

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, March 15, 1865.

We give in to-day's paper a statement from the *Harrisburg Telegraph* showing the struggle and fate of the bill in the legislature for the adjudication of claims for military damages on the border. It will be seen that after an exhausting struggle in the part of the border members, the bill simply providing for the appraisal of these claims, so that the record of our sacrifices might be preserved for the consideration of the government at some future day, was defeated by one majority in the House. A motion was made to reconsider the day following, which prevailed by a small majority; but the condition of the bill is not such as to make hopeful of its final passage.

Why a measure so simple and so obviously just should be seriously resisted in either branch of the legislature, is most unaccountable; and we apprehend that the time will come when few who contributed to embarrass the measure will point with pride to their record. Especially do we pity rather than blame those members who attempted to justify their action by defaming the courage and the fidelity of the border people, who have borne all the sad desolation of war, and still willingly yield their full tribute to their more fortunate fellow-citizens to sustain their honored institutions. The bill will probably be considered in the House again this week.

VICE-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

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

It is alleged in extension of the conduct of the Vice President that he was laboring under temporary derangement; but if so it is but an aggravation of the danger to which the government must be exposed by his occupancy of the Vice Presidential chair. If his disgraceful conduct was the result of debauchery, he might possibly redeem himself, however indelible the stain he has already inflicted upon the fame of the people who have loaded him with honor; but if he was insane, then there can be no hope, and his removal becomes an imperative duty. But we submit that, in either case, he should vacate his position. If he has given a display of drunkenness on an occasion of all others calculated to wound and humiliate the National heart and pride, there can be but one atonement for it, and that is in his voluntary retirement; and if mental aberrations have fallen to his lot and his reason totters when most needed in the public service, the Nation cannot feel any sense of security while he fills the most responsible trust to which he has been just chosen. It is possible that in the natural course of events he may be called to the position of Chief Magistrate of the United States; and the fact that his succession thereto would destroy all confidence of the people and of the civilized world in the maintenance of the dignity and power of the government, would be the strongest possible incentive to treason to consummate the often designated vacation of the Presidency by the assassin's hand. In no other way could, the now well nigh exhausted efforts of traitors so certainly consummate the destruction of this government. What hope could faithful men cherish for their own and their country's safety, were Mr. Lincoln called hence to-day and Andrew Johnson installed as our ruler? The stoutest hearted would bow in utter despair, and those who hate the free institutions whose beneficence they have enjoyed, would be omnipotent for evil. We can brave the treason in the field that has desolated and bereaved the land; but what hope, what fidelity, what heroism could shield our government from such an appalling peril?

The writer heretofore was one of those who advocated both in the columns of this journal and in the National Convention, the nomination of Andrew Johnson. We believed him faithful among the faithless in the South, and in all respects fitted for the duties and deserving of the high honor or conferred; but whether by reason of the infirmities of habit or the still sadder infirmities of reason, he has proved himself insensible of his honors and unequal to his responsibilities. We can now do no less than demand his prompt resignation. This is due to a people who have generously showered their richest honors upon him and must now share his shame, and especially is it due to them when treason is in deadly conflict with the government, and his succession to the Presidency would peril the last hope of the maintenance of our free institutions. Such a danger, so fraught with the mightiest consequences, must rise above all party lines and interests, and make but one conviction pervade every loyal heart. To attempt to excuse it would be to insult the intelligence and virtue of our people, and to attempt to shield it in behalf of party, would be to mock the just apprehensions of the Nation.

