The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1865.

"The Sober Second Thought!"—The town elections in Waterbury and New London, Connecticut, have gone in favor of the Democrats.

A Democratic City.—M. C. Good, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Wheeling, West Virginia, on Thursday, 1st inst., by 300 majority over his "Loyal League" competitor.

☞ President Johnson has issued a proclamation similar to the North Carolina one, providing for the restoration of the Federal authority in Mississippi. Judge Wm. F. Sharkey is appointed Provisional Governor.

☞ The President has issued a proclamation removing all restrictions on trade in the Southern States, except in such articles are contraband of war.

☞ In another column will be found important extracts from a late sermon by Gerrit Smith. Everybody knows who Gerrit Smith is. For thirty odd years he has been considered the head and front of the Abolition party.

☞ It is rumored that the burning of government property at Nashville will wipe out many doubtful office accounts, which now, of course, cannot be settled.

☞ The Pittsburg *Gazette* is in favor of striking the word *white* out of our State Constitution. The matter will be brought before the next Legislature in the form of a proposed amendment. This is the first step towards *striking out* the white race altogether by amalgamation with the blacks.

☞ Some of the Republicans of Ohio are alarmed at the idea that the Democrats will nominate General Sherman as their candidate for Governor of the State.

☞ The trial of Osborn, the naval reporter of Forney's *Press*, who is being tried for furnishing contraband news to that paper, (which it published but was not suppressed therefor,) has already cost the Government, it is stated, the nice little sum of $60,000.

☞ The Philadelphia *Age* appears in a new dress of very clear and beautiful type. The *Age* is a first-rate paper, and we are glad to notice this evidence of its prosperity. Such of our friends as desire a city paper should not fail to subscribe for it.

The Odd Fellows Reunited.—The Grand Sire of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows has issued a circular re-asserting the jurisdiction of that body over all the subordinate Lodges of the Order in the lately insurrectionary States, and inviting them to send delegates to the annual National Communication, to take place in Baltimore on the 18th of next September.

☞ The habeas corpus has been revived in New York. Police Superintendent Kennedy forgot the war was over, and neglected to obey a writ issued by Justice Cardozo of the Common Pleas. The Justice directed the Sheriff to summon the *posse comitatus* of the county and at all hazards arrest Kennedy. He was arrested, but at a subsequent hearing discharged on making satisfactory explanations to the Court. In discharging him, Judge Cardozo said the writ of *habeas corpus* must be obeyed at all times and under all circumstances. Good!

Equal Rights.—Abolitionism could never rest till the slave was emancipated. This cost more than was at first supposed. It cost more to steal one neighbor's property than to buy it. Four millions of negroes will cost Abolitionism four thousand millions of dollars, or a thousand dollars a piece. This is *equal* and *just*. Henry Clay wanted the Government to buy them long ago. Had they done so the nation would have been no more in debt, while rivers of blood would have been saved.

☞ For the first time in a long period, we have an official statement of the public debt, over the signature of Hon. Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury. He reports the amount of Government bonds outstanding at $2,635,205,753, on which the annual interest will be $124,638,874. In addition to these bonds, there are $659,160,579 of legal tender notes in circulation, making the total debt to May 31st, $3,294,366,322. When to this are added the sums which have not yet been audited at the departments, and the increase of debt that must inevitably take place for some months to come, we run little risk in presuming that the figures at the close of the year will amount close up to three and a-half billions of dollars. If the new fangled theory be correct, that a vast national debt is a public blessing, the people of the United States will stand a fair chance of becoming the happiest set of mortals on the face of the globe.

☞ As the cry of "copperhead" dies out with the end of the war which gave rise to it, new names and new epithets will be applied to the Democratic party. But, as there is nothing in a name, and as principles never die, the glorious old party, under whose mild and benignant reign our country attained its place among the nations of the earth, has nothing to fear from the revilings of its enemies. Like a rock in mid-ocean, over whose breast the breakers beat in vain, it stands as eternal as Truth herself, and as immutable as the principles upon which it is founded. The gates of Abolitionism shall not prevail against, nor shall the waves of fanticism overwhelm it with shame. Gather around its standard, O, ye people! and plant its glorious folds so high above the aspirations of its enemies, that all the oppressed of the earth may see it, and rush to claim a share in its blessings.

☞ Mark Hopkins died Saturday week at Williamstown, Connecticut.

A GOOD SIGN.

