The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

M. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 6, 1865.

☞The editor is absent from home.

☞The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, which had been called for to-day, (March 6th,) at Harrisburg, has been postponed to Wednesday, March 8th.

☞Major R. I. Dodge, Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, has been relieved from duty by an order from Washington, and Brigadier General E. W. Hinks, lately in command in New York, is assigned to duty in place of Major Dodge. This appointment is favorable to the State administration.

The Governor of Delaware.—The death of Hon. William Cannon, of Delaware, was announced on Thursday. By the death of Mr. Cannon, the Hon. G. Saulsbury, Speaker of the Senate of that State, is called to fill the gubernatorial chair of gallant little Delaware. Mr. Saulsbury is a man of decided ability, of high social standing, of unimpeachable integrity, and his assumption at this time of the duties connected with the highest civil office in his native State, is an event full of interest and hope to the people.

☞The N. Y. *Tribune* thus hits off the bogus organization calling itself the State of Virginia: "The Senate does not seem inclined to recognize the 'Common Council of Alexandria,' which calls itself the State of Virginia and sends Mr. Segar to Congress. By a vote of 29 to 13 his credentials were laid on the table, and the question, if it recurs again must be settled by the next Congress, and probably on different grounds."

☞In the Senate on Saturday week Mr. Saulsbury introduced the following resolution, based on a recent speech of Albert G. Brown, (late a member of the U. S. Senate,) delivered in the Rebel Congress, in which Secretary Stanton is represented to have said to Mr. Brown, at the time he withdrew from the U. S. Senate, and after Missouri *had seceded*, that "*You are right.* Go home and urge your friends to stand by what they have done and all will be well. Firmness now will secure you all you ask. Any wavering and you are lost." The resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five members of the Senate be appointed by the presiding officer thereof to make inquiry in reference to the truth or falsity of the charges hereinbefore and aforesaid recited; and in reference to the patriotism and loyalty of the said Edwin M. Stanton, past and present, with leave to take testimony, and to make report in writing to the Senate."

Mr. Saulsbury offered to produce proof of the allegations against Secretary Stanton, if afforded an opportunity, but at that point the Senate adjourned, and the subject was not on Monday resumed.

☞A small "loyal" weekly away up in Bradford county—the *Reporter*—closes a lengthy disquisition on the finances with the following sweep:

"The writers on finances who figure in the *Journal of Commerce*, the *World*, the *Herald*, and even the *Tribune*, and all the minor sheets of the land, have imbibed their notions from State Bank theories, or State Bank interests, and are, therefore, untrustworthy."

The next Secretary of the Treasury will doubtless hail from Bradford county. So much financial acumen should not be allowed to bud, blossom, die and rot unseen and unappreciated.

☞How Illinois is ruled may be judged from the fact that out of twenty-five members of the Senate, not one is a native of that State. Five are natives of Ohio, two of Indiana, and the majority of the remaining eighteen are transplanted Yankees. Out of eighty-five members of the House, only eleven are native to the State. Ten are of Ohio, and a very large proportion of the remainder are from New England. Is it any wonder that the "infamous black laws" have been repealed and the black banner of "negro equality" has been raised in the "sucker State?"

☞New York has a brilliant Governor—leastwise he has made a brilliant remark. In his letter to the Senate transmitting a notice that Congress had abrogated the present Federal Constitution, he said:—"The day is not far distant when the Constitution of the United States will harmonise with the Declaration of Independence." How unfortunate that Mr. Fenton did not live at the time the Constitution was framed, so as to have informed those noodles, George Washington and James Madison how to make their acts "harmonize!"

☞The generosity of Shoddy is well illustrated in the case of Com. Vanderbilt, who, after receiving about $300,000 from the Government for the charter of one of his vessels for 150 days at $2,000 a day, then presented the rotten old hulk to the nation as a free "loyal" gift.

☞The value of slave property in Kentucky, says Gov. Bramlette, before the war began, in 1860, as assessed for taxation, was $107,494,527. In 1862 the value was reduced to $57,511,770, and in 1864 to $34,179,246.

☞The Petersburg *Express* says that, despite the efforts of Gen. Grant, a large number of his men are daily deserting, and that the woods and swamps in the rear of his lines are said to be filled with deserters.

☞The Washington jail officials who sold twenty criminals for substitutes and pocketed the money are all "loyal" men.

☞The Illinois Legislature has purchased the burial ground of the late Stephen A. Douglas for $25,000.

