The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 13, 1865.

☞ On Friday next, the election for Borough and Township Officers will take place. These elections, always important, are peculiarly so now. Let good men be put forward, and let there be a full turn out to elect them. Democrats, rally to your borough and township elections.

☞ The Congressional Committee of Conference on the civil appropriation bill agreed to strike out the claim reimbursing Pennsylvania for the $700,000 advanced to pay troops during the great raid, and yet they had the effrontery to consent to a clause giving what one of the committee said was equivalent to ten million dollars, to reimburse citizens of Missouri for damages sustained during the war. The sum originally fixed for Missouri, by the Senate, was $4,000,000. There's Abolition justice for you, with a vengeance. Pennsylvania is nowhere compared with Abolition Missouri.

☞ The XXXVIIIth Congress adjourned by limitation on Saturday week. During the closing days of the session a number of important bills were passed, among them a new Enrollment Act, a $600,000,000 loan bill, a supplement to the tariff bill, increasing the duties on liquors, spun silk, railroad iron, and imposing an excise duty of 5 cents per lb. on raw cotton, 20 cts. per gallon on crude petroleum, 15 on coal oil, and 40 and 60 cts. on refined oils.

☞ On Monday, in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Wilson, a resolution was adopted requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the Senate part of the Capitol the bar for the sale of spirituous liquors. This is evidently intended as the strongest kind of a hint to the new Vice President, Andy Johnson; but every decent American will say, after reading of his disgraceful performance on the 4th inst., that it is none too strong—if it only happily proves efficacious.

☞ The annual election in New Hampshire takes place on Tuesday, the 14th of March, when a Governor, three members of Congress, Council, Senate and House of Representatives are to be chosen. The Democrats have but one member of Congress, Marcy, from the 1st district, who is a candidate for re-election, opposed by General Marston. At the last election Marcy's majority was eighty.

Soldiers no Right to Vote.—The Legislature of Michigan like that of Pennsylvania, had passed a law to allow soldiers in the field to vote. The Supreme Court of Michigan has agreed with Judge Woodward of this State, and decided that this law is unconstitutional. The abolitionists of Michigan do not want to obey the decision, because, if enforced, it will unseat several of the abolition members of the State Legislature.

New England on the Paper Duty.—On the vote of the Senate fixing the tariff upon imported newspaper at 15 per cent.—a prohibatory rate—every New England Senator voting is recorded in the affirmative! These are Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Farwell, Foot, Foster, Morrill, Sprague, Sumner, Wilson.—10. Anthony, of R. I., was absent but would have voted aye if present; and Hale, who was present, did not vote because he wanted the duty 5 per cent. higher! Reason: New England's special interest against the interest of the whole people.

General Anderson and Sumter.—At a meeting in New York, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to send a national ship to Charleston harbor to convey thither General Robert Anderson, that he may replace upon the flagstaff of Fort Sumter that national banner which, on the 13th of April, 1861, he was compelled to lower at the dictation of the South Carolina insurgents.

☞ The Presidential assassination story originated in the drunken Sunday public blasphemous vaporings of a man named Clemens, who, in addition to swearing that the Government had robbed him of some money, said he came to the city expressly to kill Lincoln and he would do it that night. He is now in jail, awaiting trial.

☞ During the war the Federal authorities have issued to the army and navy 703 Parrott guns, 21 of which only have exploded in consequence of manufacture, material or other reasons. The others will explode as soon as an opportunity offers.

☞ The Inauguration Ball at Washington on Monday night is reported to have been a most gorgeous and princely affair. Mrs. Lincoln the papers say, was dressed like a queen, in silks, laces, pearls, &c.

☞ The Tariff and Revenue laws, as now modified will realize, it is said, four hundred million dollars ($400,000,000) annually, and probably fifty millions over.

☞ The Minnesota Legislature has agreed to submit the question of permitting negroes to vote to the people at the next November election.

☞ Three cent pieces of copper and nickel have been authorized by last act of Congress, and the issue of fractional currency under five cents is to be prohibited.

☞ The *Daily Times* is discussing the question as to what Gen. Lee will do if compelled to retreat. Why not compel him to retreat, and see what he will do?

☞ Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 20th of this month.

☞ The new Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Hugh M'Culloch—is a native of Maine. Another tribute to New England.

☞ An "elevated" man—our Vice President on the 4th.

