The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 20, 1865.

☞The Democratic State Central Committee, at their meeting on Wednesday week, at Harrisburg, settled upon Wednesday, the 21st day of June next, as the day of holding the Democratic State Convention, and the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, as the place. The meeting of the committee, we learn, was a full one, and the utmost harmony prevailed.

NEW BOUNTY LAW.

The Legislature has passed a new Bounty Law. It provides that the school directors, or other local authorities of any township, ward or borough, shall be authorized to pay a bounty not exceeding four hundred dollars to all men enlisted under the pending call, or any future call, and the tax for the same shall be levied in accordance with the provisions of the act of last year, with this exception—that all persons subject to draft shall pay, in addition to their tax on property, a *per capita* tax of twenty dollars, and all aliens between the ages of twenty and forty-five pay the same. The provisions of the old law prohibiting the collection of more than two per cent. per annum on the taxable valuation of property for bounty purposes remain.

The law also provides that a bounty not exceeding four hundred dollars may be paid to drafted men, or to their families in such sums and at such times as the local authorities may determine.

McCLURE ON ANDY JOHNSON.

Col. McClure, of the Chambersburg *Repository*, was one of those who advocated the nomination of Andy Johnson in the National Republican Convention, and subsequently spared no efforts, in his paper and on the stump, to secure the election of the "great incoherent." But the Colonel has "changed his mind." Then he wanted Johnson *in*—now he wants him *out*. Read what he says in the *Repository* of Wednesday last:

That Hon. Andrew Johnson gave a most appalling exhibition of either shameless debauchery or hopeless insanity, when he was inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, is a fact too patent to admit of denial or paliation. When called upon to assume the second official position within the gift of the Nation, constituting him the presiding officer of the first legislative tribunal of the Republic, and the possible successor to the Presidency itself, he ranted and raved like a madman, and made every friend of the government bow in the deepest humiliation and shame. This spectacle was witnessed by the representatives of every foreign government, by grave Senators, by most of the heads of departments, and by crowded galleries; and it is a fact too terrible, alike in its immediate and ultimate consequences, to be excused. So far from attempting to conceal it, it becomes the imperative duty of every one to demand that the shame with which the Nation has been blotted shall be effaced as far as it may be by his prompt resignation, and the possibility of the destiny of this great and fearfully imperiled government falling into such hands, precluded beyond contingency.

"TWO MINUTES AND A HALF'S TALK."

"We have seen with pain the statement in the opposition newspapers that Vice President Johnson disgraced himself and the nation on the memorable fourth of March, by appearing in the Senate Chamber, to take the solemn oath of office, in a state of intoxication. We had hoped that this was a slander got up by his political enemies, for we had too high a regard for Andy Johnson to believe him capable of such misconduct. Deeply do we regret, however, to be called upon to admit the truth of the humiliating fact. The testimony comes from too many and friendly sources to be longer doubted, and we would not be doing justice to our readers to attempt to conceal the humiliating truth concerning a leader of the party whom we supported in good faith, which we would be expected to publish to the world if it affected a political opponent."—*Lancaster Express.*

☞Do those *pious* Abolitionists who assert the belief that the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency was the special work of Divine Providence, also believe that the elevation of Andy Johnson was due to the same high power—both having run on the same ticket?

☞*Spiritual* advisers to the late Congress—the Unitarian Chaplain of the House and the Barkeeper of the Senate's "hole in the wall."

☞What's the difference between Vice President Johnson and President Lincoln? A *vice*.

☞It is said that Andy Johnson is *indisposed*——to give up his toddy.

☞A *spiritual* medium—Andy Johnson. Raps "incoherent."

☞Abolition speakers in this county, before the late Presidential election, were in the habit of loudly inquiring, "What if McClellan were elected and he should die?" and then answered the question themselves, "Pendleton would become President!"—following it up with gloomy pictures of the probable disgrace of the country!

Now, Democrats, drive the question home to them, "WHAT IF LINCOLN SHOULD DIE?" Would not the debauched and disgraced Andy Johnson stagger to the seat once occupied by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson?

Thank God, the Democratic party had no hand in this overwhelming national shame.

☞A story that John B. Gough has engaged Andy Johnson to travel with him as a "living example" of the effects of drunkenness, in illustration of the distinguished orator's temperance lectures, is without foundation.—*World.*

☞Hon. John P. Stockton, Dem., has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of New Jersey, in place of Hon. Jno. Ten Eyck, the late Abolition incumbent.

