The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1865.

THE DAMAGE BILL.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* sketches as follows a speech made by Col. McClure, in the House at Harrisburg, on the night when the bill for the assessment of damages in the border counties was finally defeated. We hope every Abolitionist in this county will read it, and ponder well the warning the speaker threw out to his party friends in that body:

"About 11 o'clock, after the venom and malignity of the opposition had been well-nigh exhausted, Col. McClure took the floor and held the vast audience spell-bound for an hour, in a speech abounding in the most bitter invective and withering sarcasm, directed against his own side of the House. Believing the bill to be lost, and addressing himself to the Republican majority who were instrumental in its defeat, he poured a raking enfilading fire into their ranks, which made the miserable creatures writhe and squirm and twist like wounded reptiles beneath the tread of a giant. As he advanced he became animated and aroused to a degree which I never witnessed in him before, and he continued to apply the lash to the cowering majority before him, every stroke of which cut to the quick, amid a death-like stillness, which was only broken by the voice of the speaker and occasional outbursts of applause on the Democratic side of the House. He begged them to remember that their power would not be perpetual. It was the madness of this idea of perpetual power that had moved them to oppose this measure, and perpetrate this gross wrong against *the people of the border*, and the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth. He warmed them that the time would come when they would find themselves sitting in a minority on that side of the House instead of a majority as now—that the time would come when the great State of Pennsylvania would vindicate her outraged dignity and honor, by doing justice to her citizens—when the very law they that night voted down would be the law of the Commonwealth. 'It might not be done while they remained, but it would be done by others, more faithful than they to the dignity, honor and power of a great State, and the duty she owes to her people.' The party sitting on the other side of the Chamber, to their credit be it told, had manfully stood up for this great principle, that a government that demands tribute of its citizens owes them protection in return. They had ever voted in this Hall to maintain the dignity and honor of the State by doing justice to her people. Whatever their motives may have been they have made a record of which they may well feel proud. These are but a few of the points touched by the speaker. It would entirely exceed the limits of this letter to attempt even a synopsis of the whole speech.

Shortly after midnight the yeas and nays were called, which resulted, as was anticipated, in the defeat of the bill, by a vote of 52 to 43. It was almost a strict party vote, but one Democrat voting against the bill and but eight Republicans in favor of it."

PEACE MIGHT BE MADE.

Jeff. Davis, in his late Message to the Confederate Congress, says:

It thus appears that neither with the confederate authorities of any State, nor through the commanding generals, will the government of the United States treat or make any terms of agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities. There remains, then, for us no choice but to continue this contest to a final issue; for the people of the confederacy can be but little known to him who supposes it possible they would ever consent to purchase, at the cost of degradation and slavery, permission to live in a country garrisoned by their own negroes, and governed by officers sent by the conqueror to rule over them.

This message is the best possible proof that a Democratic administration at Washington, or even a wise Republican one, might make a stable peace with the rebels and restore the authority of the government over the seceded States at once, honorably and completely. That even *Greeley* thinks so, is evident from the following significant assertion in the *Tribune*:

"We are confident that the rebellion is crushed, and further bloodshed useless.—*Only let President Lincoln evince an earnest desire that the war shall now end*—let him appeal to the people of the South to stay this useless, wasteful effusion of blood, and throw herself on the clemency of the country, and we firmly believe that the next thirty days may see the close of the war."

If conservative principles prevailed at Washington, an early peace might be had; but as long as radicalism rules, the country can only look for—blood! more blood!

McClellan in Europe.—General McClellan is receiving marked attention wherever he goes in Europe. In England, the Prince of Wales invited him to become his guest, [illegible] not satisfied with the apology that he was going immediately to the Continent, he pressed his acceptance of the invitation on his return. In Paris, he was the man of mark, and, unsolicited, his friends at Court sent him tickets for the grand State ball. Thus we go; while at home we have a drunken Vice President who is viewed with contempt, the defeated candidate for the Presidency is admired by the wise, good and noble abroad. How marked the difference between a gentleman and a boor!

Alas! our Country.—A shocking array of public swindles are being brought to light [illegible] in Washington. Millions of money have been transferred to private pockets instead of to the United States treasury, by frauds in cotton, rosin, tar, tobacco, &c., in which some of the most loud mouthed "loyalists" connected with the government are implicated. The most extraordinary efforts are being made, at the same time, to hush up the scandalous exposures, on account of the position and politics of the culpable parties.