☞The loss by the fire at the Cincinnati Enquirer office was $48,000, and is covered by insurance.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The New York *Tribune* thus speaks of the condition of the National finances: "The current expenses of the Federal Government are not less than *three million dollars per day, or over one thousand millions per annum.* About one million per day is raised by taxation, in addition to the heavy cost of supporting our State and local authorities, roads, schools, public charities, and other objects of State and local necessity leaving some two millions per day, or seven hundred millions per annum, to be added to our vast national debt. This money we are in part borrowing in Europe at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar—that is, we get fifty cents for every dollar we promise to pay—and so are agreeing to pay two dollars for one, with ten or twelve per cent. interest; and a good many of our own people refuse to lend to their government even at these monstrous rates. * * * It is far within the truth to say that our country is running in debt one million dollars per day or three hundred millions per annum more than she need or would if her credit were as good as that of William B. Astor or of Great Britain."

Now, this statement, which is certainly below rather than above the truth, is from a leading organ of the dominant party, and, therefore, not likely to be based upon a desire to injure that party in the public confidence. And taking this exhibit, the *Age* asks in what way is the party in power attempting to stop the march of expenditures or to prepare for the liquidation of the enormous sums which are over due or daily falling due at the National Treasury? Retrenchment must be inaugurated, and raids upon the treasury stopped, or the nation will be pushed still deeper into the slough of debt. All know this, and yet the party in power are so intent on office, political consequence or money, that they accelerate rather than retard the march of national extravagance, and profligacy. The most monstrous plans are concocted and put into operation, to tap and drain the treasury of the nation.—Vast schemes of internal improvements, with which the National Government has rightfully nothing to do—which are neither connected with military operations nor the national defence—are pushed forward in Congress, and attempts are being made to burden the people with the cost of their construction, in order that political favorites may amass fortunes. Contracts that reach to millions upon millions are farmed out to men knowing nothing of the articles to be furnished or the work to be done, and the price is enhanced by the profit to be paid each person through whose hands the articles may pass, or to whom a sub-division of the work may be allotted. Vast armies of spies and informers, and secret agents, are maintained at the public expense, yet custom-house funds are embezzled, navy yards robbed, and public property in all directions misappropriated with a boldness and recklessness unparalleled and appalling. Then, again, millions are squandered by the fanatics upon "Freedmen's camps," and appliances by which the negro is to be raised in the political and social scale. The extent to which this scheme of bankrupting the treasury to aid in realizing the dream of negro emancipation and equality is carried near the national capital and in many of the Southern and Southwestern States, can scarcely be imagined by the masses of our people. Millions of dollars are expended in salaries to agents and teachers, and hundreds of other newly-manufactured officers, and the negroes are allowed to acquire habits of idleness and learn to depend upon public charity and not honest industry for their support.

This is the way the money goes, and that too, says the *Tribune*, "when our heroes in the field are vainly asking for their hard-earned pittance to feed and clothe their needy wives and children—when some brigades have had no dollar for their last six months' service, and are becoming mutinous and unserviceable because unpaid—when nobody deals with the government who can find any other customer, because payment is withheld to the last moment, and then oftener made in certificates of indebtedness, which must be sold at a heavy discount—when everything lags and drags for want of money, and because the national credit is so dubious." This is a picture of our national condition from a friendly pen; yet what man in the Republican party will "bell the cat" in Congress, and demand that party purposes and humanitarim schemes shall be subordinated to patriotism and honest fair dealing?

The *Tribune* declares that the action of the dominant party at this time with reference to the finances of the nation is "*a compound of insanity and practical treason*"—and so it is. What so well calculated to weaken any nation as the policy which sinks its credit day by day at a time when it is already staggering under a load of debt fully up to its capacity to bear? We need economy and retrenchment, the close inspection of all financial measures that may be proposed, and the abandonment of all schemes that seek to rob the treasury under the guise of humanity or other specious and fraudulent pretences. The white man must work to support his family and pay his taxes. Let the negro work also, instead of being kept at government expense and thus become a burden to the nation. If we are to escape from under the shadow of the cloud which now lowers over the land, and begin again the march toward peace and prosperity, we must discard all mere experiments and act as wise business men, careful of the mighty interests committed to our charge. If this be done, we may drag our finances out of the mire into which they have been cast by the action of the party in power. If not, then the end is ruin.

☞The Massachusetts plan of filling her quotas from outside sources is not a new one. So long ago as March 17, 1778, Gen. Washington wrote to James Bowdoin, President of the Council of Massachusetts, as follows:

"SIR: It gives me inexpressible concern to have repeated information from the best authority, that the committees of the different towns and districts in your State have deserters from Gen. Burgoyne's army, and employ them as substitutes to excuse the personal service of the inhabitants."

Internal Revenue Decision.—By decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, an ordinary notice of landlord to a tenant to vacate at the expiration of his term is not subject to stamp duty.

☞*Heavy Robbery.*—New York, Feb. 28.—Two thousand dollars in gold were stolen from the counter of the Bank of Commerce to-day while in the act of being deposited.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Enrollment bill finally passed the House on Monday, by a vote of 80 yeas to 39 nays. The following is a synopsis of its provisions and amendments:

All volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, hereafter mustered into the military or naval service shall be credited to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence—if having a residence within the United States. In other words, every man is counted as the property of some community—a serf attached to the soil.