FOUR YEARS MORE.

On Saturday week, at high noon, Abraham Lincoln again took the oath of office and entered upon his second term in the Presidential chair. What the condition of the country was four years ago and what it is now we all know—what it will be four years hence is beyond mortal ken, and plain only to Him who knoweth all things whether past, present or future. The past Presidential term has been a season of untold anguish and suffering, of ruin and desolation; the one upon which we have entered bids fair to more than rival its predecessor in all that goes to make up the sum total of human woe and National calamity. Mr. Lincoln has no word of encouragement in his Inaugural Address. Not a single ray of light emanates from the Chief Magistrate—nothing to hope for from that quarter.—War—stern, unrelenting, war—for four years longer, is what the American people have to expect. The desolations of this terrible and bloody civil strife must continue for the benefit of the African race. Taxation, conscription, death and destruction are to be our portion for another Presidential term, and still we are solemnly asked to shout aloud and proclaim the greatness of Abraham Lincoln!

ARREST OF AN EDITOR.

On Thursday week P. Gray Meek, Esq., editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, was arrested by the military authorities and dragged from his home in Centre county to Harrisburg, where he has been thrust into the common guard house amongst disorderly soldiers and deserters, without even the common comfort of a bed to lie upon. What are the charges against Mr. Meek we know not. We presume however he has offended some of the minions of the despotism that now rules with a rod of iron over what was once a free people. That his entire innocence of any crime will be made to appear we have not the slightest doubt. We know him well. And a purer nature, or a braver spirit than that of P. Gray Meek is not to be found in the State. He is one of the ablest and most fearless writers in Pennsylvania. We are sure he cannot be long kept in custody. The day for such infamous outrages must speedily pass away. The sentiment of the more decent men even of the Republican party is turning against it. There will come a time when such outrages shall not only be no longer committed, but when the condemnation of all right thinking men shall rest upon all who have been engaged in them. In the meantime it is the duty of every Democratic editor in the country to speak out boldly and fearlessly, as P. Gray Meek has done. If arrested, he can show the minions of despotism how a brave man can endure wrongs and outrages for the sake of principle, as we know Mr. Meek will do.—*Lanc. Intelligencer.*

Release of Mr. Meek.—We are pleased to announce that Mr. P. G. Meek, editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, was this morning released from military duress on parole, to report when required, by order of Maj. Gen. Cadwalader. We have been informed that competent military authority has pronounced the charges against him to be of a very trivial character, and not sufficient to warrant either his arrest or detention.—We hope the time is again coming when law and not ignorant spite and fanaticism shall be supreme in Pennsylvania.—*Patriot & Union of Wednesday.*

ONLY SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS MORE!

Congress has just passed an act authorizing a loan to be made of *six hundred millions of dollars*. This, added to the already enormous and almost fabulous debt, will be a burthen on the tax-payers which neither the people of the present generation, nor their posterity for long ages to come, will ever see liquidated. If this war were to close to-morrow, we verily believe that the public debt saddled upon the Nation by the present Administration would not foot up a less sum than FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, equivalent to double the debt of England, (at their rate of interest,) and yet it took Great Britain one hundred and fifty years to create it, whilst four short years sufficed our own Government! And still the people are asked to take off their hats and shout aloud: "God bless Abraham Lincoln!" Was there ever a people so long suffering and forbearing under such grievous and intolerable burthens? But a day of retribution will come, sooner or later, and then woe to those who have committed the foul wrong upon a patient and suffering community. The people will yet visit a fearful vengeance upon the destroyers and oppressors of the country; nor is the time far distant when stern justice will overtake the transgressors.—*Lanc. Intelligencer.*

☞ A young man in New York, a short time since, presented himself for enlistment in the army, but was rejected because of physical disability. Lately he has been drafted and is held to service. This is easily accounted for. Enlisted men are bought and paid for by the Government, and of course nothing but a sound, prime article of flesh, bone and muscle will pass. Conscripts, however, cost the Government nothing; and, though they may be mere wrecks and shells, which may topple over immediately by the wayside, their loss will be their own—the Government can lose nothing.

☞ An English paper says that General McClellan is expected to arrive in Rome in a few days. He has been invited by the American sculptor, Mr. Story, to spend some time at his residence in the Barberina palace. Mrs. Story is a connection of the General, her sister having married Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia.