TWO WEEKS IN SEARCH OF A SUB.

To be, or not to be (drafted)? That is the question:—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune (in the wheel,)
Or (with greenbacks oppose) a sea of troubles,
And, (with a sub.,) end them?

In January I made an arrangement to have a substitute put in—in the Army, or Navy—anywhere. There was plenty of time—draft not to take place until the 15th of February—and felt easy. February came, but no word from my agents. Began to feel concerned—slightly. Wrote, "how about that sub.?" Received reply, "none in yet, but at work—all will come right." Felt easier.

Fifteenth of February near—and no effort to fill borough quota. Often found myself thinking about that substitute. Wrote again. No reply by return mail, as requested, Telegraphed. Answer hardly satisfactory—less confident. Began to ruminate, and came very near the conclusion that if the war is a "blessing," I didn't think I should be able to see it. "Possessed my soul in patience," however, and resolved to do what other impatient people did before, *wait*.

Waited—but not long. Saw advertisement of Hancock's Corps. Looked like a nice arrangement—handy—pay your money and have no trouble. Suggested it to my agents. Didn't know—'twas a new thing—would inquire and advise.

B., of this county, just returned from Philadelphia. Saw one of my agents there, and understood he had put in a man for me—four years at that. Felt easier—several per cent.—a hundred per cent. Expected dispatch from agent—got none. Probably a letter would come—the mail was a blank. Next day passed—no word. Thought it strange—only that. Waited several days, and decided, just for the pleasure of a February drive, to go to Chambersburg. Did go—got there. Saw one of my agents. All a mistake about that sub.—none in—"flash in the pan." Showed me a rather discouraging letter from agent at Philadelphia, concluding with the emphatic expression, "d——n the substitute business." Didn't like my position as a principal without a substitute, and was not convinced that the war was a "blessing."

Decided to go to Philadelphia myself, and look round for a substitute. Probably Forney, or Dan. Daugherty, or some other one of the patriotic league, would like to go to the war, and was only waiting to be asked. This, however, was to be a last resort—they might want a good deal of puffing thrown in, which the readers of the COMPILER would probably object to, as wasting space on a subject "stale and improfitable."

Arrived at the "Merchant's," Phila., on the evening of the 7th. At once began to ask questions—a thousand and one—all directed to "the main issue,"—and from the thousand and one answers received came to the conclusion that there was hard work ahead—much hard work—requiring patience and money—much of the one, and more of the other. Wasn't sure about the "blessing" part of the war.

Up betimes in the morning. Felt "eager for the fray"—was bound to win. "In the vocabulary of youth there is no such word as fail"—youth in this instance covering all that uncomfortable span from twenty up to forty-five. Sallied forth in company with a friend—visited several substitute broker offices. Soon found them men of "deep penetration." Could see through anybody in a minute, and an anxious "principal" from the country in a second. They vary their prices for substitutes as they suppose the principal feels concerned. When asked all have men. If a principal wants one for self and one for friend, the broker has just two. If there are two friends, he might raise three—and so on up. The same tactics employed everywhere,—the object being in all cases to get the highest price out of the principal, no matter what the sub. receives.

Concluded that the brokers were a marvellously sharp set, and not over-nice in their construction of the golden rule about "doing unto others as you would be done by." Thought about Hancock's Corps again, and began to make inquiries. Found it a good thing for city principals, but not well adapted to "country consumption." Went down to "sailor town,"—down to the wharf. Found sailor subs. plenty enough, and prices not unreasonable. But they didn't like to go to Chambersburg for examination—said they were too particular up there—and in consequence added a hundred dollars, more or less, to the price. Made a number of engagements, to be fully concluded at my hotel in the evening. Not one appeared.

Next morning made a contract with a broker, to have a man in that day. No go—broker said he was disappointed—and so was I. In the afternoon went down towards the wharf. Eight or ten subs. promised to call at the hotel—not one came. Thought of Hancock's Corps—looked into it again—no better for country principals than before. Caught myself exclaiming, "well, this war is a pleasant thing!"

Began to lose confidence in the veracity and honor of mankind, and—wondered whether the borough quota might not by that time have been filled. Fatigued and worried, went to bed—"to sleep, to dream," and wake up in the morning thinking about that sub.—a very subduing subject for contemplation.