The debauchery of our public men has long been a source of the profoundest humiliation to the Nation, and it has

late years grown with fearful rapidity. We remember having witnessed a display of the most beastly drunkenness in the United States Senate by a member who has but recently been re-elected for a full term of six years; and the dignity of the Senate was satisfied by a half-way apology. We have seen another member of that august body, from the West, who has just retired we trust forever, reel through the halls of the capital and insult every instinct of decency and order on the floor of the Senate. We have witnessed another member from a most distant State stagger about the passages and bar-room of his hotel night after night, and he has at times attempted to address the Senate when intoxicated to such a degree as to forbid coherent sentences or even intelligible articulation. We have seen cabinet officers revel in their cups until besotted reason would yield to the vagaries of the pot-house politician; and in every branch of the government the same blistering stain has been more or less manifest for many years. Sad as is this record—which is but the record, with different shades, of most Nations—the spoiler has at last invaded the very sanctuary of our government, at a time when it comes with the direst woes, and however great the sacrifice and ineffable the blot, still it may be well if it shall arouse the people to demand an inexorable condition of public honors, that they shall be repaid at least by dignity and sobriety in the discharge of important trusts.

THE NEW BOUNTY LAW.

A general bounty law has passed both branches of the legislature, but in some non-essential details the two Houses did not agree, and a committee of conference has reconciled the differences. The report of the committee will certainly be agreed to in both branches, if it has not already been done, and the various districts of the State will very properly brought under a uniform law regulating the assessment of taxes and the payment of bounties.

The new bill provides that the school directors, or other local authorities of any township, ward or borough shall be authorized to pay a bounty not exceeding four hundred dollars to all men enlisted under the pending call, or any future call, and the tax for the same shall be levied in accordance with the provisions of the act of last year, with this exception—that all persons subject to draft shall pay, in addition to their tax on property, a *per capita* tax of twenty dollars, and all aliens pay the same. The provisions of the old law prohibiting the collection of more than two per cent. per annum on the taxable valuation of property for bounty purposes remain. The *per capita* tax will very materially lessen the burden of bounty debts upon property, and very justly.

The law also provides that a bounty not exceeding four hundred dollars may be paid to drafted men, or to their families in such sums and at such times as the local authorities may determine. By this provision the families of drafted men can be cared for by the School Directors out of the bounty funds due to their husbands or brothers on whom they are dependent, and dissolute or profligate men can be restrained from squandering the money due to their wives or children.

As the law merely confers the authority upon the township, ward and borough authorities to pay bounties, the matter rests wholly with the people themselves. The law is not mandatory, and any township may decline to pay bounties either to volunteers or drafted men, or they may pay any sum from \$100 to \$400, but they cannot exceed \$400. Under the amended description law men must be credited to the districts in which they are enrolled, and competition in bounties has therefore ceased. Each district can provide such bounty for its own citizens, both volunteers and drafted men, as they may deem just to themselves and to the soldiers; and they can also now apply the same rule to volunteers, relating to the payment of the bounty, that the general law applies to drafted men. As volunteers cannot enlist elsewhere than in their own districts, the school directors of each locality should, as a matter of justice to the families of soldiers, reserve the whole or a part of the bounty to be applied to families where destitution is probable to follow the absence of the husband. It has not been uncommon hitherto for men to volunteer, receive large bounties and squander their money before they entered the service, leaving families behind to be a charge on the charity of the citizens. Under former laws the local authorities could not control bounties to volunteers, as they could be credited wherever the terms suited them best; but under existing laws, both State and National, the control of the whole matter is in the authorities of the districts, and they can pay what sum they choose, to whom they choose—either wife or husband—and at such times as they choose.

Bounty taxes have grown to be most oppressive owing to the competition heretofore created by the discretion given volunteers to be credited where they preferred; but we trust that the people will not withhold what is just to either volunteers or conscripts now that the discretion is on the other side. Under the laws and orders as they now are, townships may issue their bonds to volunteers or drafted men, payable at such times as they may prefer, and they can hold them for the use and benefit of families either wholly or in part, and thus make the bounty what it should be—a fund for the support of those who may be dependent on the soldier. In this way excessive taxation and the necessity of raising vast sums of money at once is avoided, and the want that has been so widely prevalent among the families of soldiers will be henceforth unknown. Let the districts act promptly, and ever generously, after considering what is due to the gallant defenders of the Republic, and what is due to themselves as taxpayers; but let all doubts be resolved in favor of the soldier.