Non-commissioned officers and privates who enlisted in 1862 and 1863, for the unexpired terms of companies, regiments and battalions, shall be mustered out with their respective organizations, and such as have been detained in service since the organizations in which they enlisted were mustered out shall be immediately discharged.

The States, districts and sub-districts shall be credited respectively for all men furnished since the commencement of the war, for any period of service not less than three months, reducing the same to years; but such credits shall not be applied to the call of December 21, 1864.

Persons of foreign birth who have resided for three years in the United States previous to arriving at the age of 21, shall be enrolled and subject to draft.

Substitutes, when mustered in, exempt the principal from service for the period for which he was drafted.

A person drafted for one year and furnishing a substitute for three years shall be exempt for the latter period.

Bounty brokers must procure a permit from the Secretary of War, by filing proof of his loyalty and giving a bond to the amount of $50,000. Recruiting agents who enlist insane persons, convicts, or persons under indictment for felony, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, and any officer knowingly mustering in a deserter, insane or intoxicated person, or minor without consent, shall be dishonorably dismissed. Principals who put in insufficient substitutes shall be notified within thirty days, so that their places may be properly supplied.

In addition to other lawful penalties for desertion from the military and naval service, *all deserters who shall not report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days, shall be deemed to have voluntarily relinquished the rights of citizenship* and their rights to become citizens. This also applies to all persons who depart the jurisdiction or go beyond the limits of the United States, after being enrolled, with intent to avoid any draft ordered.

The President shall appoint assistant provost marshals, with duties intermediate between the Provost Marshal General and district provost marshals.

Recruiting in rebel States is prohibited.

The act to take effect after its passage, but not to postpone or interfere with the pending draft.

No Negro Equality.—The following passage occurs in the correspondence of the escaped Abolition correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune:*

"At the Libby we were compelled to keep our quarters clean ourselves, and cook our own food—to do the work of menials and scullions under the most adverse and obnoxious circumstances. There was no need of this, as there were dozens of free negroes in the prison, whom the rebels had stolen from the Northern armies, and who would gladly have performed such offices; but the Southern blusterers and bullies were anxious to degrade the gentlemen they held in custody to the level of servants and scavengers."

Indeed! And would these sticklers for the equality of all colors and conditions of men have their favorite hobby—the negro, for whom they desire this war to be prosecuted to the bitter end—compelled to do their menial offices, when, by the doctrines they teach, those negroes are as good as they? If these Abolition demagogues desire to have negroes continued as "servants and scavengers," why do they seek their elevation above such occupations by inspiring them with notions of perfect social and political equality with the white race? To use a homely phrase, "they cannot have their plum cake and eat it too."—*Patriot & Union.*

SHALL NEGROES VOTE?

The Abolition leaders clamor to have the black man admitted to all the privileges of citizenship—to vote, &c.

During the debate in our State Senate, on the proposed amendment, Senator Lowry, the leader on the Abolition side, said:

Mr. Speaker: The Senator interrogates me as to whether I would give the elective franchise to the colored man. I am not a man to dodge an issue when fairly presented. And I am glad the Senator has made the interrogatory, because it fairly presents an occasion for me to state my position on a question that is soon to come up for the consideration and determination of the American people. This question is soon to enter into the politics of the country—*it cannot be dodged or postponed.* This principle lies at the foundation of our political system. This idea gave birth to the Republic; *it is organic and fundamental.* Standing upon this basis-principle, I am free to declare that I am in favor of granting the same political franchises to the black man that I would bestow upon the white man. I am opposed to making color a test of citizenship.

And so are those generally who mould and direct the opinions held by the party in power. Lowry tells us that negro equality "is soon to enter into the politics of the country." Speaker Turrell chose him for chairman of the Senate committee on Federal Relations; and he represents the views of his party, and the federal administration, in advance.—*Montrose Democrat.*

Interference with Elections.—The President has signed and approved the act to prevent officers of the army and navy and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States from interfering in elections in the States.

No troops or armed men are to be brought to the polls unless it shall be necessary to repel armed enemies, or to keep the peace; nor shall it be lawful for any officer to prescribe or fix by proclamation or order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters, or in any manner to interfere with the free right of suffrage. Officers so offending are liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction fined not exceeding $5000 and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three months nor more than five years; at the discretion of the court, and any person so convicted shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States. Other guards are thrown around the elective franchise.

☞Forney's *Press*, the organ of the Republican party in this State, declares the passage of the anti-slavery amendment to be "*a triumph for that little party which thirty years ago, declared the Constitution to be a covenant with Hell.*"

Let the people ponder and reflect.

☞Among the curiosities lately placed in a museum is a mosquito's bladder containing the souls of twenty-four government contractors, and the fortunes of twelve editors. It is nearly half full.