Inquired about the Corps again. Would it answer my purpose? Yes, if the veteran was mustered in at Chambersburg. There was the rub. The brigade was a Philadelphia arrangement, and how could I look for the favor of their sparing me a man? Gave it up, and started out on the hunt of a sailor sub. in dead earnest. Found one—just the man I wanted—had been long in the service—stout and healthy looking—and had good papers. Talked like an honest man and a truthful one. He came to the hotel in the evening—concluded the bargain—and he was to start next night, with a friend of mine, for Chambersburg. The time for starting came, but the sailor didn't. Although I agreed to give him all he asked, somebody else had in the meantime offered him a trifle more. This I regarded as the surest bargain I had made—but nothing came of it except the conclusion, to my mind, that though the war might be a "blessing" to the substitute it was not clearly such to the principal.

The business began to look blue. Heard from home. Part of the county had been drafted—the balance threatened. Felt somewhat cross-grained—and but for admirable control of temper might have been tempted into the emphatic expression used by one of my agents on a similar occasion.

Was patient—at least as patient as could have been expected under the circumstances. A little good luck only was wanted—and it came. And old friend and former Gettysburgian, F. K. called to see me. Of course the "uppermost subject" would obtrude itself in conversation. He could serve me—he had served other friends. I should have a sub.—sure—dead sure—and he was as good as his word. He not only found me a man—an alien, and a first class sailor—but took him to Chambersburg—had him examined—brought him back—and saw him (and me) through.

But it must not be supposed that my troubles ended with the examination at Chambersburg. A telegraphic dispatch informed me that he had passed. Act First concluded. Party returned to Philadelphia Tuesday night. Wednesday went with sub. and K. to Naval Rendezvous for re-examination. Crowd there—brokers and subs.—especially brokers. Waited—waited long—for a chance to get to "the Captain's office." Time for reflection—thought no better of the war. Impatience increasing. K. saw it—and had a private word with one of the persons in charge of the stairway. That "did the business." My sub. went before an officer who "put him through" a lot of questions on seamanship. Examination satisfactory, and he recommended him to the Surgeon. Surgeon passed him also. Papers made out and handed to us. End of Act Second.

Sub. would not go to the ship that day—wanted twenty-four hours in the city. Principal didn't feel easy. So far successfully on the way—but not "out of the woods." Subs. and their "keepers" are "mighty uncertain." Hard work to feel calm.—Wouldn't do to force things, however—and time granted. Next day found my man all ready to go aboard—hammock and out-fit packed. Went down to the Navy Yard—raining all the while. Reached the ship at noon. About to go aboard—some one with a "little brief authority" said "you can't go aboard to-day." Pleasant intelligence that. Felt like thanking him—"over the left"—but didn't. On second thought, authority relented—a little. The sub. might be admitted—was—and we left to appear there next day. Thus concluded Third Act.

Started for Navy Yard next day about twelve. Pocket full of greenbacks. Reaching the ship, found a crowd of people at the foot of the gang-way. At intervals a dozen or so passed up, and at other intervals a dozen or so passed down. Waited a chance—it did not come. Raining, snowing, blowing. Waited longer—still no chance. Principal shivering, and thinking about the "blessings" of the war. Two hours passed—crowd at the foot of the gang-way not lessened. Prospect of it continuing so all day. Bones aching, throat swelling, and impatience growing. K. came to my relief again. He stepped up to the side of the ship, and had a private word with an individual on board. All right—we were at once admitted. Went into the presence of the officer of the deck. My man had been examined and passed—was a good seaman and a stout fellow. Paid him, took his receipt, witnessed by the officer—and took my leave, minus the pocket-full of greenbacks. Act Fourth ended.

Fifth and last concluded next day. Went to the Naval Rendezvous—got my credit and certificate—and for once felt easy in regard to the "December call."

Thus ended a two weeks' search for a substitute. That it was under difficulties the reader will have perceived. They might have been less to me, but I was determined to see the thing through, from beginning to end—to see my sub. fairly and squarely in, and thus avoid all after difficulty.

I can't help but think, however, that if the people of the United States had kept Abolitionism out of power, as the writer hereof advised, they would have been spared much blood and much money. The folly, the madness, of that hour is being bitterly atoned for.

That the time may soon come when drafts will no longer be needed, is the earnest, heart-felt prayer of S.