We invite attention to two important advertisements in to-day's issue.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

We are still without any word of Sherman. On the 17th of February he entered Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, and since that time there has been no reliable information of his whereabouts. The rebel journals stated recently that they would not report Sherman's movements until they should be able to announce his defeat; but as yet they have not been able to enjoy that luxury. "A late rumor by way of Charleston says Sherman was last heard from at Charlotte, North Carolina, but no date is given. The calm confidence of the people respecting Sherman shows the unbounded confidence they have in his skill and the prowess of his noble army. Although nearly a month has elapsed since he has been heard from, no one seems to apprehend that serious disaster can befall him, and they wait with unruffled patience for the fullness of his own time. He has certainly marched very leisurely, as he did through Georgia, and has doubtless made the iron heel of the conqueror felt as he passed along. Had he made rapid marches, or had he been driven from his course by defeat, he would have been heard from before this time. We look hourly for news that he has formed a junction with a large portion of Schofield's force, and is marching with an irresistible army for such point in Lee's rear as will most effectively serve to dislodge him from the rebel capital.

The gallant Phil Sheridan left Winchester two weeks ago on Monday, with over 12,000 well trained troops, and on Friday, the 2d inst., he overtook Early near Waynesboro and, of course, routed him with the loss of some 1500 prisoners and what few guns Phil had not captured before. Since then we have no account of Sheridan—now twelve days. When he fought Early he was but sixty miles from Lynchburg, and his command being well mounted, if he was pointing for that place, he must have reached it by Monday last. It is probable, however, that he would avoid the strong entrenchments of Lynchburg, and strike the railroad between that point and the rebel capital and then sever the main line of supplies for Lee. From thence he must have pressed forward to join Sherman, or to sweep around Lee's rear and form a junction with Grant. We shall have a good account of Phil's last march shortly. Gen. Hancock is now at Winchester, temporarily in command of the Middle Department, while Sheridan is in the field.

Gen. Grant has massed a large part of his army on his left, so the rebel papers inform us, and will probably strike for the South-side railroad whenever the movements of his Lieutenants have reached their co-operating point. It is evident that Grant does not mean to fight fruitlessly for Richmond. In a very few days there must be a solution of the movements of Sherman, Schofield and Sheridan, and we shall then most likely see another "on to Richmond" that all the combined power of treason cannot resist.

The movement in the South-west are active but not yet understood, outside of the military authorities. It is certain that Gen. Canby is moving against Mobile, and a very large portion of Gen. Thomas's army has been mounted and with the cavalry, started—we know not where, but manifestly to strike the coast at some point, and probably at Mobile. Thus with the beginning of March, when under Gen. McClellan it was deemed impossible to move an army at all, the entire Union armies are in motion in the grandest campaign of the war.

We learn that in answer to a letter addressed to the President by Gov. Curtin some weeks ago, the commander of the Middle Department has assured the Governor that he is abundantly able to protect the border without the aid of a State force, and none will be called out at present.

As order has been issued by Provost Marshal General Fry requiring all volunteers and substitutes to be mustered for the districts in which they are enrolled, and henceforth competition in bounties for men is at an end. Each district can regulate its own bounties, and has an absolute claim upon its own citizens to fill its quota. Had this order been made before the pending call was issued, it would have been just and eminently proper; but now it must work the grossest injustice unless a revision of the quotas can be had. Already thousands in the rural districts have gone to the cities and wealthier districts and enlisted to receive the high bounties offered; and the districts which have lost their men must now fill their quotas from their own citizens remaining unless there is a general revision of the quotas. We take it for granted that the quotas will be revised so as to do justice to the districts which have already been depleted of men for the benefit of other localities. It is so clearly demanded by a very consideration of fairness, that the authorities cannot, we think, fail to do so. Unless it is done, there are many of the poorer districts which have not enough men remaining to fill their quotas, and they dare not get them elsewhere. We beg the Provost Marshal General to give this question early attention.