The unusual acquiescence of the Southern people in the issue of the war is shown in the fact that, though small detachments of our troops are now penetrating all parts of the Southern States, we have not heard of any of them being in any place molested. Small detachments have gone out and garrisoned various important points in Virginia, and have entered all parts of North Carolina, with perfect freedom. A negro regiment has gone as far as Orangeburgh, in South Carolina, and no one meddled with them. Steamboats and troops penetrate the Savannah River as high as Augusta, and a few hundred Union soldiers occupy Milledgeville, and the Georgians make no protest. Our steamboats and soldiers go up the Alabama River as far as Montgomery and Selma, without molestation. And so it is all over the South.

WON'T SWALLOW IT.

A letter appears in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the writer of which, that journal says, has been "an active and influential worker in the Republican party," protesting against the new plank of negro suffrage. We make an extract:

"Some of my party associates want the blacks to be put on an equality with the whites—to have the elective franchise, &c., &c., in other words, to be put on an equality, civilly, and politically, with the whites.

"That opens up a new question far beyond slavery. Universal freedom does not mean universal privileges. Policy forbids women voting—that privilege is denied them.—Minors are not allowed to vote, sit on juries or hold offices any more than women. Aliens are not allowed to do either until they are naturalized. It is policy, not principle, that controls the elective franchise. Policy, therefore, impels me to oppose negro suffrage, either North or South."

THE OPPOSITION OF THE RADICALS.

The Nashville *Union*, which may perhaps be regarded as the home organ of President Johnson, in its issue of the 6th inst., says:

"The failure of the Administration to come up to the standard of the most progressive of the anti-slavery radicals will, probably, cause the formation of a strong opposition party, composed of active, enterprising, aggressive elements. The loss of these to the Administration party might be regarded with seriousness, were it not for the assurance that their places would soon be filled by steadier and more reliable supporters. If this should be the result, the country would be benefitted by the change.

"The policy of clothing a race of people unlettered, and ignorant not only of the ordinary affairs of the Government, but of business life, with the ballot, is not a thing to be determined in the midst of excitement, and without deliberation. Too much is involved in the result to justify anything like haste or want of proper investigation. The interests of both races and of our institutions, are in the scale. We trust, therefore, that, notwithstanding the demands of the inconsiderate, the Administration will not be swerved from the matured policy announced."

TROUBLE IN THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

The following extract from the letter of the New York correspondent of the *Sunday Dispatch*, a Republican paper, shows that there is trouble brewing in the Abolition camp. Under date of the 2d inst., he writes:

"To leap from love into politics, let me mention that the cauldron in this quarter begins to boil, at length, and the witches are gathering around it with their various ingredients for mischief. Since Mr. Lincoln's death the political atmosphere has been excessively calm. The party in power had taken no such an event into their calculations. They had put Johnson on the Lincoln ticket, just as they had put Tyler on the Harrison and Fillmore on the Taylor ditto, and Providence had once more "hoisted the engineer with his own petard" by making them secure, thereby, the Presidency to a political opponent. Still they hoped that Johnson *might* be disposed to administer on Mr. Lincoln's estate, and hence their pacific tranquility. Alas!—their eyes are now open to the truth! The President is not *of* them nor *with* them, and organization for opposition is now the word in every Republican lodge in this meridian. That opposition has to be delicately managed, however. Nearly four years of good salary are before them. They are reluctant to throw away so much ammunition. But how to retain it, and yet co-operate energetically with outside friends to overthrow their antagonists? and how to succeed in 1868, to say nothing of our local and State elections *ad interim*, if that co-operation be withheld? Verily they are in a dainty dilemma.

To be Tylerized the third time is almost too bad.

Reconstruction.—President Johnson shows excellent wisdom in appointing loyal Southern men to official positions in the South. Those Northern citizens who think the safety of the country depends on their getting such places and enriching themselves by speculation in cotton and tobacco, are naturally much aggrieved, and will be among the loudest howlers of the new radical opposition. But the country is satisfied. Everybody sees that nothing could tend more to perpetuate the alienation of the Southern people than to send a lot of greedy Northerners to rule over and plunder them. The disappointment and vexation of such men is the chief secret of the present hullabaloo against the President.—*Springfield Republican.*

A Religious Civil War.—The question seems an absurd one, and yet some of the sectarian newspapers are discussing it and attempting to prepare the public mind for it. They could hardly undertake a more wicked and mischievous work; but they assume to be merely giving needful warning of what must soon come. The pretense is that the Roman Catholics have a deep plot to get possession of the Government of the United States, destroy our free institutions, make their religion the state religion, and in fact establish a despotism, with perhaps the Pope in person at its head; at any rate with all the hideous machinery of the inquisition to torture us into support of its faith and authority. The descriptions given of the frightful things to be done by the Pope's government of the United States, when fully established, are enough to make one's blood freeze with horror, if read with seriousness and credulity. The monstrous barbarities of the darkest of dark ages are all to be reproduced here. What do our Protestant editors mean by attempting to excite such sectarian alarm and hostility? It is impossible to suppose that they believe there is any cause for it.