Proclamation Regarding Deserters by the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Whereas, the twenty-first section of the act of Congress approved on the 3d inst., entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to the said service or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which they are enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned, on condition of returning to their regiments or companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, unless they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts, and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz., on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original term of enlistment, and in addition thereto a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

☞Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Cecil county, Md., was, on Tuesday week, elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Maryland, in the room of Gov. Hicks, deceased.

THE DRAFT.

Important Provisions of the New Law.

The provisions of the new amendatory act of Congress, passed at the late session, in regard to the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, have been published by Gen. Fry, so far as they relate to the details and machinery of the draft, and to drafted men. The following is a full abstract. As the sixteenth section is important, we give it verbatim.

REVISION OF ENROLLMENT.

The law provides that quotas shall hereafter be assigned according to enrollments revised at any period previous to the actual drawing of the names, and without regard to previous apportionments. It appears, however, that this provision has no reference to the draft lately ordered.

NEW SYSTEM OF CREDITS.

All persons mustered into the service are to be carefully credited to the ward, township, or precinct where they actually reside. This is to prevent miscellaneous and unauthorized recruiting, and secure fair and just credits to every section of the country, provided that in any call for troops hereafter, credits shall not be given except for men actually furnished on that or on the preceding call, and mustered into the military or naval service. In computing quotas hereafter, credits shall be given for all men furnished by them respectively, and not heretofore credited during the present rebellion, for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished and reducing the same to years; provided that such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the 21st of December, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO DRAFTED MEN.

The following section will be interesting to a class of persons drafted last summer. It was added during the last hours of the session:

"Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That persons who have been, or may hereafter be drafted, under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment, for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished or may actually furnish acceptable substitutes (not liable to draft) for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been mustered into the service, anything in the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Under the ruling of the War Department last year, any drafted person who put in a substitute for three years was exempted but for a single year. The law now corrects this injustice.

ILLEGAL ENLISTMENTS—PUNISHMENT FOR SWINDLING RECRUITS.

Any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person enlisting, or causing to be enlisted, an insane person or a convict, or a person under indictment or bail for felony, or person in a state of intoxication, or a deserter, or a minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under sixteen years of age, knowing him to be such; or any broker or other person who shall defraud or illegally deprive any enlisted man of his local, State or United States bounty, shall, upon conviction, be fined from two hundred to one thousand dollars, or imprisoned three months to two years, or suffer both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. An officer mustering in any person whose enlistment is forbidden may be dishonorably dismissed the service.

PRINCIPALS MAY BE HELD TO SERVICE FOR THEIR SUBSTITUTES.

In cases in which persons (insane convicts, &c.,) are so improperly enlisted as substitutes, after passage of this act the names of the principals shall be restored to the enrollment lists. If a substitute, by reason of any ailment existing at the time of muster, and since the passage of this act, shall be found incompetent to perform the duties of a soldier, the principal will be held to service as though he had furnished no substitute. If a man furnishing a substitute shall in any way encourage the said substitute in deserting he shall himself be placed in the ranks for the period for which he was liable to draft, dating from the time of the desertion of the substitute.

FORFEITURE OF RIGHTS.

The law also provides for the forfeiture of the right of citizenship, or the privilege of becoming citizens, or of holding office, in case of desertion or of avoidance of the draft; and it requires the President to issue a proclamation setting forth these provisions, and notifying deserters to return to their places. The proclamation is already published.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PROVISION.

The law providing for recruiting in rebellious States for the benefit of the loyal States is repealed. Any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons or so many of them as may be drafted to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits as thus aforesaid are mustered in.

EXEMPTIONS.

Acting assistant surgeons, contract surgeons, and surgeons and commissioners on the enrolling boards, while in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be exempt from all liability to be drafted under the provisions of any act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

This act is now in effect. Nothing therein is to operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor.

RELIEF FOR THE BORDER.