☞ The *Greensburg Argus* says, it is well known that the constitutional amendment was carried by bribery. Hon. Wm. H. Miller, from this State, says he was offered $100,000 if he would absent himself on business on the day the vote was taken.

☞ The work on the California end of the Pacific railroad is progressing favorably—more vigorously since the favorable action of Congress.

☞ The bill increasing the pay of the members of our Legislature from $700 to $1,000 has passed both Houses.

Petroleum for Fuel.—The Erie Dispatch announces its determination to employ petroleum for fuel, both to drive the presses and heat the building.

THAT OTHER INAUGURAL.

The special reporter of the New York *Herald* gives a long and minute account of the proceedings at Washington on inauguration day. Among other matters he mentions the *debut* of "Andy Johnson" as Vice President, who appeared in the lobby of the Senate, supported by Vice President Hamlin. The *Herald* correspondent says that Johnson "walked unsteadily, *probably from excitement.*" In the Senate Chamber, when Mr. Hamlin had concluded his valedictory, Vice President elect, Mr. Johnson, commenced his address, before he had taken the oath of office. He had been talking about five minutes when the President entered the door from the Senate lobby, at the right of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Senator Hendricks and Foster, Mr. Lincoln taking his seat at the end of the Clerk's desk, near the members of his Cabinet.

We give what followed in the language of the *Herald*:

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

During all this time, Andrew Johnson—for such he simply was then, not having taken the oath of office (would to heaven that it could be said in behalf of the country that he is still only Andrew Johnson)—continued his speech. Such a speech. It might have been appropriate at some hustings in Tennessee; but it certainly was far from being appropriate on this occasion. It was not only a ninety-ninth rate stump speech, but disgraceful in the extreme. He had not proceeded far when Senators on the Republican side began to hang their heads, sink down in their seats, look at each other with significance, as much as to say, "Is he crazy, or what is the matter?" They exhibited in every feature great uneasiness. There was no mistaking the fact that the Senators were mortified in the extreme. The Democratic Senators leaned forward and appeared to be chuckling with each other over the figure made by the Republican party through their Vice President elect. The foreign ministers showed unmistakable signs of amazement as the incoherent sentences came from Mr. Johnson's lips. Republican Senators moved around in their seats, unable to sit still under the exhibition before them. Some of the Senators sat sidewise, others turned their backs as if anxious to hide themselves.

Luckily for the members of the House of Representatives they did not reach the Senate until several minutes after twelve, and they were not subjected to but a small portion of this scene.

The speech was disconnected, the sentences so incoherent that it is impossible to give an accurate report of his speech. As his sentences came up in the reporter's gallery, the statements that your President is a plebeian—I am a plebeian, glory in it—Tennessee has never gone out of the Union—I am going to talk two minutes and a half on that point—I want you to hear me. Tennessee always was loyal—we all derive our power from the people—Chief Justice Chase is but a creature of the people—I want you to hear me two minutes on that point—you Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, derive your authority and power from the people. ("Who is Secretary of the Navy,"—was then heard, in a voice of less volume. Some one responded Mr. Welles.) You Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, get your power from the people. This was the strain and tone of the whole speech mixed with a lecture to the Senate on the action of the Senate on the rebellious States.

It was impossible to give a full report sitting in the gallery. The constant clatter of voices in the rear declaring, "What a shame." "Has he no friends?" "Is there no person who will have mercy upon him?" "Tell him to stop and save the country further disgrace," were so numerous that it entirely prevented a full report being made. The only full report was that of the official reporters of the *Globe*. The Senators however, were so chagrined at the speech that they notified the *Globe* reporter to suppress his copy and wait until Mr. Johnson could write out a speech, that this affair might not go before the world in that form. It is charitable to say that his condition was such that he was unfit to make a speech. He evidently did not shun Bourbon county, Kentucky, on his way here.