☞ If the President is the special instrument of Divine Providence, Quilp thinks the Vice President will make a high old substitute.—*Post.*

☞ It is said that the amounts appropriated by Congress this year will foot up one thousand millions of dollars! The entire debt is not less than seven or eight thousand millions!

THE GOVERNMENT LINE OF PLEASURE STEAMERS.

Arbitrary assumptions of authority over the persons of our people, by the officials at the head of the Government, are gradually but most prodigally extending to the use of their property and money. Under former Administrations, says the *Patriot & Union*, it would have been the political death blow to any party whose chief officer should have ordered a presidential car to be constructed and furnished for his private use at an expense of about $80,000 to the people, without regular authority from Congress. Although such a car, in the regal style of the crowned heads of Europe, has been prepared for the Lincoln family, without lawful authorization, the fact passes by almost unnoticed and unrebuked by the press and people. It is announced now that the Lady Sterling, a fine steamer captured while attempting to run the blockade and valued at about $300,000, is being fitted up in most sumptuous style, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as a yacht for the royal House of Lincoln. All this at Government expense, and without proper authorization from any source capable of thus squandering the public funds.

The above stated cases of defrauding the Government are bad enough, and should excite public condemnation from all who put money into the public treasury by their labor and taxes, but there is yet a more flagrant case. A steamer, owned and victualed by the National Government, is now bearing a large party of Senators and Representatives, with their wives, children and personal friends, on a pleasure trip to Charleston and Savannah. There are about fifty of these Government guests, and they purpose to be absent two weeks. Will not the tax payers of the country agree with us in saying that this is one of the most unblushing cases of swindling the Government that has yet been disclosed? These people have no mission to do good or to investigate.—Pleasure is their sole object. They are provided with every comfort and every luxury for their own gratification. They can have their balls in the brilliant saloons; their wine suppers; their card parties; they can lounge, and talk, and smoke, and gossip, and flirt; promenade the clean decks; inhale the invigorating sea breeze and gaze into the blue depths of ocean, until they actually realize that there existence is a blessing—when the Government foots the bill of expenses. Official business there will be none; fun and jollity will reign supreme. No hospital stores for the relief of the wounded and sick Federal soldiers, who are numbered by thousands in the cities they intend to visit, are included in the bill of lading. No stores for suffering Union refugees hamper the storage space, to the detriment of canned oysters, fruits, meats, wine baskets, and other essentials to a lengthy pleasure trip. Nothing of a doleful or lugubrious character enters into the cargo or outfit of the floating paradise. Far removed from the sickening scenes of hospitals, and the shrieks and groans of battle fields, this gay Government party will most certainly enjoy a fortnight's interregnum from carking care as well as from the current expenses.

But, what say the good people to this method of expending the public moneys? Do they think it is a "loyal" use of the funds in the treasury, more especially when that institution is almost empty, and must be replenished from their own pockets? Will it be sufficient to deter caviling and close the mouth of censure, to tell the people that this party is made up entirely of "loyal" Senators and Representatives, and their precious wives and children—Senators and Representatives who have preached war and glorified in it for four years, and have "tried their faith" repeatedly on the stump and the floors of Congress? We think not. Had they even "tried their faith" on the battle field, such bold-faced battening on the public treasury would not be sanctioned by the people, irrespective of party, who are supplying through sweat and toil the moneys the "loyalists" are wasting in selfish pleasures.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE ON ANDY JOHNSON.

The popular branch of the Wisconsin Legislature, in which the Republicans number sixty-six to the Democrats' thirty-three, passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is an acknowledged fact that at the recent inauguration ceremonies of the President and Vice President elect of the United States, the said Vice President elect, Mr. Johnson, was in a state of gross intoxication; and

WHEREAS, His conduct was a violation of all the proprieties of that solemn and impressive occasion, as well as of the moral sentiments of the country; and

WHEREAS, Shame and mortification fill the whole land by reason of that conduct; and

WHEREAS, His inebriation renders him unworthy of the distinguished honors bestowed upon him, and unfit him for the actual and possible trusts committed to his care; therefore

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the shameful drunkenness of Mr. Johnson on the occasion of his inuguration as Vice President of the United States was wholly inexcusable, a disgrace to himself, and an insult to the nation.