The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, speaking of the defeat, by the House at Harrisburg, of the bill for the assessment of damages in the border counties, says:

No one can read these proceedings and not be amazed at the bitter and vindictive character of the opposition manifested by the Republican members against this righteous measure. We are well satisfied that the Republican party in this State will one day regret their unfair and unmanly opposition to this measure, and their making it a party question—for such clearly they have made it. It will come home to them in some form of retaliation, and that, perhaps, sooner than they may expect, for no people after calm reflection can sustain a party displaying such heartlessness against a ruined and suffering people. Humanity revolts at such gross inhumanity. Could we take the men who have opposed this bill from family to family and let them witness for themselves the destitution and misery they are suffering, we feel convinced that, unless every spark of humane feeling is dead in them, they would blush with shame for having defeated this measure of relief. We wish to say nothing more on this subject, at this time, and what we have said is more in sorrow than in anger. Our people must suffer on patiently and expect no relief until we have a Democratic Legislature at Harrisburg. At the hands of that party they can expect justice and mercy—that some wise provision for their relief will be planned and carried out. The people must, however, bear in mind that with the Republican party rests the responsibility of having defeated this bill looking to an indemnity for the losses they have sustained by a public enemy. Let them ask themselves of their *two enemies* which is the worst—the one that destroys or the one that withholds aid and sympathy in their sufferings?

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE AGE'S DAILY SUMMARY.

General Lee has at length sent us the first despatch that in any way refers to Sherman's movements. Carefully abstaining from mentioning any place that would give a clue to Sherman's position, General Lee reports a severe battle between the cavalry of the two armies. The contest occurred on Friday last, and was fought somewhere in the northern part of South Carolina. General Lee says that General Hampton attacked Kilpatrick and drove him from his camp. Hampton captured all his guns and wagons, many horses and several hundred prisoners. Many Confederate prisoners that had previously been captured were released. The guns and wagons were not brought off for want of horses. The loss on both sides was severe.

Official information has at length been received from General Sheridan. He details his progress since the capture of the Confederate prisoners at Waynesboro'.—His advance, after the contest at Waynesboro', pushed eastward along the Virginia Central railroad, and entered Charlottesville at two o'clock on the morning of March 4th. The Confederates had retreated, taking all their property with them.—On the morning of the 4th, the Mayor of Charlottesville surrendered the city to Gen. Sheridan. Three cannon were found, and the roads being too bad for their removal, they were destroyed. Sheridan remained two days in Charlottesville, the time being occupied in bringing his trains and supplies from Waynesboro'.

Sheridan, on Monday, began his march towards Lynchburg. He divided his force into two columns. One column marched fifteen miles south from Charlottesville, and reached the upper James river at Scottsville. Light parties were sent from this column all over the country, and they destroyed all the merchandize, mills, factories, bridges, &c., in that section. Sheridan's destruction here is as complete as that of last year in the Shenandoah Valley. This column hoped to be able to cross the James, and destroy the Richmond and Lynchburg railroad, which runs some distance south of the river. The water was too high for a crossing to be effected, however, and the column marched southwest along the James, towards Lynchburg, hoping to find some bridges standing on which they could cross the swollen stream. But everywhere the Confederates were on the alert, and each bridge as the Federal advance approached it was destroyed.—The column reached Duquidsville, fifteen miles from Lynchburg, on Tuesday last, and halted there. Every lock on the canal was broken, and the water in many places was let into it from the James river, the banks being washed away. The other column moved along the Charlottesville and Lynchburg railroad as far as Amherst Court House, twelve miles north of Lynchburg. All the railroad bridges and much of the track was destroyed.

Sheridan marched no further towards Lynchburg. He turned back, and on Tuesday and Wednesday both of his columns retraced their steps to Scottsville, on the James, fifteen miles south of Charlotesville. From Scottsville the entire force marched east along the James river towards Richmond. They followed the river bank for nineteen miles, and on Friday last arrived at Columbia, forty-three miles west of Richmond. The destruction of the canal and wasting of the country was as complete here as it was in the region around Lynchburg. The Confederates have made but a feeble opposition to Sheridan's advance, but have been able to remove nearly all their military property out of his way. On Friday last Sheridan was at Columbia, with all his forces. He appeared to be moving towards Richmond.

General Rosser, the commander of the Confederate cavalry in the Shenandoah valley, reports having made seven attacks upon the Federal column that last week guarded the Confederate prisoners that were being taken to Winchester. He says he succeeded in releasing many of the Confederates.

A body of Moseby's guerillas, thirty in number, came to Munson's Hill, seven miles from Washington, on Sunday night. They captured several horses. They had previously fought and defeated a Federal cavalry force, capturing nearly all of them.

The recent freshets have destroyed two million dollars worth of military property at General Thomas' Federal camp, at Eastport, in Mississippi.