Mr. Johnson finally concluded his speech whereupon Vice President Hamlin administered to him the oath of office. Mr. Hamlin read the oath by sentences, and Mr. Johnson repeated it after him. The effort of the Vice President elect to go through with the form of repeating the sentences as read by Mr. Hamlin was painful in the extreme. He stumbled, stammered, repeated portions of it several times over. The moment that he concluded this task, Mr. Johnson turned to the audience and commenced another speech, giving to those assembled his idea of the oath which he had just taken. He had uttered but two or three sentences when some of the officials standing near him had the good sense to stop him, he having already occupied some nineteen minutes in his former speech, and delayed the proceedings beyond all usages. They were unwilling that they should be any longer delayed by the incoherent remarks of this new official. It has heretofore been the custom to close all speeches the moment that the judges of the Supreme Court and diplomatic corps reach the Senate Chamber. Mr. Hamlin, in accordance with this usage, closed his speech in time to give Mr. Johnson some seven minutes to make his remarks before the arrival of the above dignitaries. But Mr. Johnson did not appear to understand the usage on such occasions, or else was not inclined to follow them, for the diplomatic gentlemen heard the bulk of his speech, and, unfortunately the worst part of it. The moment that the new Vice President had been silenced, Mr. Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned. Thus expired the Senate of the Thirty-eighth Congress, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock.

Vice President Johnson to Apologize or Resign.—The New York Independent, well known as an influential Republican and administration journal, speaking of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on the 4th inst., says:

In the Senate chamber, on the 4th of March, in the presence of the Senate, of the House, of the Cabinet, of the Supreme Court, of the diplomatic corps, of the newspaper press, of a gallery of ladies, and (during part of the time) of the President of the United States—and on an occasion to be forever historic—the Vice President elect presented himself to take his solemn oath of office in a state of intoxication. Not in anger but in sorrow do we chronicle this fact, which we have no just right to suppress. A few weeks ago, the Speaker of the House of Representatives was commanded by a vote of that body to administer a public reprimand to a member who had committed a similar offence with less conspicuous shame. If a member of Congress is to be punished for such an act, shall the President of the Senate remain unpunished? Of course, the Senate will choose its own method of reaching the case; a method which, we trust, will be kind, moderate and just. But, meanwhile, it is the plain duty of Mr. Johnson either to apologize for his conduct or to resign his office. In the name of an insulted people, we are compelled to demand that so great an affront to the dignity of the republic shall be made to bear a fit penalty, atonement and warning."

☞ The pay of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Brigadier General, Military Governor of Tennessee, and Vice President elect of the United States, has been stopped at the request of the Quarter Master General until he renders to the Quartermaster's Department the returns and accounts required of him by law, and the regulations for duty in that office.

THE SECOND INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN—SCENES OF THE DAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday Mercury.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Such a wet dirty morning as this of the second inauguration day of Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, hardly ever dawned upon Washington. Rain had fallen all yesterday and last night, making the proverbially filthy streets of the political metropolis filthier and more unpleasant than ever.

At noon a special escort of United States Marshals to the President, headed by Marshal Lamon and Millward, and accompanied by a company of cavalry, rode through the Avenue, surrounding the President's carriage, which they took to the Capitol, where the President had been engaged all the morning signing bills. He immediately entered the carriage and returned to the White House, where he took his place in the procession which was formed there.

The procession moved at 11.10 from the President's House. The head of it reached the Capitol in an hour.

The President rode in a close carriage.—The house-tops were crowded, as were the sidewalks, and there was much cheering as the procession moved along the Avenue.

The visiting Philadelphia Fire Companies attracted great attention by their beautifully adorned apparatus. Many bands were interspersed throughout the whole procession, and the line was one continual ring of music.

The procession was one hour in passing a given point, and the length was probably over a mile.

The streets were in an almost impassible condition, which made the display not as magnificent as it would have been, though it was exceedingly beautiful. One novel feature was the colored troops and Odd Fellows, with their band.

Quite early in the forenoon people began to move towards the Capitol. The street cars ran crowded, and vehicles of all descriptions floundered through the mud of the Avenue.

The crowd about the east front was not very great at first, for the rain made it uncertain that the ceremonies would take place there. Once or twice it was given out that they would not, but towards noon, when there were signs of clearing up, the hopes of the outsiders were raised, and the number of them increased.

The North wing, in which is the Senate Chamber, was shut off from communication with the rest of the Capitol, and the entrances were all closed except to the privileged. At the North gate a private entrance was secured for the President.

The Senate met at noon, and Vice President elect took the oath of office, preceding it by a brief address.

At about noon the President and his escort entered from the President's room and the whole multitude rose. After a brief delay, a procession was formed and marched to the East Portico.