☞The Democrats of Hamiltonban township, will meet on Wednesday evening next, March 8th, at Alex. Beschoff's hotel, to nominate a township ticket.

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE AGE'S DAILY SUMMARY.

There is every reason to believe that General Beauregard or General Johnston (whichever was in command of the Confederate troops in South Carolina, last week) has opposed so strong a front to Sherman's progress, that he has not advanced beyond Winnsboro', thirty-eight miles north of Columbia. By reinforcements from Richmond, Wilmington and Charleston, the Confederates have gathered a force equal to Sherman's. The Federal cavalry on last Wednesday had not reached Florence, one hundred miles east of Columbia; nor was it known what had become of Kilpatrick's raiding column, which started in that direction. Sherman, therefore, had no line of supply by that route, either to Wilmington or Charleston. The Confederates, on last Wednesday, still held Kingsville, on the Branchville and Columbia railroad, thirty miles east of Columbia, all the Federal troops being north and west of this place. Sherman, therefore, had no line of supplies by that route to Charleston. He had only the long wagon route through Columbia and Pocotaligo to Hilton Head. The jeopardy of his supply line and the strength of the Confederate army, has most probably brought him to a stand still just north of Columbia.

Sherman, when he passed Augusta, left behind him a strong Confederate garrison under General D. H. Hill. Augusta is sixty miles southwest of Columbia. It is reported that the Confederates from Augusta attacked the Federal rear on February 18th, capturing eight hundred prisoners and a number of wagons. On the 19th, the Federal cavalry advance, just south of Winnsboro', *is reported to have* been attacked by the Confederates and driven back to Ridgway, thirty miles north of Columbia. The advices from Wilmington and City Point indicate that there is intense anxiety to hear from Sherman. There is a report that Sherman's and Schofield's armies, the latter from Wilmington, effected a junction on Monday last. The place is not stated.—Such a junction, however, was impossible.

There have been some details received of the condition of Charleston when captured. The city was nearly all burned. Many citizens were left in the town, among them ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina. Five hundred bales of cotton, partly burned, fell into the hands of the Federal troops. Just after the Federal advance entered the city, the Confederates blew up their three iron-clads, which lay in Cooper river, north of the city. They were the Palmetto State, the Chicora, and the Charleston. Several vessels that were building were burned.

There is a report which comes from New York that General Grant is about to make an advance from his left flank and endeavor to capture the Southside railroad.—Grant's picket on Hatcher's run are seven miles from the railroad. We have not yet received any intelligence from the Federal camp indicating that this movement has begun.

A Confederate force, numbering one hundred and fifty, on last Saturday night, attempted to destroy some lighthouses on Chesapeake Bay. They were driven off.—*Age of Wednesday.*

There is no longer any doubt that Sherman's march has been checked. He did not advance beyond Winnsboro', South Carolina. Finding the Confederates in great force, he withdrew towards Columbia. It is uncertain whether he is now retreating towards Charleston or towards Wilmington. He is moving in an easterly direction, and all of his troops have passed east of the railroad between Charlotte and Columbia. The Confederates have reoccupied Columbia. Very little damage was done to the city during the Federal occupation. Sherman is now on a retreat. His army fronts northwest, but marches east. The Confederates are north and west of Sherman's troops. Sherman may go to Charleston or to Wilmington. At Charleston he can establish a new base of supplies. It is reported that Schofield, who has about twenty thousand men, has marched from Wilmington to join Sherman. Sherman may intend to form a junction with these troops, but it cannot be effected for several days yet. On last Thursday evening General Johnston took command of the Confederate armies in South Carolina.

All the rumors that have been coming to us of a gigantic invasion of Alabama and Mississippi by General Thomas from Eastport, are falsehoods. Thomas has no such intentions and his army is too weak to attempt such a march. General Thomas is now in Nashville and from that point directs affairs in the department. The Federal authorities have reopened the railroad between Nashville and Huntsville, Alabama.

The Federal troops at Hernando, Mississippi, are preparing for a raid towards Senatobia, Alabama. This is intended to cut the Confederate railroads connecting General Taylor's army at Corinth with Mobile.

The Confederates report having captured several prisoners from a Federal raiding party that recently marched from Jacksonville, Florida, to the interior of the State.

General Gillmore has sent a despatch to Washington stating that he has captured over four hundred and fifty ordinance at Charleston.

It is reported that Hancock is to command the department of West Virginia, recently commanded by the captured General Crook.

Generals Crook and Kelley are in Libby prison in Richmond.