Eastport stands on the Tennessee river.

The Federal gunboat Arizona was burned at the mouth of the Mississippi on February 27th.

The guerillas have captured Hickman, Kentucky.

Generals Crook and Kelley have been exchanged.—*Age of Tuesday.*

General Sherman has at length been officially heard from. After leaving Columbia, South Carolina, Sherman marched northeast. Owing to the rains and the opposition made by the Confederates his progress was necessarily slow, but he steadily advanced towards Fayetteville and Goldsboro', North Carolina. He marched thirty miles to Camden, and then forty miles further to Cheraw, on the Great Pedee river. Cavalry parties, it is supposed, occupied Florence, thirty miles south of Cheraw, but Sherman's main body continued on its march, and on Wednesday last his headquarters were at Laurel Hill, in North Carolina, thirty miles northeast of Cheraw. From this place a scout succeeded in eluding the Confederates, and reached Wilmington. The news he brings us is sent in an official despatch. Laurel Hill is thirty-five miles southwest of Fayetteville, and eighty miles west-northwest of Wilmington. Sherman, no doubt, instructed Schofield to meet him, and in order to do this Schofield made his advance towards Kinston, on the road to Fayetteville.

The Confederates retreated before Sherman's advance, and have formed a junction with Bragg and Hoke. We now have all the forces of the Confederates—Johnson, Beauregard, Hardee, Bragg, and Hoke, with their armies—in the neighborhood of Goldsboro', North Carolina. They are between Sherman and Schofield, and they communicate with Lee by way of the Goldsboro' and Weldon Railroad. Sherman is striving to effect a junction with Schofield. The Confederates are trying to prevent such junction. The cavalry battle of March 10, no doubt, took place with Sherman's advance near Fayetteville, thirty-five miles southwest of Goldsboro'. Sherman's condition is not known. But one line of his despatch is given us—"We are well, and have done finely."

We have at length received a detailed history of the three days of battle near Kinston, North Carolina. On Wednesday last the Confederates attacked Schofield's advance four miles from Kinston, drove it back three miles, and captured three Federal regiments, numbering fifteen hundred. On Thursday the Federal troops advanced without much opposition over the ground they had been driven from the day before. They captured one cannon and one hundred prisoners in the advance. They constructed earthworks four miles from Kinston to hold the occupied ground. On Friday the Confederates made repeated attacks upon these works, but were repulsed, with the loss of about five hundred prisoners. On Friday night the Confederates withdrew to Kinston, which stands on the north bank of the Neuse. They made the river their line of defence. Schofield did not follow them. On Saturday there was no fighting. On Sunday the Confederates were at Kinston, and the Federal troops were intrenched on Southwest creek, four miles from Kinston. Kinston is twenty miles from Goldsboro', now the headquarters of all the Confederate armies south of Virginia. The Federal loss in the three days of fighting was stated at two thousand, fifteen hundred being prisoners.

On march 8th large numbers of Federal troops were leaving New Orleans to besiege Mobile.—*Age of Wednesday.*

General Sherman writes from Fayetteville, on March 12, to General Grant. He states that at Columbia, Cheraw and Fayetteville he captured eighty-eight cannon, and destroyed the Confederate arsenals and the railroad depots. He says nothing officially of Gen. Kilpatrick's defeat.

Extensive preparations are being made in Grant's camp for the contemplated advance of the Federal army. General Longstreet is in command of the Confederates at Petersburg, and it is reported that General Lee has gone to Goldsboro', to superintend the operations against Sherman.

It is announced that the reason Sheridan turned back from Lynchburg in his recent raid, was that he found Lynchburg strongly fortified and garrisoned. He has not yet been heard from.—*Age of Friday.*

Town & County.

FIRST OF APRIL CHANGES.—Those of our town subscribers who intend changing their residences on the coming first of April will please inform us of the fact, so that our carrier may know where to deliver their papers. Subscribers changing their post offices will please notify us, giving the name of the *old* as well as the *new* post office.

BOROUGH ELECTION.—*The People Getting Tired of Abolitionism.*—The election of a Democrat in this Borough is a very unusual occurrence, but we have the gratification of announcing the success of three of the Democratic candidates on Friday last—one of the Councilmen, the Assessor, and one of the Constables. The Abolition majority on Inspector (the usual test) is but 24. Lincoln's majority last November was 81.