We give elsewhere in to-day's paper a proclamation from the President relating to deserters. Under the late act of Congress citizens who desert the service, and all who are enrolled and depart the jurisdiction of the district with the intent to avoid a draft, shall be deemed and taken "to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens," and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or "profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof." Under this act the thousands of skulking who have deserted their homes because they were drafted, or feared they might be drafted, will be forever disfranchised unless they return within sixty days. There were hundreds of them who hid in the mountains of Bedford and Fulton last fall until election days, and then voted in the strong Democratic districts—in some instances in Bedford county before daylight; but how all such will be denied

the right of suffrage, and be ineligible to any office, forever, unless they shall return and accept the duties imposed by the government that guarantees them their civil and religious rights.

SENATOR JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa, has been nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Interior, in place of Judge Usher, resigned. We presume that the resignation of Secretary Usher was necessitated by the appointment of Mr. McCulloch to the portfolio of the Treasury from the same State. Mr. Harlan is one of the ablest men of the West, and we record his appointment with more than ordinary satisfaction. He has already served in the Senate some ten years.

UNION men should be mindful of the fact that on Friday next the township elections will be held, and they must not allow their political foes to secure the local officers and election boards by the supineness of our friends.

EX-SENATOR John P. Hale has been nominated and confirmed as Minister to Spain, and Ex-Senator Wilkinson is to take charge of the Indian Bureau.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March, contains Geo. Fenton of New York; Edward Everett, the Orator; Major Davidson, the Patriot; Aristotle, the Philosopher; Charles Fourier, the Socialist; W. H. Fry, the contemporary; with Portraits and Biographies. The races of Man: Caucasians, Mongolians, Ethiopians, American Indians, and Malaysians, with Grouped portraits of each, and a Map showing the Geographical distribution of Mankind, with Seventeen illustrations. Also Physiology, or "Signs of Character," by Rev. H. W. Beecher. Ruling by Law, Experience of a School Teacher. Light Dynamics. The Insatiable. Our Right to Reason: How we Change; How the brain molds the cranium, and the head conforms to the Character. With answers to correspondents, etc. An excellent Number. Only 20 cts., by first post, or \$2 a year. Address Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 359 Broadway, N. Y.

SECRETARY Stanton, after waiting three months for Gen. Grant's report of his last summer's campaign, sent his report to Congress on Friday week without it. Gen. Grant not having had leisure time to write it up. The report is a capital one, and very full of the year, all of which are already familiar to the public, and the general features of the year's record are considered as highly satisfactory and encouraging. The veteran enlistments, amounting to over 136,000 men, are spoken of as adding greatly to the efficiency of the army. The arrest of deserters and stragglers has been pushed with vigor, and 39,322 were arrested between October 1, 1863, and October 1, 1864. On October 1, 1864, the veteran reserve corps consisted of 25,738 men. The report states that a general exchange of prisoners is now going on, and each prisoner has a full thirty days of their arrival at Annapolis.

THE bill to establish a home for disabled soldiers has passed both Houses of Congress. It incorporates Lieut. Gen. Grant and 90 others. The capital is to be 1,000,000, and is to be made up of military fines, deductions from pay and donations. No direct expense is to be incurred by the government, no small recommendation in these days of large expenses.

GRD. FRYSTON, Esq., has retired from the *Lewistown Gazette*, and is succeeded by David Over, Esq., formerly of the *Bedford Patriot*. Mr. Frystons retires after devoting an average lifetime to the publication of a newspaper, and we trust he has not been unrewarded. Mr. Over will make the *Gazette* quite as acceptable as ever to its readers.

HARRISBURG.