Resolved, That while we appreciate the past distinguished patriotism and courage with which he resisted the rebellion and defended the integrity of the Union, it is the sense of the Wisconsin Legislature that his offense is so flagrant, disgracing the government in the presence of other Christian nations, he ought at *once* to resign his office as Vice President of the United States, thereby allowing the United States Senate to elect some member of that body to preside over its deliberations, whose moral character will comport with the dignity of the position he now disgraces, and that in case of the death of the President the country may not be more deeply humiliated and endangered by the inauguration of an intemperate executive.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to furnish Vice President Johnson with a copy of these resolutions.

Which lies over.

The Senate refused to c[illegible] a vote of nine to seventeen. But a [illegible]n to reconsider was laid upon the table by a decided majority, on the motion of Major Ryan, of the Appleton *Crescent*. So the popular branch of the Wisconsin Legislature insists that Vice President Johnson shall resign.

☞ Of the Convention which gave Andy Johnson his nomination, the New York Commercial says. "Twenty-five States voted entire at Baltimore for Andrew Johnson. New York was one of these. We are informed that in the New York caucus the 'habits of Mr. Johnson were especially denounced as an objection to his nomination. Yet he was nominated, his critics overlooking his 'habits,' and voting for the sake of 'harmony,' we presume."

AN ABOLITIONIST ON ABOLITIONISM.

"THE WHOLE IDEA OF FREEDMEN A HIDEOUS JOKE."

At a recent meeting of the anti-slavery society in Boston a sharp discussion arose in relation to the condition of the "freedmen," the effect of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, &c., &c. Dr. Knox, who had been down south, at Beaufort, among the islands within Saxton's lines, and who said he spoke the literal truth, from actual experience, declared that the whole idea of "freedmen" was a hideous joke; the President's emancipation proclamation a sham. The so-called freedmen of the south, were, to-day, as bad off as they were in slavery; worse off than before the war, for the northern men who have gone down there and undertaken the charge of the "poor negro," in the name of philanthropy, were full as wicked, as oppressive, as tyrannical—yes, more wicked and avaricious, than the original slaveholder. The day wages for a negro on the Sea Island cotton fields is worth $4 a day, at *the present prices for cotton*; but they who hold the plantations make the negro work for *fifteen cents* a day, and, if he dares to complain, is treated with the foulest language, abused in various cruel ways, scourged, told he is not worthy of freedom if he complains, and threatened with immediate enlistment in the army.—In this way, they are forced to submit to the most galling servitude.

Dr. Knox then turned his attention to the Freedmen's society. He characterized it as "The God-forsaken National Freedmen's Aid Society!" It was a humbug, a cheat; obtained funds under false pretences to buy goods, which they sell to the negroes and then pocket the money. The society, united with the new northern slaveholders, were grinding the negro to the dust, in the name of humanity, and growing rich out of the sufferings of the black man, and the miseries of the country. As for General Saxton, Dr. Knox declared, in the most emphatic terms, and repeated the declaration, that "Gen. Saxton, who is a coward and a rascal, stands at the head of this oppression, and is, practically, the leader and the head of the slaveholders at Port Royal."

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE AGE'S DAILY SUMMARY.

The entire campaign in North Carolina is at length plain. General Sherman appears to have aimed at the capture of both Raleigh and Goldsboro'. The Confederates, however, have made a defense of Raleigh, checked Sherman's march in that direction, and compelled him to turn eastward. When Sherman left Fayetteville his command was divided into three columns. He left Fayetteville on March 14. The western column marched northward along the Cape Fear river towards Raleigh. The centre marched northeast towards Bentonsville, with the intention of capturing the railroad bridge near there on which the Raleigh and Goldsboro' railroad crosses the Neuse. The eastern column, believed to be composed principally of cavalry, inclined further to the east, and marched towards the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, south of Goldsboro'.—Schofield, with his large army at Kinston, was ordered on March 14 to move west towards Goldsboro', and General Terry, with all the Federal troops at Wilmington, together with the reinforcements that had arrived there during the past two weeks, was ordered to march northward along the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, towards Goldsboro', eighty miles distant.