Forrest is reorganizing the Confederate cavalry in the Southwest.—*Age of Thursday.*

There is very little doubt that had not the recent rains prevented, General Grant would have made, on Sunday or Monday last, a determined effort to get possession of the Southside railroad. He has concentrated at Hatcher's run a force of about forty thousand men. All the other portions of his long line have been weakened to furnish a force for the contemplated expedition. A large amount of artillery has been sent to Hatcher's run, and the Federal cavalry at Reams' station on the Weldon railroad, are in readiness to move as soon as it may be necessary for them to protect the flanks of the advancing infantry column. The heavy rains however, have delayed this expedition, and may cause its abandonment. The Confederates have had full notice of it, and have been busy preparing for the Federal advance. There is nothing doing on any portion of the line in front of Petersburg.

On Sunday last General Johnston issued an order in which he assumed command of all the Confederate troops in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina. General Beauregard will remain with him as second in command. His headquarters are at Charlotte, North Carolina. Gen. Sherman is still moving to the eastward, but we have no definite intelligence from him. It is reported that Columbia, South Carolina, was burned by the Federal troops in retaliation for shots having been fired from some of the houses at the soldiers.

There are indications of a cavalry raid down the Shenandoah Valley by a portion of Sheridan's command. We have not yet received any report of the departure of the raiding party.

The Shenandoah burned or bonded seven American vessels in the South Atlantic. All of them were owned in New England. A Baltimore vessel that was stopped was allowed to go free.—*Age of Friday.*

The New Peace Mission.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says:

We have reason to believe that Gen. Singleton received authority from our government to pass to the rebel lines, and that he has gone, not upon private business, as was hilarly attributed by partisans to both himself and Mr. Blair awhile since, but to [illegible] what may be done by him to bring [illegible] peace. We believe that Judge Hi[illegible] to act in the same capacity.

Town & County.

THE DRAFT.—Below we give the names of those drafted in the several sub-districts named. It will be observed that no draft has yet been made in a number of townships; this is in consequence of the vigorous efforts making by the citizens of those localities to fill their respective quotas, and, *as long as those efforts are likely to prove successful*, no draft will take place in such townships:

HUNTINGTON.—Jeremiah Wilson, Jacob F. Cline, Samuel Kennedy, George Sowers, Eli S. Myers, Samuel Fitzgerald, Washington Penner, John A. Dixon, J. A. R. McBride, James Nickel, Mr. Hammers, James M. Sidesinger, Jacob B. Meals, Wm. Ickes, Thomas G. Neely, Albert Crist, A. Hartman, James Davis of E., Hiram Albert, Jeremiah Beam, Joseph Yohe, Daniel Cleaver, John O. Gardner, John Snyder, Eli Gochenour, George Slaybaugh, Absalom Cleaver, Washington Myers, Stephen Duttera, John H. Cauffman, Geo. W. Meals, A. B. Dill, Emanuel Craig, (colored) Samuel Wolf, James Clark, Adam A. Myers, George W. Wireman, Wm. T. Brandon, George Fickes, W. Welsh, Obed Jacobs, John Yohe, Henry Wireman, Geo. Smick, Gilson Metcalf, David Asper, Wm. A. Fickle, W. W. Rockey, John Deardorff, Geo. Reigle, Peter Gross, Wm. Duttera, Peter Penner, I. W. Pearson, Alfred Albert, John W. McNew, Hiram Junkins, Alfred Hummelbaugh, Daniel Miller, Wm. Brougher, Levi Smith, Geo. W. Trostle, Adam Asper, J. F. Slaybaugh, C. H. Simpson, Francis Mullen, John Stephens, jr., Henry Junkins, Jacob Bream, C. G. Miller, B. F. Lisbey, Joseph Galloway, Joseph Wireman, Philip Snyder, Wm. G. Ferguson, John Shanefelter, H. L. Wireman, John Weidner, Noah Schriver, Hezekiah Golden, Joseph Penner, Lewis Myers, George W. Miller, H. A. Sheeler, James Howe, Ephraim Fickes, H. A. Meals, H. A. Wolf, W. B. Smyers, James J. Metcalf, James McElwee, Daniel Albert, James Gardner of B., Levi Mumper, Jacob Miller of E., David Howe, Daniel Markley, Joseph Shurtz, Anthony Deardorff, Jacob Blicker, John C. Miller, Peter Fry, John C. Plank, James Cauffman, Edward Dutters, Richard W. Sadler, Amos Little, Isaac Kennedy, Wm. E. Lisbey, Samuel Miller, jr., David Beam, Alexander Heikes, Lewis Hamilton, David Myers, Boreas Smith, Jeremiah Slaybaugh, Howard W. Group, Henry Williams, Martin Speck, Daniel Hurst, John H. Zinn, Jonathan Miller, Geo. B. Miller, Abraham Bream.—124.