THE Bill for the Adjudication of Military Damages. An interesting and exciting debate. The Bill Defeated—Reconsidered and Again Before the House. The Bill Defeated—Reconsidered and Again Before the House. The Bill Defeated—Reconsidered and Again Before the House.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

The great event of the week was the consideration of the bill providing for the adjudication of the claims for military damages in the border counties. It was read in place early in the session by Mr. McClure; but the committee on claims refused to report it until some ten days ago, when it was presented to the House, with a proviso that the law should not imply any responsibility on the part of the State for the payment of the claims. The first move toward the consideration of the measure was by a resolution offered by Mr. McClure on Tuesday last fixing a special session on Thursday evening with the claim bill as the special order. It was at one resisted with great earnestness by Mr. Brown of Warren, Cochran, of Erie, Sturdevant, of Crawford, and others, and the resolution was defeated by four votes, which was equivalent to a decision that the bill should not pass. On the same day, however, a motion was made to reconsider, and the resolution passed by some fifteen majority.

It was known that there would be an earnest struggle on the bill. The opponents of the measure had been most indefatigable in their opposition, and of course the friends of the measure were incited to corresponding efforts to save themselves from defeat. Members were button-holed and importuned on both sides, and as usual there were many who would have been glad to go either way but for the protestations on the other side. When Thursday evening came, the House was unusually full—nearly every member in his place. An animated discussion was expected, and quite a crowd was attracted. The galleries were filled with ladies; the lobbies were densely crowded; the passages jammed, and all the spare places in and about the Hall were occupied. One by one the Senators dropped in and took extra chairs among the members, and the Governor and most of the Heads of Departments were also of the audience.

The bill was at once taken up and the House went into committee of the whole, where a measure can be kicked from post to pillar, as the saying is, and cannot be called, nor can a vote be forced by any rule. The enemies of the bill attacked with vim and vindictiveness that gave it but little chance in committee. When the vote was called on the first section, the opposition voted so vociferously that they overwhelmed the affirmative vote, and the section was declared lost. This dissolved the committee and brought the bill up before the House on the question of agreeing to the report. If agreed to the bill was lost—if not agreed to, it would then come up for consideration on second reading. The vital struggle was therefore an agreeing to the report, and the debate was opened by Mr. Sharpe in a short speech of great clearness, eloquence and power. I have heard him more impassioned, but never more earnest and convincing. The preliminary action of the session had been so clearly against the bill, that it called forth from the Franklin county members their best energies. Mr. McClure followed in a speech of no short that was listened to with the profoundest interest. His allusions to the sufferings of the border were most impressive, and his bold vindication of the rights of his constituents to the care and protection of the government to which they

yield tribute and obedience, were felt by all dispassionate hearers to be more easily voted down than answered.

Mr. Brown followed in a bitter assault upon the bill, as well as the fore-runner of payment, and attempted an artful evasion of the issue by demanding that the sacrifices of his own people—the bereaved and sorrowing who have given sons and brothers as martyrs to the government, should be compensated before lost property on the border be restored. To this Mr. McClure replied that while his constituents had been despoiled of millions of property by the fraud of armies, they too had their broken household circles and untimely graves as sad monuments of their devotion to the cause of a common country. Mr. Cochran, of Erie, followed in a rambling, incoherent speech, the most salient features of which were his frequent attempts to glorify himself, by reciting his devotion to our soldiers on the border. His scurrilous assaults on the fidelity and courage of the border people were occasionally answered by Mr. McClure, by way of a explanation, with a pointed remark or at times a parade, and he hoped through a future happy and peaceful life under our good Old Flag, this kindly recognition of duty well and satisfactorily performed; and permit me to add, that I think you have most happily and properly honored a good, obliging and efficient officer.