The Confederates prepared for these movements, and on March 16th stationed all their available troops at Averysboro', on the Cape Fear river, thirty-five miles south of Raleigh, directly in the way of Sherman's western column, which was advancing northward from Fayetteville toward Raleigh. Here, on March 16, was fought the contest, of which information was received through the Southern journals of last Tuesday. The Confederates were intrenched on the eastern side of Cape Fear river. Hardee commanded. The fighting began on the 15th, and skirmishing was carried on during all that afternoon and night, but the battle did not begin until the 16th. The fighting was desperate. Bragg commanded the western flank of the Confederate line. Sherman made repeated assaults upon the Confed[illegible] position, and each time was repulsed. At dark on the 16th the Confederates held their position. Sherman, on the 17th, turned to the eastward, and the column marched to Bentonsville, twenty miles distant, to join the Federal centre.

As soon as the Confederates discovered that Sherman had turned aside they abandoned their camp at Averysboro', and began to march eastward also. It is reported that Bragg lost two guns, that had to be spiked, but this is denied. Both the Federal and Confederate armies were moving toward Bentonsville. On March 19th, the Federal centre reached that place and was soon reinforced by the western column from Averysboro'. Bragg and Hardee also arrived and reinforced Johnston, and at four in the afternoon Sherman's camp was assaulted, and he was driven back a mile, several hundred prisoners being captured. Here he intrenched himself and lay all night. On the morning of the 20th the contest was renewed, but after brisk artillery firing, the battle lulled. No assaults were made by either army, and both lay on their arms on the night of the 20th. The neighborhood of Bentonsville will be the scene, no doubt, of a fierce conflict.

On March 19th, the Confederates evacuated Goldsboro', removing all their stores and property. They marched up the Neuse and halted in the rear of Bentonsville, which is twenty miles west of Kinston. On March 21st, the Confederates had all their forces concentrated in the neighborhood of Bentonsville. Sherman, on that day, was hurrying his troops forward so as to have the divisions within supporting distance of each other. The Federal eastern column, which was to unite with Schofield, opened communication with him at Mount Olive, on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, seventeen miles south of Goldsboro'. On the 21st, Schofield's northern flank entered Goldsboro', with but slight opposition. He captured no property but a few railroad cars. On the 21st, General Terry's column, which was marching north from Wilmington, was at Failson's Station, five miles south of Mount Olive, and joined Schofield and Sherman's eastern column on that day. Bentonsville is, therefore, the great military centre. Sherman has troops south of it, and will bring Terry and Schofield up on the eastern side. The Confederates, with railroad communication from Raleigh, will hold the Neuse river, which forms a strong line of defense near Bentonsville.

Sudden activity is shown at Petersburg. Forts Steadman and Haskell are two Federal works near Petersburg and on the outer line of Federal defenses in that quarter. They are garrisoned by General Parke's Ninth corps. Each fort stands upon the crest of a hill. Before daylight on Saturday the Confederates advanced in strong force from Petersburg, and marched against a portion of the Federal line east of Fort Steadman and at the foot of the hill on which it stands. The line had been very much weakened by detachments sent to Hatcher's run and the Federal left. To drive it from the works was easy, and the Confederates having done so, turned to the westward, and charged up the hill to Fort Steadman. The garrison was soon driven out and the guns in the fort were turned upon the rest of the Federal line. General McLaughlin, the commander of Fort Steadman, was captured. At the same time another body of Confederates made a charge upon Fort Haskell. It was intended merely as a movement to cover the former operation, and they soon withdrew.

Several attempts were made to recapture Fort Steadman. These being unsuccessful, reinforcements were brought from other parts of the Federal line. After several attempts the Confederates were driven out, and the fort was retaken. There was brisk fighting all along the line in front of Petersburg. At Hatcher's run, General Humphrey, with the Second corps, attacked the Confederates and captured about one hundred prisoners. This prevented them from sending reinforcements from that part of the line. About two thousand Confederate prisoners were captured. The Federal loss is stated at eight hundred.—On Saturday evening everything was quiet.

The expedition which left Eastport, Mississippi, for a raid through Alabama, is composed of fifteen thousand cavalry, under General Wilson. They march in the direction of Mobile. It is believed that Eastport has been evacuated, as Atlanta was when Sherman marched towards Savannah. This cavalry force left Eastport on March 15.