Arriving at the East portico the President elect took a seat provided for him, and the other distinguished persons filling the whole vast platform, had places assigned to them. The President elect then advanced to the front, and Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office, which the President pronounced in a clear, solemn voice, as follows:

"*I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of the President of the United States, and I will, to the best of my ability, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.*"

The President then delivered his Inaugural address.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then, statements somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper; now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging, with high hope for the future. No prediction in regard to it is ventured on the occasion corresponding to this four years ago. All thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war, all dreaded it, all sought to avert it.

While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to dissolve it without the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it.

These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was some how the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend, this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained, neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict itself should cease.

Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.—Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not that we may be judged; the prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully.

The Almighty has his own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offences which, in the Providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God will that it continue, until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequitted toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous, altogether with malice, toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God give us to see the right.

Let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wound to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

☞ Some wicked editor prints this:—Butler says he is "responsible to God and his country." His country has passed judgment, and it cares very little how soon he appeals to the higher tribunal.

☞ An exchange has the following truthful and beautiful sentiment: "War is murder set to music."

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE AGE'S DAILY SUMMARY.

Gen. Sherman has at length been heard from. He has retreated to the sea coast.—He is trying to reach Georgetown, South Carolina. On February 28th, Sherman's advance was about twelve miles northwest of Georgetown. He was marching down the Black river, a tributary of the Great Pedee on which Georgetown stands. The navy was making arrangements to open communication with Sherman. Since leaving Winnsboro, Sherman has been making a rapid retreat southeastward. His invasion of South Carolina is therefore ended. It will be some time before we receive the details of his march.

Admiral Dahlgren has made an official report of the capture of Georgetown, South Carolina. He tells us nothing that is new, except that the naval vessels in the Great Pedee river were assisted by a body of troops that ascended the Santee river, further down the coast, landed from their transports, and attacked Georgetown from the rear. The town was captured on February 26th. There was but little fighting, and few prisoners were taken. Georgetown, Dahlgren says, is to be a base for Sherman, who hopes at some time to be able to march from his position on the Wataree river to the Great Pedee, below Oheraw.

There is great excitement in Richmond about the hanging of Captain John Y. Beall, at New York. The Virginia Legislature has unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing the act. The people of Richmond threaten to retaliate by hanging some of the paroled Federal officers who are at large in that city.

The guerillas on the Mississippi have fired on the Federal gunboats just below Memphis. No damage was done, however.

Major General Forrest, of the Confederate cavalry, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General.—*Age of Wednesday.*

The absence of any news from the Shenandoah valley of Sheridan's reported victory causes grave doubts of the truth of the despatch from General Grant. It is very improbable that any battle was fought there.

There has been a slight skirmish between some Federal cavalry from Charleston and the Confederate pickets at Monk's Corner, thirty miles northwest of Charleston.—There were but few casualties.

Everything is quiet at Petersburg. The news writers are at length agreed that the deserters from General Lee's army number one hundred a day. As these same news writers say that Lee has seventy thousand men, it will be just one year, ten months and twenty nine days before the last Confederate enters Grant's lines.

The Federal troops are again concentrating at Wilmington for an expedition into the interior of North Carolina. Schofield, who commands, has about thirty thousand men.—*Age of Thursday.*

On Wednesday of last week, we learn by Federal advices that General Schofield's advance was twelve miles northwest of Wilmington on the Cape Fear river. It was closely confronted by the Confederates, who held all the roads leading towards Fayetteville. On last Friday the two armies held the same positions. There had been no fighting and no attempts were made by Schofield to force a passage.

It is reported that on February 27 Sherman's cavalry had an engagement with the Confederate cavalry, a short distance south of Cheraw. The Federal cavalry retired, and Sherman was reported as retreating towards Charleston. There is nothing authentic of the battle, however. No news has been received direct from Sherman.—There has been no arrival from Georgetown, South Carolina, since the one that brought Admiral Dahlgren's report, announcing that Sherman's scouts were reported but twelve miles from there. We are unable, therefore, to give any further intelligence of Sherman's position.

There is a report from Wheeling, in Western Virginia, that on Wednesday last thirteen hundred Confederate prisoners and eight cannon, trophies of Sheridan's recent victory, were brought into Winchester.—We have no official report of it, however.

From Mobile there is information that the Federal fleet under Commodore Palmer had arrived in the bay and an army was expected under General Granger. On March 1st the attack on Mobile had not begun.

A Federal naval expedition has left Key West, Florida, to capture the Confederate garrison of St. Monk's Island, on the Florida coast.