LATIMORE.—Eli H. Group, Galbraith W. Yengst, Jesse Larew, Gideon Smith, Geo. W. Enders, John Detter, George Deardorff, Geo. F. Myers, Henry Anderson, John Hoffman, Geo. Detter, Adam Hollinger, Howard Snyder, John Hoopert, Jacob L. Coulson, David H. Myers, Ephraim Winand, John Chronister, Frederick Winand, David Arnold, Henry Harbold, John Kopp, Geo. A. Wolf, Peter Erb, Jacob Leifelsberger, Geo. Smith, Nicholas W. Bushey, Geo. Fickle, Adam Chronister, Andrew Myers, Howard Myers, John Coulson, John C. Hoffman, Albert Shaffer, Wm. Brougher, Samuel Albert, Henry Burkholder, Samuel B. Chronister, John Hamilton, John Myers, Howard Miller, Amos Peters, Peter Brough, Washington Hess, Franklin Albert, Jesse Blauser, Hiram Jacobs, Adam Brenneman, Josiah Mummert, Solomon Gentzler, Lewis P. Walker, John Albert, Andrew L. Coulson, Adam Burtner, David Hoffman, David P. Larew, Christian Cauffman, Daniel W. Harbold, Samuel A. Miller, Wm. Fickle, John W. Fickle, Jesse J. Chronister, Jacob Hecht, Warner Townsend, Jesse Leathery, Eli Smith, Michael Ebersole, Ammon Winand, John W. Larew, Jacob R. Plank, Isaiah King, Daniel Myers.—72.

FREEDOM.—John H. Bosserman, Isaac F. Heagy, Abraham V. Scott, James Smith, Josiah W. Brown, Francis Cunningham, Charles Wolford, John C. Herr, Geo. W. Scott, James Adams, Peter C. Cool, James Bigham, James D. Wilson, Thomas A. Ferguson, Nelson Boyd, Calvin P. Krise, David Rhodes, Leander Cunningham, Wm. Linn, Frederick Rhodes, Geo. W. Linn, Abm. Rhodes, Michael McFadden, Abm. M. Waybright, Robert S. Lott, John A. Linn, Henry Myers, Robert C. McCleary.—28.

BERWICK BOROUGH.—Chas. F. Dash, Ambrose Hair, Emanuel R. Wills, James Brown, Wm. Hair, Henry Mollison, Charles Alexander, (col.), Rudolph Brown, Henry M. Hauer, Michael Heltzel.—10.

BERWICK TOWNSHIP.—Samuel A. Wertz, Amos Starner, Peter Groin, Amos Lahy, Wm. Null, John Richter, Abdiel McConnelly, Nicholas Henry, Benjamin Laughman, Emanuel Laughman, Abm. Sowers, John Bosserman, David H. Bair, John Groin, Daniel Laughman, James Felix, Henry Linebart, Jesse Kehlbaugh, Daniel B. Bare, John Naugle.—20.

MENALLEN.—John Hellar, Wm. N. Blocher, B. C. Munma, Henry Weigle, Henry Christ, John Eppleman, Amos Fohl, Howard S. Yeatts, Noah D. Snyder, Thad. Smith, Wm. Starner, Arnold Rice, Lewis R. Taylor, Henry J. Meals, Amos Crum, John A. Miller, Eliakum Walney, Jacob Crum, Augustus Carbaugh, Peter Richel, Henry C. Rice, Cornelius Bender, Isaac H. Peters, Geo. H. Cook, Amos Bittinger, Francis Cole, John Hoffman, Edward Brough, Wm. H. Heller, Jesse Peters, Theo. Jones, Emanuel Brown, John B. Cline, And. Brough, Charles Edward, Henry Carbaugh, Baldwin Morrison, Daniel Crum, Edgar McKinn, Amos Schloser, Gibson Ross, Amos Orner, Absalom Dull, Wm. Weidner, Jas. Canday, (col.) David Cline, Jacob F. Knouse, Absalom Conrad, John B. Hoffman, J. Kersey Cook, Edward W. Mumma, Henry J. Hauer, John Peters, Jacob A. Clem, Hez. Mullen, Elijah Irvin, Edward Warren, John Warren, Solomon Beamer, Geo. Thomas, John Rexrod, Jacob Orner, Zachariah Oyler, Frank W. Cook, Theopholis Eppleman, Geo. Bush, Jacob Hoffman, Daniel Orner, David Bercaw, James Gardner, Geo. Adams, Chrysostum Eppleman, Henry Sowers, Daniel Livingston, Amos Yeatts, Edward Brown, Wm. Freed, Alex. D. Taylor.—78.