A large raid under General Stoneman, composed of six thousand cavalry, is marching eastward through East Tennessee into Southwestern Virginia. A Federal infantry force, fifteen thousand strong, will follow it. General Stanley will command.

The Confederates under General Hodge have defeated a Federal raiding party near Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and captured some wagons and mules. The contest took place on March 7th.—*Age of Monday.*

Full details of the contests in front of Petersburg on Saturday last, have been received. They contain very little that is new. After the Confederates had been driven from Fort Steadman, the Ninth Federal corps was reinforced by the Sixth corps. A charge was made upon the Confederate works, and on Saturday evening, when the battle ceased, the Federal troops were in possession of a small portion of the intrenched Confederate picket line. Otherwise, both armies held their original positions. There was brisk artillery firing all day Sunday, but no general engagement.—The artillery duels were resumed yesterday morning, but by noon everything was quiet. General Grant has made a detailed statement of his losses in the battle. He lost 166 killed, 1,261 wounded, and 713 missing, making a total Federal loss of 2,080.—The Confederate loss in killed and wounded is not known. The number of Confederate prisoners captured was 1,883.—*Age of Tuesday.*

On March 23d, General Sherman's army was stretched along the Neuse. His centre was on the south bank at Cox's Ferry, ten miles west of Goldsboro'. His western flank was also on the south bank, seven miles west of Cox's Ferry. His eastern flank was a short distance northwest of Goldsboro' and on the north bank of the river. There are reports of continuous fighting between Sherman's troops and the Confederates who are on the north bank of the river. Sherman has not yet been able to force a passage for his centre and western flank to cross; though the eastern flank is now on the north bank. The tendency of the two armies seems to be to march northwest along the river toward Raleigh.

Sheridan's cavalry on March 25, arrived at Harrison's Landing, on the James.—They have joined Grant.—*Age of Wednesday.*

General Lee's official account of the contest at Fort Steadman, in front of Petersburg, has been received. He says that the Confederates assaulted and captured the Federal works with nine guns, eight mortars and between five and six hundred prisoners. After repulsing two Federal assaults, finding that the Federal works in the rear could not be captured except by great loss of life, the Confederates withdrew.—The guns and mortars were disabled and left behind. The prisoners were sent to Richmond. General Lee says the Confederate loss was not heavy. Everything has been quiet at Petersburg since the battle of Saturday.

Federal reports of their losses in the recent battles between Sherman and Johnston, south of the Neuse river, in North Carolina, have been received. At Averysboro' the Federal loss in killed and wounded is reported at four hundred and eighty-four. At Bentonsville the Federal loss is stated at one thousand killed and wounded, and two hundred and fifty captured. On March 23d the united armies of Sherman, Terry and Schofield were encamped along the Neuse, at *Goldsboro,' and for some distance west of it.* It was announced that Sherman would not move for some time, as he intended to rest his men and procure supplies. Sherman left Newbern on March 25th, for Fortress Monroe, and sailed up the James to City Point on the 27th and had an interview with Grant.

The greater part of Sheridan's cavalry are reported to have crossed the James at Deep Bottom. *The command, it is said, will hereafter be on Grant's left, at Hatcher's run.*

General Wilson's Federal cavalry raid against Mobile has been heard from at Chickasaw, in North-western Alabama.—*Age of Thursday.*

One of the Washington papers of last evening announces that advices reached that city from City Point, Va., representing General Grant's army, on Wednesday morning, to have commenced an advance movement. General Sheridan, it is stated, is co-operating with his cavalry force, and that some stirring news may soon be expected. One account has it that General Sheridan's forces having received a large supply of rations at Hancock's Station, crossed the Appomattox river on Monday, and have started on a new expedition, for the purpose of destroying the remaining means of communication open to the enemy at Richmond.—*Sun of Friday.*

PEACE RUMORS AGAIN.

President Lincoln has spent a week visiting the army under Gen. Grant, and on Wednesday Secretary Seward went down too. Hence we have peace rumors again—and in regard to them the Washington Chronicle, of Thursday, remarks:

"The rumor which is retailed by the gossips of the *town*, of the meeting of President Lincoln and Gens. Grant, Sherman, Meade, Ord and Sheridan, on board the steamer River Queen, is undoubtedly correct; but we can assure our readers that the result of the conference is not known. The statement that General Lee had asked for a conference with General Grant is entirely without foundation. That great events are pending, there can be no doubt."