Everything is quiet in Grant's camp.—*Age of Friday.*

Interesting Questions and Answers relative to the 7-30 U. S. Loan.

MR. JAY COOKE, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5.20 Loan, has just been appointed by SECRETARY FESSENDEN, the GENERAL AGENT to dispose of THE ONLY POPULAR LOAN now offered for sale by the Government, viz: the "SEVEN-THIRTY."

In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits,—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan?

Answer. It bears interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows:

One cent per day	on each	$ 50	note.
Two cents " "	"	100	"
Ten " "	"	500	"
Twenty " "	"	1,000	"
One dollar " "	"	5,000	"

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained?

Answer. They are for sale, at *par*, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers.

3d Question. When is the interest payable and how can it be collected?

Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7-30s?

Answer. They are due in two years and a half from the 15th of February, 1865; viz: on the 15th of August, 1867.

5th Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1867?

Answer. No! not unless you yourself prefer to do so—the Law gives you the *right* to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount at *par*, of the famous and popular 5.20 *Gold Bearing 6 per cent. Loan.*

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5.20 Loan to be worth?

Answer. 5.20s bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to-day worth 9 per cent. premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they *now* are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent. premium at that time.

7th Question. What other advantage is there in investing in the 7.30 Loan?

Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this adds from one to three per cent. per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, except those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties, and Cities.

8th Question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure?

Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. *Our Government has twice paid off all its debt*, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. It is, in fact a *First Mortgage* on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are all bound for it, and all that we have is firmly held for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish these people are, who keep their gold and greenbacks idle and locked up, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent. interest, when these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties,) over ten per cent., and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question. How many Seven-Thirties are there, and how much remains unsold?

Answer. There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety million remains unsold.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance?

Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand private bankers and brokers and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

11th Question. How long will it take to sell the whole?

Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in den ominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,) and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. Fessenden, who earnestly desires that the *people* of the whole land, (as well as the capitalists,) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of *this most desirable investment.*

LET NONE DELAY, BUT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE, THROUGH THE NEAREST RESPONSIBLE BANK OR BANKERS.

Town & County.

IMPORTANT.—As we go to press we learn that Capt. Eyster has notified the Townships and Boroughs of this District that an error has been discovered in their quotas, by which they are reduced about one-fourth. Thus the quota of Gettysburg is reduced from 37 to about 27.

☞ By a dispatch from Harrisburg, on Saturday evening, we learn that a sufficient number of volunteers have been secured to fill the quota of this borough.

☞ Mr. Minnigh, the General News Agent, of this place, is indefatigable in his efforts to accommodate the public both in newspapers and periodicals. He is supplied constantly with the most choice of both, and gives all the attention to that branch of business which the most fastidious could require. He deserves ample encouragement.

☞ Thirty-five or forty volunteers left on the cars for Harrisburg on Wednesday morning, to be mustered into the United States service. The greater portion of this squad were under Lieut. Norris and Sergt. Young, and hailed from different parts of the county.

☞ At an election for a President and six Managers of the Gettysburg Gas Company, held on Monday evening, the following gentlemen were elected:

President, Prof. M. Jacobs.

Managers, A. D. Buehler, T. D. Carson, D. McConaughy, J. B. Danner, H. D. Wattles, E. G. Fahnestock.

ANOTHER WARNING.—We cautioned our readers last week against the too common practice of turning oil wick low in the socket for the purpose of either saving consumption of the fluid or moderating the light, stating the evil consequences that might result. We have now a late incident to relate—out of many that have fallen under our notice—which we hope will convince the most skeptical that not only health, but life is endangered by burning the lamp wick low in the socket. The Lansing *Journal* mentions the fact that a woman in that neighborhood was found dead in her bed, having died in consequence of the poisonous gas arising from a burning kerosene lamp, with the wick turned down, in her chamber. With the lamp properly trimmed, the wick at a proper height, the gas is consumed, and there is no danger; but when the wick is turned down too low the gas escapes and poisons the air.