☞ The Cincinnati *Times* (Rep.) in an article on the negro suffrage question, says of the negroes of the South that "they are about as much like the free negroes of the North—we blush to say it—as an orang-outang to the trained monkey of the menagerie."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND EQUALITY.

The question of negro suffrage is beginning to loom up before the American people, and, judging from the misgivings of Chief Justice Chase, Senator Sumner and other leading Abolitionists, will be the leading issue in our State elections and in the next Presidential election. The question of African slavery, having been settled by the war, can no longer trouble us. It is now out of politics. With its departure the country has a good riddance, and the thirty years' controversy about the institution is ended. But the Abolitionists are not satisfied with this. They are not content with the abolition of slavery, so far as Presidential Proclamations and Congressional enactments can abolish it. They must also, forsooth, have the negro upon a social and political equality with the white man; they wish to give him the right of suffrage and, per consequence, make him eligible to office, and thus constitute our nation a sort of hybrid concern—half-white and half-black.

The entering wedge to a perfect equality between the black and white races is this very question of African suffrage. Open the ballot-boxes to the negro, and the next step will be to seat him in your jury boxes, in your city councils, in your halls of legislation, and in offices of profit and trust of every grade. Then will follow social equality, the intermarriage of blacks and whites, and all the disgusting and abominable consequences resulting from this general and unnatural intermingling of the races.

It is useless on the part of any portion of the Abolition press to deny the fact, that this is to be the leading question at issue not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the Union—we mean the question of negro suffrage. It is this question that will be determined by the people of Pennsylvania at the polls in October next. It is forced upon public attention by the actions of the leaders of the Republican party, and must be met with energy and decision by every white man, if we would save our institutions from the ruthless hands which seek the destruction of Anglo-Saxon liberty.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

OPINION OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

In the discussions before the people of Illinois just previous to his last election to the U. S. Senate, Judge Douglas said:

"I hold that a Negro is not, and never ought to be a citizen of the United States. I hold that this Government was made upon a white basis by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the Negro capable of self-government.

"Now I say to you, my fellow-citizens, that in my opinion, the signers of the Declaration of Independence had no reference to the Negro whatever when they declared all men created equal. They desired to express by that phrase, white men of European birth, European descent, and had no reference to the Negro, the savage Indians or other inferior or degraded races. At that time every one of the thirteen Colonies was a slave-holding colony, and every signer of the Declaration represented a slave-holding constituency, and we know that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them when they signed the Declaration."

Abraham Lincoln on Negro Suffrage.—In his discussion with Judge Douglas before the people of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln said:

"My opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States, if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. If the State of Illinois had that power, *I should be opposed to the exercise of it.*"

And again:

"Judge Douglas has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far as I know, the Judge never asked me that question before. He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly that *I am not* in favor of negro citizenship."

The Right to Vote.—On the question of extending the right of suffrage to negroes, which is now agitating the public mind to a degree second only to that of the pacification of the States lately in rebellion, the Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* offers the following judicious remarks, which deserve the attention of all who allow reason to predominate over prejudice:

"We must remember that ours is a mixed government; there are wheels within wheels and circles within circles. The General Government can bestow citizenship, but cannot confer the right to vote; the State can bestow suffrage, but has no control over citizenship. Let the nation perform its own functions within its own sphere; and let each State perform its own mission; while the people should never forget that we are a great and powerful, a prosperous and happy country, not more because the States are united in one nation than because the nation is composed of States, sovereign within their own limits."

☞ Our Irish and German fellow-citizens may as well prepare themselves at once for a new crusade against their religious convictions and political rights. The spirit of Know Nothingism is not dead—it has only been slumbering during the war, and not even the fidelity and courage shown by our soldiers of foreign extraction, will prevent it from again attempting to rob them of the privileges of citizenship. We see indications every day of the existence of this fanatical and loathsome sentiment, and deem it no more than our duty to forwarn those most interested of the new difficulties they must be prepared to encounter. The following extract from the proceedings of the New School Presbyterian Synod, held lately in New York, is but a specimen of the proceedings of a similar nature that have taken place in other parts of the country:

"THE NEGRO TO OFFSET THE IRISH VOTE.