The failure of the Fortress Monroe conference considered, we have little confidence in the peace rumors now afloat.

[By Telegraph Yesterday.]

A HEAVY BATTLE GOING ON!

APRIL 2, 7.30 P.M.—Sheridan has captured three brigades of infantry and several batteries—is now tearing up the Southside railroad. A general engagement is now in progress.—Sheridan and Grant are fighting hard. Reports favorable. We captured several thousand prisoners.

☞ The Carlisle borough election, which was held on the 17th, resulted in an increased majority of 126! Democracy seems to be looking up all over the State this spring. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again!"

Sustonized.—Sixty-four thousand Union soldiers have, so far, died in rebel prisons. All might have been exchanged had the Secretary of War been willing.

Town & County.

APRIL SETTLEMENTS.—Whilst our patrons, in town and country, are making their April payments, we hope they will not forget the printer. Although many of our subscribers have settled up since the first of January, (for which we heartily thank them,) there are a *goodly number yet in arrears*, upon whom we must depend for meeting our own engagements this spring. We must pay cash now, at the highest prices, for everything, and cannot get along in business unless our receipts are cash. There is a large amount upon our books, for advertising and printing for Executors and Administrators of Estates, all which might as well be paid in cash, as to stand unpaid for six months to a year, as is too often the case.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Those elected to the office of Justice of the Peace at the election on Friday, the 17th ult., must give notice in writing, to the Prothonotary, within twenty days, of their intention to accept the office, or their commissions will not be issued.

EXHIBITION.—We learn that the Exhibition given by J. W. McConnell's School, at Fairfield, on Monday evening last, was quite a success. The house was filled with an appreciative audience—in deed, all could not get in—and the exercises were of a character to afford the highest pleashre to those who witnessed them. The young folks had "learned their parts well," and performed them with more than usual correctness. All in all, the Exhibition was creditable to teacher and pupils.

SAVE YOUR BACON.—One of our largest farmers informs us that the extreme and long continued cold weather of the past winter prevented pork from taking the salt effectually; and that *there is danger of its spoiling if hung at the present time.* Persons will do well to examine the condition of their meat at once.

HITCHING HORSES TO SHADE TREES.—There is no act, not absolutely criminal, says an exchange, that is more inexcusably careless or blame-worthy than that of tying horses to shade trees on the borough streets. These trees are highly ornamental, and exceedingly desirable for the shade they afford the inmates of the houses and passers along the streets.—They are only obtained, however, after a great expenditure of pay and care on the part of their owners, and therefore should not be lightly estimated by any. Persons, doubtless, often tie their horses to the trees along our streets, thoughtlessly, and without the slightest idea of the injury they are liable to inflict. But when injury is the result of this thoughtlessness the party who does the mischief and not the one who suffers it, ought to pay the penalty to the extent of the damage done.—*York Gazette.*

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—E. H. Minnigh, of the News Depot, in Baltimore street, near the Diamond, has placed upon our table Harper's Magazine for April. "Armadale," by Wilkie Collins, "Our Mutual Friend," by Charles Dickens, and "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," are continued. Among the other papers are "Where the Wateree Was," "The Petroleum Regions of America," "Recollections of Sherman," with the Monthly Record of Current Events, Editor's Easy Chair, Editor's Drawer, &c. The Magazine is for sale at Minnigh's

☞ Mr. McSherry, week before last, presented in the Senate a petition from citizens of Adams county praying for the passage of an act to protect sheep and tax dogs in said county. He afterwards presented a bill having this object in view.

☞ *The streams in this region* were much swollen by the heavy rains of last week, and considerable damage to fencing, &c., resulted. *Rock creek was higher than at any other period during many years.*

☞ "Flitting" is about over—a happy relief for a twelve-month. Many of the movers had a wet, bad time of it.

☞ The attempt to change the mode of selecting Jurors in this State failed entirely.—The Legislature gave it very little countenance.

☞ Lieut. Washington Morrison, of Company H, 22d Pa. Cavalry, has been promoted from Second to First Lieutenant of said company.