LENT.—The *quadragesimal*, or forty days' fast, which is observed by several of the churches—the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal particularly—in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection, commenced on Wednesday week and will continue till Easter, April 16th. The regulations of the Catholic Church, we believe, require all who have attained maturity—that is, all who have completed their twenty-first year, (except the sick, those who are compelled to labor, and those who through debility cannot fast without detriment to health,) to take but one meal a day, except on Sundays. The meal is usually not taken till about noon, and when permission is granted to use flesh, meat and fish are not eaten at the same meal. In the evening a light refreshment is allowed. Custom, or perhaps a dispensation of the Church, allows warm drinks, such as tea, coffee, or chocolate in the morning made with water; and the use of hog's lard in place of butter, is permitted in the preparation of fish, vegetables, &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn that on the night of the 20th of February, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, the dwelling of Mr. Henry Nell, in Washington township, York county, about three miles from East Berlin, took fire and was entirely consumed, with the furniture and most of the contents. The loss is estimated at about $3,000, on which there is an insurance of about $1,000. The saddest feature of this misfortune, was the burning to death of one of Mr. Nell's children, a lad of about nine years of age. He had gone to bed in company with an elder brother in a room on the second floor, and was either suffocated or burned to death before he could be rescued. His father made two efforts to save him, but failed; after having almost lost his own life in the attempt.—The remains of the boy were recovered from the burning ruins the next day. His head, arms and legs were entirely consumed. The rest of the family, consisting of the father, mother and eight children made their escape. The lad was buried on the following Wednesday, at the Burmudian burying ground, an appropriate sermon being preached on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Deininger.

HYDROPHOBIA.—This terrible and fatal disease has been known to result in the human system from the bites of dogs and cats not apparently rabid themselves. We remember reading, some years ago, the case of a British officer in India who was bitten in the thumb by a favorite dog with which he was playing.—The dog was in good health at the time and continued so, but the officer died of hydrophobia some months afterward. Several cases of this kind are recorded in medical books. The case of Henry Thompson, printer, of this city, who died recently at Columbus, Ohio, of hydrophobia, should be a warning to all against the careless handling of dogs and cats. Mr. Thompson picked up a little dog that he found wandering around in search of an owner one market morning and took him home. One day the little fellow hurt himself, and Mr. Thompson took him up to soothe him. The dog exhibited no symptoms of madness then or consequently, and yet Mr. Thompson died of hydrophobia a few days ago, some months after he was bitten.—*Patriot & Union.*

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—It is a marrying time now and the young folks had better make the minister give them a certificate. It may save trouble one of these days. A great deal of trouble is experienced by the widows of deceased soldiers who make application for back pay and pensions, who cannot produce a certificate of marriage. The records have to be searched, and certified to, and often is difficult to find the proper record. A marriage certificate is demanded of those who wish to visit their husbands in camp. In many other circumstances they become not only valuable but indispensable.

☞ Col. Henry Kyd Douglas, of the Confederate Army, was killed in a recent skirmish in Virginia. Col. Douglas graduated with the highest honors at the Annual Commencement of Franklin and Marshall College in 1858. He was a native and resident of Virginia, and entered the Confederate service at the breaking out of the war, and held a position on Gen. (Stonewall) Jackson's staff until that officer's death from wounds at the battle of Chancellorsville. His rank at that time was that of Major. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, and was afterward exchanged, and promoted for meritorious services.

☞ Agricultural Chemical Co.'s Cheap Fertilizers. Adv. in another column.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been removed by it, and Hearing has often been greatly improved by its use.

It is fragrant 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 glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected.

More than Thirty Years' of sale and use of "Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff," has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment stands *higher than ever before.*

It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

Read the Certificates of Wholesale Druggists in 1854: The undersigned, having for many years been acquainted with "Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff," and sold it in our wholesale trade, cheerfully state, that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrhal Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the Head.

Burr & Perry, Boston; Reed, Auston & Co., Boston; Brown, Lamson & Co., Boston; Reed, Cutler & Co., Boston; Seth W. Fowle, Boston; Wilson, Fairbank & Co., Boston; Henshaw, Edmund & Co., Boston; H. B. Hay, Portland, Me.; Barnes & Park, New York; A. B. & D. Sands, New York; Stephen Paul & Co., New York; Israel Minor & Co., New York; McKesson & Robbins, New York; A. L. Scovill & Co., New York; M. Ward, Close & Co., New York; Bush & Gale, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. Try it.

Nov. 14, 1864. 1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited.—It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

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

Sold by all Druggists. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail. Sold by A. D. Buehler. [Nov. 14, 1864. 1y

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. f.27.3m

EDITOR OF