"The consideration of the memorial was the next business in order, and was discussed by Dr. Spear, C. H. Thompson (colored,) Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Pittsburg, and others. The principal theme of the discussion was negro suffrage. The last speaker, whose name was not announced, stated that it became, at this time, an absolute necessity to give the negro the ballot, to counterbalance the Irish vote, and keep out of Congress and the Senate, men from the South. The time has come when such influences as Irish and Southern politicians should be held in check. The motion on the adoption of the memorial was put and carried."

Petersburg, Va.—Judge Underwood has arrived here, bringing with him indictments for treason against Generals Lee, Corse, Ewell and Longstreet, ex-Governors Letcher and Smith, and forty others. He has come to consult with Attorney General Speed upon the subject.

☞ Cumberland valley is just now infested with scores of burglars, horse thieves, pick-pockets and vagabonds.

Town & County.

☞ FEE BILLS for Constables and Justices of the Peace—as fixed by the last Legislature—for sale at the COMPILER office.

☞ Three dollars is the charge for announcing candidates, as heretofore.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We are glad that the Adams County Agricultural Society (Bendersville) has resolved to hold a Fair this year, and have no doubt our gratification will be shared by the people of the county generally. There should be a united effort to make it a grand success, and it is hoped that all who can will begin preparations to exhibit something in one or more of the various departments which usually make up such a Fair. More anon. See advertisement in another column.

THE FOURTH.—*Laying of the Corner Stone of the National Monument.*—We are informed that the arrangements for the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers' National Monument at this place on the Fourth of July next, are being pushed forward with energy.—Enough is already known to make it certain that we shall have a GREAT DAY of it. The President of the United States will be here to perform the ceremonies of laying the corner stone. The Secretary of War and many other prominent public men will also be present. Gen. O. O. Howard will deliver the Oration, Col. C. C. Halpine, ("Miles O'Reilly,") will read an Original Poem, and Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, will act as Chaplain. Maj. Gen. Geary is to be Chief Marshal. The Marine Band of Washington, and the National Union Musical Association of Baltimore, will be present.—The members of the Cabinet and Heads of Departments, with the Governors and Heads of State Departments, are expected, and many of them will come. Prominent officers of the army and thousands of war-worn veterans will be here to participate in thus doing honor to their dead comrades. The ceremonies, civic and military, promise to be of the most imposing kind, and will attract an immense number of people from all parts of the country.—Ample railroad arrangements will be made, as well as for the accommodation of guests here.

Let the local celebrations throughout the State be abandoned, and let this be the grandest Fourth of July celebration ever had in the United States. The day, the place, the occasion, and the peace which now smiles upon us, suggest that it be so.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—*The Annual Procession at Conowago Chapel.*—Corpus Christi, which is observed everywhere by the Catholic Church, was characterized by the usual procession at Conowago Chapel, but which was, if possible, more imposing than any previous one. Indeed, every year new emblems are added, and on Thursday last the additions were quite numerous.

The procession was formed at the Church, at about 9 o'clock, and then proceeded to the four altars erected in the vicinity, at each of which praise and thanks were offered up to the Most High for blessings received during the past year. The order of the procession was, (as near as we could get it,) as follows:

Cross Bearer and Acolytes with Torches.
Banners.
Sodality of the Holy Rosary.
Three figures of the B. V. Mary: Rachel, (Sheperdess); Esther (Queen); Judith (Heroine.)
Sodality of the Holy Angels.
Angel with Crown and Sceptre of the B. V. M.
Five young ladies with lamps.
Shrine of the B. V. M.
Sodality with the Instruments of the Passion of Our Lord.
Music.
Little John Baptist and Lamb—this was particularly admired by every one.
Four Evangelists with the Psalmist in the midst of them.
Altar of Perfume.
Flower Strewers.
Acolytes with Incense and small bells.
Censer.
Angels.
Acolytes with Torches.
Blessed Sacrament under canopy.
The Congregation, &c., &c.

The procession was a really grand one, and there were thousands of persons present to admire it. The whole was under the superintendence of Rev. Father DeNecker, who is always untiring in anything he undertakes, and therefore always successful. To the ladies of the congregation and others a share of praise is also due for the taste and industry manifested by them in so magnificently decorating the altars and in getting up the various costumes.

INSTALLATION.—On Tuesday last Rev. D. T. Carnahan, recently called to the charge of the Presbyterian church in this place, was duly installed as Pastor of the congregation.—The charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. Mr. Mowrey, of Newville, and the charge to the congregation by Rev. J. R. Warner.—The exercises were peculiarly solemn and impressive. Communion was held yesterday.