OXFORD TP.—John Getz, Aloysius Marshall, Aaron Heagy, John L. Smith, Charles Shiller, Philip H. Slagle, Cornelius Miller, Israel Blair, John Stock, Josiah A. Aulabaugh, Edmund C. Gitt, Jerome C. Small, Hen. W. Smith, Sam. Siford, Henry Kehm, Wm. McClain, Philip A. Myers, Emanuel Reed, Jonas Mummert, Alex. Shrader, Andrew Wolf, Edward Straley, John Mowrey, Hamilton D. Hemler, Francis Lawrence, John Hanes, Jno. W. Bupp, Sol. Bear, Abdiel F. Gitt, Wm. Carbaugh, John F. Yake, John Rickrode, John Bupp, Joseph R. Diehl, Edward T. Colgen, John Senft, Michael Colgen, Francis Weisensale, Conrad Nagle, Francis Breighner, Anthony Shanebrook, Henry Lingg, Jas. M. Robison, Jos. Shane, David Palmer, Chas. F. Himes, Martin Heltzel, John S. Brady, Henry W. Foot, John J. Fink, Allen Hersh, Henry S. Lawrence, Austin A. Staub, James R. Gitt, Solomon Brown, John W. Hershey, Amos Meckley, Abm. Roke, Peter Timmins, Emanuel A. Noel, Jacob Heltzel, Adam Wolf.—62.

TYRONE.—John B. Hersh, Phil. Cooley, Hen. Mummert, Jesse Weigle, Geo. Walter, Frank Slusser, John Spangler, of P., John Wolf, Jeremiah Weigle, Jacob C. Pittentorff, James Baret, Abm. Young, Lewis Camplain, Jesse R. Group, John Spangler, Geo. Wilkison, John Wisler, Sol. Sterner, And. Brame, Samuel Sadler, Jr. Geo. F. Witters, Jacob E. Herman, John M. Pittentorff, Charles Yetts, Geo. R. Herman, Jacob Bolen, Wash. Brenizer, Howard McCann, James Williams, Alfred M. Wertz, Sam. Spangler, Levi Gise, Isaac Kuns, Daniel Deatrick, John Shetron, Levi Raffensberger, Peter Trimmer, Jacob C. Neely, Daniel T. Cooley, Stewart M. Neely, Emanuel Fissel, Peter Miller, David Meals, Daniel Chronister, Levi H. Group, Wm. Wert, Wm. B. Fissel, Wm. Sterner, Daniel G. Ausborn, Michael Kemper.—50.

HAMILTONBAN.—David B. Blythe, John Cochran, Alfred Staley, Dan. Beushoff, John Watson, James Marshal, Peter Epley, Ebenezer Maginly, John Wagaman, Wm. O'Brien, Wm. Shindledecker, Wm. McCleary, Alex. Benschoff, Jno. M. K. Bennett, David Baker, Daniel Musselman, Geo. Crass, Wm. Culp, Jacob Woodring, R. Francis McCleaf, Jacob Musselman, John W. Sullivan, James S. Sanders, David R. Musselman, Wash. Pryor, Charles Cauffman, Strother Hansford, (col.) J. V. Danner, John M. Hardman, Geo. Sanders, Hen. M. Landis, Jno. W. Cauffman, E. Thomas Rinehart, Oscar Sprenkle, Geo. M. Fowler, John Kepperly, Wm. Sprenkle, James Watson, J. H. Baumgardner, Wm. Bensel, Wm. Row, John Saylor.—42

LIBERTY.—Wm. C. Olrine, Samuel Cline, Samuel Miller, Casper Myers, John A. Kipe, Geo. W. Hardman, Thomas Cook, Ben. Shriner, Henry C. Taylor, Jos. R. Scott, Samuel Sanders, Alexander R. Hunter, Wm. C. Riley, Daniel Eck, Jacob Topper, John N. Linn, Isaac Pecher, James M. Thompson, Henry Hoffman, Peter Biehl, John Irving, John F. Felix, James O'Brien, Jr., Reuben Shover, Wm. H. Smith, John A. Pedecord, Geo. Fowler, James Bowling, Samuel Weitzel, Augustus Horweddle, Chas. Brunner, Wm. Sanders.—32.

Latimore will be required to report on the 17th, and Freedom and Huntington on the 21st, Berwick borough and Berwick township, Hamiltonban, Liberty and Tyrone will be required to report on the 22nd, and Menallen and Oxford on the 23rd. No further draft for Adams will be made for the present. The districts not included in the above are offering bounties of $560 and are actively at work procuring volunteers.

DEATH OF FRANCIS R. SHUNK STAHLE.—Lieut. Bucher, of Co. B, 21st Pa. Cavalry, in a letter to his wife, gives the following particulars in regard to the death of Francis R. Shunk Stahle, a member of that company:

On the 9th, our well known brother in arms, Francis R. S. Stahle, was killed by the enemy. After he had stood his two hours and past on picket, he was relieved with the rest of his relief, and was making preparations to go to the reserve corporal. A. Stockslager imagined he saw a man standing in the timber, a short distance from the picket line. He did as his duty called. He took Stahle and three others to see whether it was a man—or only imagination. He advanced and deployed his line.—No sooner was this done than six guns were discharged at our boys. All escaped but Francis Stahle. He was struck by two balls—the one went through his coat sleeve, but did no injury; the other struck him through the body. He fell from his horse instantly, expiring. The fact was reported to me, when I took twenty men and went out, forming a line of battle, to get his body. It was between our line and the enemy, but the enemy dared not to get him. We could see him plainly. Finally I advanced with my men and getting within fifty yards of the body, the rebs showered a lot of balls into us. I ordered my men to fire, but could see no one, on account of the timber. I stopped firing, and went back to the picket line and received more men—and, dismounted, we went down and brought the body out safely. I had an ambulance brought and sent him to the hospital—had him embalmed, and will leave for home to-morrow.