☞ A. W. Flemming has sold his house and lot, on Breckinridge street, to Ann Maria *Crawford, for $525, cash.*

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS—THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.—Our readers, we are sure, are not generally aware of the great impetus that has been given to manufactures since the beginning of the war. The high rates of exchange, and the necessities of the army, have made the Eastern hills and valleys resound with the hum of busy machinery, and nowhere has machinery done more or created a greater revolution in production and trade than in the manufacture of the watch. What was once the toilsome, slow and uncertain result of hand labor only, is now the swift demonstration of unvarying mechanical forces. The same class of genius that invented the telegraph and the sewing machine invented the delicate and wonderful mechanism that takes hold of the raw material—the brass and steel, and gold, and precious stones, and under competent direction turns out that daily wonder and necessity—a perfect time-keeper. That genius is essentially *American*, and has been found, collected, assimilated and made productive by the American Watch Co., at Waltham, Mass. Taking the best fruits of several years experiments, they established their factory nearly ten years ago, which they have been compelled to enlarge from year to year until they now employ seven hundred workmen, and turn out a product valued at a million and a half of dollars per annum—or equal to that of all other watches now sold in this country. The secret of this company's success is that they have done what they promised—*that* they have furnished a first-rate substantial watch at a moderate price—and this is the great difference between their watches and the ordinary importations from Europe.—Except certain very high-priced varieties, the European watch is the result of cheap and unskilled hand labor, that never goes well and in a short time *"costs more than it comes to"* in *repairs.* The American Watch Co. give a guarantee for the quality of all their products, that is good with any dealer who sells them.—*Exchange.*

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a receipt for the payment of a bill of goods is a receipt for the payment of a debt due, and, as such, is subject to stamp duty. Nor does it make any difference whether the purchaser pays the debt in cash or gives his note, checks draft or otherwise. If the debt paid exceeds $20, the receipt is subject to stamp duty.

SUBSTITUTES.—The Washington Chronicle says that the price of substitutes is falling—they being now procured at $825 to 800. It thinks there will be a still further decline.

The Fruits of Preaching Politics.—There is a German Methodist paper published in Cincinnati, Ohio, by the name of *Der Apologete*. Its editor is the Rev. William Nast, D. D., formerly a Lutheran pietist, from Wirtemberg, if we mistake not. He has done much for the denomination to which he now belongs, and may be esteemed a fair witness in matters relating to it. In a late number of his paper he makes the declaration, that the Methodist Church has lost, during the last few years, sixty-one thousand (61,000) members! So much it has gone back.

☞ The Nashville *Dispatch* says Rev. Albert Griffith, of the 17th N. Y. regiment, chaplain and postmaster of the Sherman Hospital, has been arrested on a charge of extensive thefts of sanitary stores, and of opening and destroying over a thousand letters addressed to soldiers in the hospital. He belonged to the party of "great moral ideas in the interest of God and humanity."

☞ Senator Jim Lane and a party of friends were at General Ord's headquarters on the 24th—a "brilliant cortege." "The day being very windy," says the *Tribune* correspondent, "no review was held in honor of the distinguished party." Is the Army of the Potomac kept, like a nobleman's horses and hounds, to be shown off and have its "points" discussed for the entertainment of idle visitors?

The Draft a Necessity—The Men Required in the Field.—The public impression that the present draft is unnecessary, in view of the impending end of the rebellion, is not shared by men in authority in Washington. Although the military situation is eminently favorable, *there is no intelligent belief* here that we shall be enabled to relax our efforts or reduce our armaments for at least a year to come. The full number of men called for by the President will, therefore, undoubtedly be required, and are even now needed in the field.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

☞ Telegrams from Washington state that another "loyal" pleasure party is about to start for the captured Southern cities in one of the boats of the unequaled in magnificence and "dirt cheap" line of Government Pleasure Steamers. The first party of fifty have returned, highly pleased with the entire trip, and in nowise inclined to grumble at the bill of expenses—paid by the Government.

Death from Hydrophobia.—A sad case of death, from the bite of a dog, occurred last evening in this city. A little girl named Mary Bingenbam, (we are informed) residing in Boas's Row, H[illegible] street, was bitten some weeks since (nine weeks it is said) by a dog, supposed to be rabid. On Saturday afternoon, or evening, she exhibited unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia, which the best medical skill failed to arrest, and after suffering the terrible agony of the disease until Sunday evening, she died. Is it not time that some expedient should be resorted to by the authorities to rid the city of the hundreds of worthless curs that infest its streets?—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ *It seems to be accorded by the universal consent of mankind that* Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co's Sarsaparilla, Pectoral and Pills are the greatest remedies yet discovered for the treatment of disease; that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the great Elixir of Life, which Philosophers have sought for purifying the blood. Try it and judge for yourself.