DEATH OF ROBERT BELL, SR.—Our last week's paper contained a brief announcement of the death of Robert Bell, Sr., formerly of this county, but lately of Cumberland county. Particulars of the shocking accident have since reached us. He was on his way in the stage from Princeton, Iowa, to some point in Illinois, to visit a sister. The horses became frightened and ran, the bit to one of the bridles broke, and the team ran off the road some rods, upsetting the carriage, killing one man, nearly killing a child, and seriously injuring several others. "The man killed," says an Illinois paper, "was Mr. Robert Bell, of Cumberland county, Pa., an old bachelor, 76 years of age, a very large, heavy man. He was a man of large property, probably $75,000 or more, and was on a visit to the West, where he owned property and had relatives. He was a fine looking, hale and hearty man, and a man of considerable intelligence. He was recognized by Dr. Galt, who visited the scene of the accident, as an old acquaintance in Pennsylvania."

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—Recently the Postoffice Department issued orders to offices exchanging Pouches, authorizing the use of twine instead of paper in putting up packages of letters. The order has been misunderstood to apply to all offices, and many country Postmasters have gotten the habit of throwing their letters loosely into the mails, occasioning much embarrassment and inconvenience to the service. The Department, to remedy the evil, has rescinded the order, except as to offices directly served from Railway offices. Hereafter Postmasters will be required to carefully wrap letters in good strong paper, with the Postoffice, county and State legibly endorsed thereon.

☞ The advertisement of P. H. Pyfer, in another column, should attract the attention of all who use Blacksmith Coal. The article of Coal he offers is not surpassed in this country, and is worth going some distance after.

NOTICE.—Publishers of Newspapers will please send one copy of their paper, with rates of advertising, to the Advertising Agency of H. Seymour Schell & Co, No. 62 Fulton Street, New York.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.—*Lotholders' Meeting.*—In pursuance of a call issued by the President of the old Board of Managers, the Lotholders in Ever Green Cemetery assembled in the Arbitration Room of the Court-House on Wednesday evening last. George Arnold, Esq., was called to the chair, and Henry J. Fahnestock appointed Sec'y. Dr. Schmucker read a very interesting report, which was ordered to be published, and is hereto annexed.

A motion was made and unanimously adopted that the Lotholders at once proceed to the election of a President and Board of Managers, to serve during the ensuing year. The election resulted in the choice of the following persons:

President—Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker.
Managers—H. J. Stable, Dr. J. L. Hill, Col. C. H. Buehler, Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, H. D. Wattles, Geo. Swope, R. G. McCreary, Esq.

After a full and free interchange of views in regard to several measures for the payment of the debt upon the Cemetery, it was recommended, by a vote, that an Ice Cream Festival, or Promenade Concert, be held on the coming Fourth of July, for the benefit of the Cemetery—the services of the ladies, of course, to be invoked in the undertaking.

A resolution was also adopted recommending a slight increase in the price of lots—say to $12; and the Board was instructed, should they fail in the measures already mentioned to secure sufficient means to pay the funded debt within the year, to do so by subscriptions or assessments, as may be deemed best.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF EVER GREEN CEMETERY.

The Board of Managers of Ever-Green Cemetery, Gettysburg, in closing the year of their administration, feel called on to render to their constituents an account of their stewardship; as also of the affairs of the institution in general. The establishment of a well conducted Cemetery, as a depository for departed relatives, friends and neighbors, is so perfectly in accordance with the dictates of humanity, the impulses of affection, and the habits of civilized nations, that nothing need be said in vindication of it at this late day. Even the ancient heathen were not insensible to these honorable feelings of our nature, although when they deposited the remains of their departed friends, they knew not what was their condition, or whether they would ever meet them again.—But Christianity has brought life and immortality to clearer, to certain light; lifting the veil that separated between the present and future worlds, and exhibiting the two as intimately connected. Hence there is a peculiar propriety in cherishing the memory of the departed, and keeping up a communion between the living and the dead. The habit of converting these abodes into gardens, and by various decorations making them pleasant places of resort, also encourages frequent visits, and exerts a salutary influence on the living.—Viewed therefore in the light of history, of reason and of revelation, the maintenance of a well improved and well conducted Cemetery, merits our attention. The proximity of the great national burial place, containing the remains of the heroes who fell in defence of our country in the grand, decisive battle of Gettysburg, which gives so much greater publicity to our town, should stimulate the citizens of this town and vicinity to increased effort to place Ever Green Cemetery in a condition worthy of its object and associate. It is due to the Directors of the national institution, of which our fellow-citizen, David Wills, Esq., is President, to state that they have dealt liberally by us in making the entire division fence between us at their own cost. At their late meeting a request was also presented to them to extend their iron fence along Baltimore street to our gateway; thus greatly improving the front appearance of their Cemetery, and saving us considerable expense. The application was favorably regarded by a number of the Directors and referred to their Executive Committee.