We subjoin the result of Friday's election:

DEM.		Burgess,	ABOL
Dr. J. A. Swope,	109	P. G. McCreary,	139
		Town Council,	
N. Codori, 3y,	109	A. Scott, 3y.,	137
Jacob Benner, 3y.,	108	J. J. Willis, 3y.,	131
W. J. Martin, 1y.,	126	F. B. Dicking, 1y.,	122
		Justice,	
R. D. Armor,	88	A. J. Cover,	157
		Judge,	
Edw. Menchey,	114	Jer. Culp,	135
		Inspector,	
D. F. Pittenturf,	113	C. A. Boyer,	137
		Assessor,	
Charles Ziegler,	126	Robert Martin,	123
		School Directors,	
H. D. Wattles,	109	John Rupp,	135
Wm. McClean,	116	Robert Sheads,	132
		Constables,	
Michael Crilley,	132	John Barrett,	136
		W. A. Ashbaugh,	102

Cumberland township elects the whole Democratic ticket, majorities ranging from 3 to 18.

In Straban the whole Democratic ticket is successful by about 35 majority.

The Democrats carry Mountjoy.

The Democrats of Hamiltonban elect the Judge, Assessor, one School Director, and the two supervisors. Excellent!

Liberty elects all Democrats.

In Franklin the Democrats elect the whole ticket—majority in the neighborhood of 30.

In Reading the Abolitionists made no opposition.

These are all we have heard mentioned.

PRISONERS RETURNING.—The return of Mr. George Patterson, a citizen of this county, who was carried off, with five or six others, by Lee's army, in 1863, has already been noticed. On Monday last, Mr. George Codori got back. He looks well, but underwent many inconveniences and hardships. Messrs. Guinn, Harper, Pitzer and Trostle have also reached home, but we have not seen either of them.

Messrs. Thomas Bushman and Jacob H. Doll, of Capt. Benner's Company, have likewise returned, we are told. Lt. Wm. F. Baker, of Company F, 87th Reg., and James McLaughlin and George Pensyl, Company K, 6th Pa Reserves, have been exchanged, and may be expected soon.

We congratulate all these gentlemen on their happy release from suffering and privation. That they were not exchanged long ago is the fault of somebody at Washington.

☞The numerous friends of Capt. H. S. Benner will be glad to hear of his return. He reached this on Friday last, looking quite well. We have not yet had an opportunity of conversing with him.

THE DRAFT.—Gettysburg having filled its quota (and four over,) is out of the draft.—Conowago ditto. We suppose that the quota of Franklin, Straban, Butler and Cumberland are by this time nearly or quite full. Others are actively at work too.

We do not believe that drafting for this county will be resumed for some days—it being conceded that our sub-districts are putting in volunteers more speedily than any other county in the district.

☞Dealers in this county will find the Boot and Shoe house of Shultz, Fahnestock & Else, 45 North Third street, Philadelphia, the very place at which to purchase goods in that line. Their stock is large and varied, and their prices always reasonable. Besides, they are clever and accommodating gentlemen, and reliable in what they say and promise. Messrs. Shultz and Fahnestock are Gettysburgians, well and favorably known to our citizens, and Mr. Else is not behind them in the qualities which go to make a good Merchant. Give them a call.

ELK CO. LANDS.—L. J. Blakely, Esq., of Ridgeway, Elk county, Pa., has for sale a large number of tracts of Oil and Farm Lands, which he will dispose of on advantageous terms to buyers. These lands are well located, and offer inducements such as are rarely to be met with. He requests us to call the attention of our Adams county readers to the matter, and invites communications on the subject.

☞The attention of our agricultural friends and consumers generally, is invited to the advertisement of Mr. Phillips, in another column. The Super Phoshate of Lime is highly recommended by all who have used it. We advise our friends to give it a trial.

PLANT TREES.—Spring is upon us, and our advice to all is, PLANT TREES. Every person, whether living in town or country, and having the unoccupied space, should at once improve it, by planting Trees, either Fruit, Shade or Ornamental. We feel assured that we cannot improve the same space in our columns to more advantage than by advising our friends, everywhere, to "PLANT TREES."

HORSE BILLS.—We are prepared to print horse bills, in the most approved style, at this office. As the horse season is approaching, we ask persons having the management of horses to give us a call.

