marching malecholy"; it means mischief. It means that battle is to be given to Sherman; that all the scattered forces of the confederacy are to be drawn together, to meet Sherman's army, and that the battle will be of incalculable value to us in the future, as present it is more gloomy than useful. We are but on the threshold of great events, and, in the coming battles, we are not victorious. These minor triumphs will be all eclipsed.—Fremont's Army, Abolition.

For our own part, slavery being practically and constitutionally abolished, we are ready to concede everything else to our erring brethren.

## John & County.

THE DRAFT.—Fulton county was drafted on Tuesday—150 men. It is the quota with one hundred per cent. added. It was reported that Adams would be drafted on Saturday last, although, however, such sub-districts as were making active efforts to fill their quotas with volunteers. We have not learned whether it came off or not. The utmost promptness is required on the part of such districts as expect to avoid the draft.

(Monday Morning).—The draft did not take place on Saturday, but Butler, Freedom, Huntington, Reading, Straban, Tyroce, Highland, Laitimore and Liberty, will be drawn this afternoon, unless committees from them show that thorough efforts are being made to fill the quotas with volunteers. We state this upon the authority of Captain John Culp.

Bedford county was drafted last week, except the borough of Bedford, where an effort to get volunteers is being made. Next Somerset, then Franklin, and then Adams will be fully drawn.

FILLING QUOTAS.—The Town Council of this borough, (in accordance with a vote taken by the citizens on Wednesday—64 majority), have appropriated \$300 to each volunteer to fill the borough's quota, and a committee have secured a sufficient sum by subscriptions to raise the local bounty to \$500. Messrs. J. Harvey White, W. J. Martin, Wm. R. Eyster and A. J. Cover, are actively at work as a recruiting committee, and it is hoped that in a few days they will fill the quota. Those anxious to volunteer and get the bounty should at once make application to either of them.

We learn that Franklin, Straban and Germany are also busy at recruiting, and there may be other which we have not heard of. Reading, Mountpleasant, Butler and Union, were, a few days ago, actively engaged raising money, and have no doubt succeeded. Others are most likely at work too, and will get through. We cheerfully give all the particulars, where known to us. If the draft be properly postponed, a very large proportion of the county's quota will be filled with volunteers.

ANNIVERSARY.—The exercises connected with the Anniversary of the German Reformed Sabbath School, in this place, on Wednesday evening, closed in all respects, and the house was a full one. The tableaux were in excellent taste, and beautifully executed. The Singing and Speaking were also received with delight, and deserved to be. It was a complete success, probably exceeding anything of the kind ever before had here. Officers, teachers and scholars, and all others connected with the exercises, deserve much praise for the taste, labor and efficiency exhibited. At the request of many, the Anniversary was repeated on Friday evening, with several new tableaux. The audience was again highly pleased, and loud in the expression of admiration. The proceeds of the two evenings reached a handsome figure—about \$95—to be expended for the benefit of the School.

MONTHLIES.—E. H. Minnigh, of the News Depot, in Baltimore street, near the Diamond, has placed upon our table "Godley's Lady's Book" and "The Lady's Friend," for March, both of which are embellished with the finest engravings, and filled with literary matter of the highest and most interesting character. Ladies should not be without them. They can be had at Minnigh's, who, "beside the other monthlies, regularly receives the city daily papers."

THE IMMORTAL J. N.—The great J. N. Free dropped in upon us on Saturday morning, looking hale and hearty, and as brilliant, enthusiastic and determined as ever in maintaining his worthy. He came here to martyr himself, but our worthy Sheriff not being well, he concluded to postpone it to another time. He will be round again, however, and then undergo incarceration here. He still insists that the North and South are both right for their different stand-points, and that the war is prolonged only because of the vast amount of prejudice and passion existing. But he will lift the veil and assume the pressure, and keep on martyrizing himself for the cause of truth. Limited space forbids a more lengthy notice on our part. The Ohio State Journal says of him:

This mighty mind, before whose superhuman powers all nations, creeds, organizations and individuals must succumb, is once more in our midst, prepared not only to expound the principles of immortal truth as J. N. only can, but moreover to remove all prejudice by interesting himself in the lot of those dangerous of our County Jail. Below we publish his latest address to the "Editorial Fraternity."

What a good thing it would be for a Pennsylvanian to live in Massachusetts during the draft. That State has only to furnish thirteen hundred and six (13,000) men to furnish one of the best places for a bribe. The quota would be New Hampshire, which is to furnish only two thousand (2,000). Think of your forty-nine thousand, Pennsylvanians, and wish yourselves Yankees!

We learn that a large building used as a meat and wash house, belonging to Mr. J. George Wolf, of Berwick township, this county, was consumed by fire, with all its contents, on Tuesday night week. It is supposed the fire originated through the careless deposit of some hot ashes which came in contact with the floor.

In the State Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. McSherry read a bill authorizing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to locate portions of their road through Adams and Franklin counties.

## "COUNCIL OF WAR."

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Up stepped the contractor, professor than he. And asked an adjustment, to meet all that. Was the longest address ever in his opinion. These men nothing like votes to elect the developer.

The Exportation of Hair Prohibited.—An order has been issued by the President prohibiting the exportation of hair from any part of the United States until further notice. All Collectors throughout the country are directed to refuse clearances for the transportation of that article until further orders.

"Take time by the forelock." is an old maxim, but many people have not learned to practice it. A great many are very anxious just now to get rid of the draft. If they had taken "time by the forelock" at the proper time, their present trouble would be unknown. Three months ago they might have got rid of the draft simply voting for Gen. McClellan, but they neglected, or would not "take time by the forelock," and hence their difficulties now. Moreover, they have not only dragged themselves into trouble, but also their neighbors, who saw the danger and tried to avoid it, and all, simply because they would not "take time by the forelock."

THEIR CREDIT SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities, and banks hold them as the very best and strongest investment they can make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any safer. If money is loaned on Government securities, the same currency as the Government pays with, and no better. The Government never has failed to meet its engagements, and the national debt is a first mortgage upon the whole property of the country.

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF.—The Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh of the Nose and Throat. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Spasmodic Cough, whooping Cough, and Hoarseness. It has been found to be greatly improved by its use. It is a safe and agreeable, and gives immediate relief to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the voice, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED PAIN EXPELLER. This is a most valuable medicine, and is used in all cases of Pain, Rheumatism, Gout, and all other diseases of the system. It is a most valuable medicine, and is used in all cases of Pain, Rheumatism, Gout, and all other diseases of the system.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHISKERS!!!

Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN, in another part of this paper. 127.3m

EDITOR OF THE COMPILER.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectively relieve, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Head or Balding Sides, simple directions and information that will result in a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 127 Broadway, New York. Feb. 27, 1865. 3m

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