During the past year the Board has had full opportunity to learn the ordinary expenses of the Cemetery, and is fully convinced that as the great mass of the citizens are supplied with lots the future sales will be limited. In the past year only twenty-two lots were disposed of. These at $10 25 each, produced $225 50.—Add to this $6, for two fractions of lots, and we have $231 50 as the amount for this year from the sale of lots. The other sources of income raised this amount only to $315 00.—This is merely sufficient to pay the interest on the funded debt, (which has been reduced to $1,670,) the salary of the keeper, and the most necessary repairs. No interest has ever been paid on the stock. It is therefore evident; that the income of the Cemetery at present rates, would not enable the Board to redeem the stock in many years to come. Your Board therefore adopted a different plan to accomplish the provision of the charter to surrender the institution to the lotholders. We proposed to the stockholders, whose liberality furnished the funds for the establishment of the Cemetery, to accept the notes of the Corporation in lieu of their certificates of stock. This they have almost without exception generously done, and thus the future management of the institution is by the charter vested in the lotholders.

The Board has accordingly called a general meeting of the lotholders, for the purpose of organizing by the election of officers, to whom the present Board will surrender the books, deeds, plan and all other effects belonging to the Cemetery.

It is expected that the lotholders, amounting to about 400, will at once adopt measures to raise the requisite funds to liquidate the obligations of the Cemetery, as well as to make further improvements in the beautiful resting-place of their dead. We are happy to say, that the plan and improvement of the Cemetery have from the beginning been selected and prosecuted with such enlightened taste and public spirit, that there are no defects to be rectified. It is only necessary to carry out the very excellent plan originally adopted, and to go forward in the same path of improvement, as fast as means can be obtained.

With these remarks we close our report, with a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the last year:

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE LAST YEAR.

Received from former Treasurer,	$366 82
" from sale of lots,	231 50
" from previous lot contracts,	61 75
" from permits,	83 50
" old debts and int. on them,	23 45
	$767 02
Payment on principal of funded debt,	$230 00
Salary of the keeper, on account,	95 00
Interest paid on funded debt,	96 04
1075 locust stakes for marking lots,	32 25
For ornamental trees,	26 00
Mr. Belden, our rural architect, for restoring the lines and replacing the stakes in cemetery,	96 00
For various labor on the grounds,	58 14
Printers' bills,	32 50
Stallsmith's bill, repairs,	3 50
	669 43
Balance in hand,	97 59
	$767 02

On behalf of the board,
S. S. SCHMUCKER,
Pres't of Ever Green Cemetery.
H. J. STABLE, Sec'y.
J. L. HILL, Treas.

☞ The new Board met on Thursday evening, and organized. J. L. Hill was elected Treasurer, and H. J. Stable Secretary. The price of lots was fixed at twelve dollars ($12.)

☞ On Friday afternoon last, while Mr. Pius Heidler and several others were fishing in the Conowago, the water got too deep for them, and being unable to swim, Mr. H. went down to rise no more. It is supposed his feet got entangled in some roots. He was a young man and leaves a wife.—*Hanover Citizen of Thursday.*

☞ Mr. Geo. Daugherty recently sold his house, with two acres of land, in Highland township, for $600 cash—Christian Byers purchaser. Mr. Daugherty has since purchased 28 acres in Tyrone township, from Mrs. Linebaugh, for $750.

☞ Hay making has fairly set in.

CHIP BASKET.

President Johnson has taken possession of the executive mansion.

John Minor Botts arrived in Richmond on the 5th inst. It is said that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate.

There is a rebellion in San Salvador. The State has, in consequence, been declared by its President under martial law.

The statement that the President's North Carolina policy will be applied to the other Southern States, is repeated.

The remains of the soldiers, both Northern and Southern, on the Wilderness battle-field, are to be interred.

The shackles were removed from Jefferson Davis last week. He has donned a suit of black, and is allowed more freedom than heretofore.

It is now said that the indictment of Jefferson Davis was drawn up without consulting the President or any leading official.

Twenty thousand negroes in Alabama are now dependent on charity for subsistence.