☞The State Senate, on Saturday week, passed the bill allowing the Western Maryland railroad company to run their road through parts of Adams and Franklin counties.

☞Mr. Householder, in the Senate, a few days ago, presented a petition from Henry Turrel, praying for the passage of an act changing the venue from Adams county on an indictment for assault and battery with intent to kill. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

☞Within the past week a great many wild geese passed over town on their way north—which, according to our "prophets," is a sign of warm weather.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.—The session of the East Baltimore Conference, which this year was held at Danville, Montour county, was brought to a close on Monday evening, the 6th inst. The following are the appointments for Carlisle District:

J. S. McMurray, P. E. Carlisle—Thomas Sherlock. Emory—S. L. Bowman. Carlisle Circuit—C. Graham, one to be supplied. Mechanicsburg—J. Stine, O. Ege, sup. Mount Holy Springs—G. T. Gray. Shippensburg—H. S. Mendenhall. Shippensburg circuit—J. G. Moore, T. M. West. Chambersburg—S. H. C. Smith. York Springs—W. G. Furguson, E. F. Pitcher. Hanover—I. O. Stevens. Gettysburg—S. L. M. Consor. York—J. H. C. Dosh. York Chapel—W. W. Evans. Wrightsville—E. Burham. Shrewsbury—G. Warren, J. Maxwell Lantz. Duncannon—James Brads. Newport—J. W. Cleaver, J. Donahue. New Bloomfield—F. B. Riddle, W. H. Maxwell. Mifflin—E. W. Kirby. Mifflin Circuit—G. W. Brouse, one to be supplied. Concord—J. R. King, W. R. Whitney.

J. A. Gere, Chaplain U. S. A. Hospital, member of York Quarterly Conference.

J. A. Ross, Chaplain U. S. A., member of Carlisle Quarterly Conference.

C. D. Chenowith, agent of Dickinson College and member of Emory Quarterly Conference.

E. Butler, Tract Agent and member of Carlisle Quarterly Conference.

☞We publish the following as a matter of justice to a meritorious officer, whose restoration to his command will be hailed by his many friends with profound pleasure:

Special Orders, No. 102. } War Department, A. A. Gen. Office, Washington, Mar. 1, 1865.

[EXTRACT.]

* * * *

6. Upon the report of a board of officers, by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1865, from this office, Captain C. W. Edward Welty, 14th Pa. Cav., dismissed the service for absence without leave, by Special Orders, No. 309, Sept. 19, 1864, from this office, is hereby restored to his command, provided the vacancy has not been filled. By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. Gen.

Official—E. D. Townsend, A. A. Gen.

☞David A. Buehler, Esq., has been renominated by the President as Post Master at Gettysburg for the next four years, from and after the date of his present commission; and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on Saturday week.

☞The Sabbath School of St. James Luth. Church will give an Exhibition on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of the Library.—Admission 15 cents. An interesting affair may be looked for.

☞The sale of Wm. T. Orr, in Highland township, will take place on Monday next, the 27th—not on the 20th, as erroneously stated in the advertisement published in our last.

☞We are under obligations to Hon. S. S. Cox and Hon. A. H. Coffroth, for congressional favors. Also to Hon. Wm. McSherry and Hon. J. H. Marshall for legislative documents.

☞"J. N." writes us that he will lecture in this place to-morrow evening, the 21st, and then martyr himself in the darkest dungeon of our prison, in order to assume all on himself.

☞Hon. J. P. Hale has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain; Hon. Jas. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior; and Wm. E. Chandler, Esq., Solicitor and Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department.

☞Beautiful spring is upon us. The buds are swelling and the grass and grain growing finely.

☞Rev. M. J. Alleman has been chosen pastor of the new Lutheran Church in Hanover.

Harrisburg, March 16.—Adjutant General Russell has received a despatch from Provost Marshal General Fry to the effect that the time for raising new army organizations is hereby extended to March 31. But this authority does not postpone or interfere with the draft. Mustering officers will continue to muster as usual, until the 31st.

Washington, March 10, 1865.—Major J. Hayden, Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. East District of Pennsylvania:—Let it be made a rule in all your districts after a draft has been made, that drafted men shall not be called in any district so long as the Board of that district is fully occupied daily in the examination of volunteers.

Every Board must now be fully occupied in putting men into service one way or the other, until quotas are filled, volunteering having precedence.

(Signed) J. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

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