He was a good soldier, and always ready for duty. The company regret his loss. It was quite by surprise and unexpected. We went out afterwards with a scouting party, but could see no enemy. It was but a squad, feeling our lines. We had fully determined the first one we could take would not be taken prisoner. We would have mashed him. The boys were raving.

AT HOME AGAIN.—Mr. George Patterson, one of our citizen prisoners in the hands of the rebels since the battle of Gettysburg, unexpectedly returned on Tuesday, from Salisbury, North Carolina. He is the only one of the party that was carried off at that time, who has been exchanged, or rather paroled. Messrs. Guinn, Trostle, Codori, and the two Harpers, still remain in the hands of the rebels. Mr. Patterson informs us that Mr. Wm. Harper died at Salisbury a few weeks ago. It is a matter of sincere regret that they have not all returned. Mr. Patterson, although rejoiced to meet old friends and acquaintances will find many changes, and much to sadden his heart. Shortly after the battle his wife died and was buried during his absence; and on the very day of his return friends were paying the last tribute of respect to his aged mother, who was buried on that day. His feelings, returning under such circumstances, can be better imagined than described.

A BAD PRACTICE.—We wish to call the particular attention of families who use lamps to the dangerous habit which almost all of them are addicted to of turning the wick down low, either to soften the light or save the consumption of oil. When this is done the air of the room soon becomes vitiated by the unconsumed oil vapors, by the gas produced by the combustion, and also by the minute particles of smoke and soot which are thrown off. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects. In sick rooms the practice is attended with the worst consequences, and the wonder is that more healthy persons are not immediately and even fatally injured by breathing it. Among its evil effects are irritation and inflamation of the throat and lungs, head-ache, dizziness, nausea, and sore eyes. We admonish all who use lamps against the practice.

☞We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement of Arrandale & Co., European Jewelers' Agents, of New York. The *British Whig*, of Kingston, C. W., says of them, Nov. 24, 1864:

A short time since an advertisement of Arrandale & Co., 167 Broadway, New York, appeared in the columns of this paper, headed Great Gift Distribution, by which the public were informed that a large quantity of Gold and Silver Watches and ornaments were to be disposed of by Lot, the total cost being only $1, and a prize in return valued from $3 to $50; also holding out great advantages to agents.—A lady subscriber of the British Whig became an agent, and by request brought some twenty articles sent as prizes for her agency to this office for inspection, and without hesitation we can state that each and all of the articles were worth treble the amount of cost to the recipients, and some of them six times.

The New York *Albion* wrote as follows:—

"We have just inspected, at the office of Arrandale & Co.'s Agency for European Manufacturing Jewelers, a large assortment of fashionable and valuable jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, chains, bracelets, ladies' sets, rings, &c., all of the new and most fashionable patterns. We also notice a large quantity of silver plate, consisting of goblets and drinking cups, cruet stands, fruit-baskets, spoons, forks, &c. We understand that the whole of these newly imported articles are to be disposed of on a novel principle giving great advantages to buyers, and affording extensive employment to agents. Our readers will find all particulars in our advertising columns; and we know the firm in question to be very respectable, and thoroughly worthy of public confidence."

☞Provost Marshal Eyster gives notice that men who enlist after they are drafted are considered as deserters from the draft, and must be credited to their enrollment places, no matter whether they received local bounties on their illegal enlistment or not.

☞On Friday W. B. Mullen, Esq., of Mount Holly Springs, was robbed of upwards of three hundred dollars, while in the Cumberland Valley train, en route for Harrisburg. The wallet was abstracted from Mr. M.'s pantaloons pocket. A suspected party was arrested in Harrisburg, but subsequently discharged, as the money could not be fully identified.

☞Mrs. Bowen, widow of the late Rev. John Bowen, of the M. E. Conference, fell on the ice a few days ago, at Towsontown, Baltimore county, Md., and broke one of her arms below the elbow. Mrs. Bowen is well known by many of our citizens. Her husband was stationed at this place some years back.

☞Hopkins' Hoop Skirts, for Ladies and Children, adv. in this issue. Call at 628 Arch street, Philadelphia, and examine assortment of goods.

[illegible] is directed to adv. of Wm. B[illegible]tle, in another column.

RECORD YOUR DEEDS.—The attention of parties holding unrecorded Deeds is directed to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, which requires that—

"All deeds and conveyances for real estate in this Commonwealth, shall be recorded in the office for Recording Deeds in the county where the