The Confederate soldiers in the Southwest are active in putting down the guerrillas.

In some towns in Georgia newsboys are selling their papers at three eggs apiece.

It is reported that the rebel General Toombs committed suicide at his residence in Georgia, to avoid arrest by United States soldiers.

At a pic-nic at Albany, last week, two wooden-legged men ran a race for $25.

William Smith, ex-Governor of Virginia, has surrendered himself at Richmond, and been paroled.

The explosion of the ordnance depot at Chattanooga was caused by a spark from a locomotive. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of stores were destroyed.

One hundred and ten thousand troops have already left Washington for their homes.

Provisional Governors for Georgia and Alabama are about to be appointed.

Most of the troops of the Republican General Negrete, in Mexico, have deserted. It is reported from Matamoras that the French army will be used to garrison Northern Mexico.

Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, has been unconditionally pardoned by the President.

Daniel R. Goodloe has been appointed United States Marshal at Washington, to succeed Lamon.

Ex-President Buchanan's history of his administration will shortly appear.

The Secretary of War has ordered all the prisoners in Fort McHenry to be released.

There is a revival of business at Charleston, and new stores are opened every day.

Judge Parsons, of Alabama, will be appointed Provisional Governor of that State.

The Indians attacked a Mormon train on the overland route recently, killing and wounding all the stock-tenders and escort. General Connor has sent troops to keep the route open.

Many of the South Carolina coast planters have taken the oath of allegiance, and have gone to Hilton Head to see General Gilmore about the recovery of their plantations.

Major General Ord has been appointed to command in Oregon.

General Terry, it is reported, will supersede Halleck at Richmond.

Secretary Stanton is preparing a reply to Gen. Sherman's report.

It is said that no more French troops will be sent to Mexico.

The Princess of Wales was delivered of a son on June 3.

The rebel Commodore Maury is anxious to surrender.

Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, is to be paroled.

There is great destitution in North Carolina, especially among the freedmen.

There are few soldiers in Washington, nearly all having left for their homes.

A popular subscription in France of two centimes per head, for a medal to be presented to Mrs. Lincoln, has been stopped by the French authorities.

John C. Breckenridge has escaped. His arrival in Cuba is reported.

Large numbers of soldiers are deserting from the regiments at Washington, and going home.

The sales of confiscated property in Florida have been postponed till next fall.

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s now ready.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in a popular taking of the loan.—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for *money* should ever again fall below its credit for *courage*. The same spirit that preserved the *geographical* integrity of the country will place its *pecuniary* integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per. cent.

☞ Gov. Curtin has just issued a proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania, recommending a proper observance of the coming anniversary of our national independence. After speaking in fitting terms of our gallant soldiers, the Governor concludes with the following recommendation:

"I recommend that in every part of the State, on the approaching anniversary of Independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders, and in commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen."

The Ravages of War.—Official returns in the War Department show that the deaths in the army since the war broke out, so far as heard from, with the estimate made for those returns not yet handed in, including starved prisoners, &c., will aggregate about *three hundred and twenty-five thousand!* These are the *deaths* alone. When we estimate the wounded in the ratio of three for every one killed, which is less than the usual average, we see at what a fearful sacrifice of life and limb the war has been prosecuted.

Reduction of Wages.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that there appears to be a general agreement among the railroad companies and proprietors of machine shops, etc., to reduce the wages of employees *fifteen* per cent., commencing with the present month.

☞ The report that the Confederates at Eagle Pass, Texas, had offered armed aid to Maximilian's Government is confirmed. It was not accepted, however.

☞ The rebel Generals Edward Johnson, P. T. Moore, and J. K. Anderson, and Mayor Arnold of Savannah, have applied for pardon under the amnesty proclamation.

Eleven African Soldiers to be Hung.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of May 26.]

To-day eleven colored soldiers are to be hung at Vicksburg. Corporals James Morrison and William Wallace, and privates Ephraim McDowell, Thomas Fore, Moses Rawlins, Henry Johnson, John Willis, Peter Moore, Samuel Carr, Henry Cox, Jackson Wilder and Banister Washington, of Co. D, 52d United States colored infantry, and Otto Pierce of Co. L, 4th United States colored artillery (heavy), met together in camp near the railroad bridge, four miles east of Vicksburg, Miss., on the evening of April 3d, 1865, and then visited the plantation of J. R. Cook, five miles from the bridge. They robbed and wounded Mr. Cook, and shot his wife, so that she soon after died. In consideration of the mitigating circumstances in the case of Henry Cox, he was released from confinement and ordered to duty. But the other prisoners were ordered "to be hung by the neck until dead, at Vicksburg, Miss., Friday, May 26th, 1865."