☞ Three horses, of the respective and respectable ages of thirteen, seventeen, and twenty-three years, were served [illegible] Paris banquet, in the shape of soup, and with cabbage [illegible] horse [illegible] roast horse, and horse liver with truffles. One hundred and twenty persons partook, [illegible] expressed their entire approbation of such horse[illegible].

☞ The Mobile *Advertiser* says E. [illegible] Smith has 25,000 negro troops [illegible] equipped and organized under their masters, and operating in the Trans Mississippi Department. The muster rolls of that department contain 100,000 names, of which 80,000 are effective for service.

☞ If a man were to pay out one dollar a second throughout the twenty-four hours, or $31,536,000 each year, it would take him over one hundred and twenty five years to pay the principal of the Federal debt.

☞ The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of the burial-place of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

☞ According to the New York *Tribune*, the town elections in New York have resulted in an Abolition loss of seven and a Democratic gain of nine.

☞ An old adage has received an amendment—"As drunk as a lord—or a Vice President."

☞ Gen. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has supplied each of his slaves with a set of free papers.

☞ A curious discovery has recently been made public in France, in regard to the culture of vegetables and fruit trees. By watering with a solution of sulphate of iron the most wonderful fecundity has been attained. Pear trees and beans which have been submitted to this treatment have nearly doubled in the size of their productions, and noticable improvement is remarked in their flavor.

MRS. GEN. EWELL.—This lady, who arrived in St. Louis last week, and was ordered to be sent South, is said to have taken the oath of allegiance, and therefore will remain within the Union lines.

☞ Shad are selling in Norfolk at $1,25 a pair. Over 2,800 of these delicious fish were carried to Newbern in one day last week.

☞ Single copies of the *Compiler*, with or without wrappers, five cents.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	8 50 to 8 75
Rye Flour	5 00
White Wheat	2 00 to 2 00
Red Wheat	1 70 to 1 80
Corn	1 50
Rye	1 00
Oats	75
Buckwheat	1 00
Clover Seed	14 00 to 15 00
Timothy Seed	3 50 to 5 00
Flax Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Plaster of Paris	11 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 75

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	9 62 to 9 72
Wheat	2 10 to 2 35
Rye	1 50 to 1 55
Corn	1 20 to 1 25
Oats	88 to 89
Beef Cattle, per hund	10 50 to 25 00
Hogs, per hund	16 00 to 18 50
Hay	32 00 to 35 00
Clover-seed	15 75 to 16 75
Flax-seed	3 10 to 3 15
Timothy-seed	6 00 to 6 25
Whiskey	2 20 to 2 22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A FEW REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY HAND. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "ancres," "lepines," and "Swiss levers" in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d. STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought *for less money* than the foreign make-believes, but that for its real value it is sold for one-half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or Fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to keep time.

OUR YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S WATCH is neat, not large, and just the thing for the pocket of Young America.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE-QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For [illegible] time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Agents for the American Watch Co.,

April 3. 1m 182 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

It cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians in the United States. Price, 40 and 80 cents.

[illegible]

WM. LEWIS,

Sup't North Branch Canal.

Sold by all Druggists. [illegible] New York. [illegible]

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The just detter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart-burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. Sold by J. C. Guinn & Bros. Gettysburg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. [April 3. 1m

BUTLER'S FIASCO

At Fort Fisher, was scarcely a greater failure than is daily made by most of the advertised hair dyes; nor was

TERRY AND PORTER'S VICTORY

more complete, perfect and glorious, than the conquest achieved by

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

over gray, red and sandy heads of hair. The obnoxious hue is wiped out in five minutes, and a magnificent brown or black, glossy and natural, takes its place. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [April 3. 1m

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, Edmand & Co., Boston; H. H. Hay, Portland, Me.; Barnes & Park, New York; A. B. & D. Sands, New York; Stephen Paul & Co., New York; Israel Minor & Co., New York; McKes-