☞ The Baltimore *Sunday Telegram*, in an article commenting on the acquittal of the parties who murdered Joseph Shaw, the editor of the Westminster *Democrat*, says:

There may be some who, from partisan bias or an even more unworthy motive, may seek to palliate this awful spectacle, by alleging that the murdered man had given offence by his past conduct. We know but little of Mr. Shaw's antecedents, and care less. If he was guilty of any violation of law, there were tribunals before which he could have been arraigned, and power enough in the authorities to punish him. The knife of the assassin is a poor auxiliary to justice, and the jury that so far forget their solemn duty, the reverence due to the law, the stern demands of even-handed justice, the duty due to society, and the awful responsibility imposed by a righteous God, while they cannot relieve the souls of the criminals, ought not to share with them the major portion of their guilt. It is the duty, then, of every good citizen in defence of that morality which elevates society and sustains government, to brand as they deserve both the heinous murder that darkens our history and the iniquitous perversion that disgraces our jurisprudence.

Destructive Fire in Harrisburg.—Harrisburg, June 15.—A very destructive fire occurred in this city this morning. The flames were first discovered about 3 o'clock in R. T. Fleming's coach factory, on the corner of Third street and Strawberry alley. In a very few minutes the conflagration extended to the buildings adjoining, and before the flames could be arrested the following properties were destroyed: R. T. Fleming's coach factory and blacksmith shop, with their contents, loss $15,000—no insurance; Joseph Poulten's billiard saloon, loss $5,000; Hoffer's news depot, loss $1,000; William Parkhill's dwelling and plumbing establishment, loss $4,000.

The *Daily Telegraph* printing office was partially destroyed; loss $5,000—insured for $3,000. The State Capitol Hotel, Exchange, County Prison and Court House, Franklin House and State Arsenal were for a time in great jeopardy, and had the flames not been arrested at the *Telegraph* printing office, the probabilities are that the most valuable portion of Harrisburg would have been in ashes to-day. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Davis' Defence.—It is said that Charles O'Connor intends to call as witnesses in defence of Jeff Davis several impeachable patriots, including Horace Greeley, who argued the right of secession to the fullest extent. Also, D. S. Dickinson, Layman Tappan, B. F. Butler and others who aided and abetted the rebellion and insisted that in withdrawing from the Union, the seceding States were exercising an undoubted right. These gentlemen are all lawyers, and from their speeches on record, and letters from some of them to Southern men on file, Mr. O'Connor intends to prove that Jeff. Davis was acting under the advice of counsel.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

A Mysterious Letter.—On the 4th inst., two men named French and McAleer, of South Branch, Va., were arrested by Major Meyers and brought to this city and lodged in the guard house, on the charge of writing a mysterious letter addressed to J. Wilkes Booth, and which was submitted in evidence before the assassination Court at Washington. It turns out now that the letter was a fraud perpetrated by a person named Purdy, who is said to be a government detective, and who entertaining a bitter hatred towards the parties arrested, availed himself of this mode of wreaking revenge. French and McAleer have been released, and Purdy has since been arrested and placed in close confinement on the charge of committing the alleged fraud.—*Cumberland (Md.) Union.*

Little John Cessna.—This renegade Democrat has been selected to represent the Abolitionists of Bedford county in the next State Convention. A number of years ago when Joseph Guffey was one of the Representatives from this county, Cessna, on some question that arose, made a roaring speech about Democracy and charged Guffey with a want of zeal and fidelity for the party.

Guffey rose and said—"Mr. Speaker, little John Cessna brags loudly about his Democracy, but I have always noticed that the cow that bawls most loudly, cares the least about her calf!" Guffey was right. The little blatant beast of Bedford not only bawled like a cow, but, when pressed by the needs of his situation, was like a cow, retromingent.—*Westmoreland Republican.*

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	7 00 to 7 50
Rye Flour	5 00
White Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Red Wheat	1 40 to 1 50
Corn	90
Rye	1 00
Oats	60
Buckwheat	1 00
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 50
Flax Seed	1 50 to 1 50
Plaster of Paris	17 00
Plaster ground, per bag	2 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 87 to 8 00
Wheat	1 85 to 2 25
Rye	80 to 90
Corn	88 to 95
Oats	60 to 62
Beef Cattle, per hund	14 00 to 18 00
Hogs, per hund	11 50 to 13 00
Hay	18 00 to 20 00
Whiskey	2 06 to 2 10

MARRIED.