Conrad Hartman of Upton, Franklin county, Pa., a member of Capt. J. P. McCullough's Company D, of the 20th Regt. Infantry, is now at home on a furlough of twenty-five days, as a reward for meritorious conduct, granted under the provisions of General Order No. 4, Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

you will have charity enough to believe, that he acted from a strict sense of duty, and the best interests of the command. He desires me further to assure you, that you will ever bear with him through your term of service, on the long and tiresome march, during the dark nights, bivouac, or camp, or on picket while listening to your own report or at dress-parade, and he hopes through a future happy and peaceful life under our good Old Flag, this kindly recognition of duty well and satisfactorily performed; and permit me to add, that I think you have most happily and properly honored a good, obliging and efficient officer.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

Gen. Wade Hampton has been notified by Gen. Sherman that in consequence of the murder of his forgers a similar number of rebel prisoners will be executed in the same manner.

Suffolk, Va., it is reported by late rebel papers, was occupied on the 1st by a force of 1500 cavalry and a regiment of infantry. It is supposed that this party intends a raid upon the Weldon Railroad.

General Lee reports to the rebel War Department that General Bragg fought the Union forces five miles in front of Kinston, N. C., on the 8th, and drove them from their position. The rebels captured three guns and 1500 prisoners.

Co. B, 6th North Carolina cavalry, raised in the western part of the State, came into our lines at Newbern on the 5th, with their horses, arms, accoutrements, &c. The remainder of the regiment was expected shortly.

From the accounts received, it would seem as though the long talked of attack on Mobile were about to commence in earnest. A fleet of twenty-two iron vessels and six river steamers were in Mobile Bay approaching the city, and a large land force was at or near the city, so that the siege has either begun or is about to do so.

A despatch from Washington states that information has been received from Winchester, confirming the news brought into General Grant's lines by deserters of a victory achieved by Sheridan over Early in the Valley. The battle took place near Waynesboro, and resulted in the capture by Sheridan of forty rebel officers, one thousand three hundred men, eight cannon, and over one hundred wagons. The report does not give the date of the battle. Waynesboro is on the Virginia Central Railroad at the west base of the Blue Ridge, about fifteen miles from Staunton, and twenty-five from Charlottesville. A special despatch, however, says Gen. Emory telegraphing from Winchester that some of our men coming in to represent Sheridan's victory over Early more completely than any report we have had.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Julius Stahl has resigned his commission in the army.

Major General Carl Schurz has been assigned to a command in Hancock's Corps, and will command a division when it is raised.

John C. Fremont was fined twenty-five dollars on Monday by Judge Mallen, of the New York Supreme Court, for non-attendance as a juror.

A telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Cameron to Senator Lowry, announces that Col. Harry White has been promoted to Brigadier General.

Gen. D. M. Gregg has resigned his commission in the army of the Potomac, and his resignation has been accepted by the War Department.

Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell has been elected United States Senator from Maryland, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Thomas H. Hicks.

Major General W. S. Hancock has been appointed to the command made vacant by the capture of Gen. Crook, and Brig. Gen. Carroll to that of Gen. Kelly.

The San Jose (Cal.) Mercury says the wife of Jose Castro, of Monterey, has given birth to thirty-six children, all of whom are living together in that country. The first twenty are twins, each pair representatives of either sex.

The President nominated Hon. John P. Hale as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. The Senate, without referring the nomination to a committee, in personal regard to a late distinguished member, unanimously confirmed the nomination.

The President nominated Jas. Harlan, Senator from Iowa, to be Secretary of the Interior, in the place of Judge Usher, who has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of May, in order meantime that he may settle certain business pending in the department. The nomination of Mr. Harlan was confirmed unanimously without previous reference to a standing committee, in accordance with the usage, where the nominees are or have been members of the Senate.

FROM THE 20TH PENN'A VOLS.

Presentation of Horse and Equipments to Adjutant Bayliss, on the Occasion of the Award of a Franklin County Boy for Meritorious Conduct.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

As a portion of our regiment is from Franklin county, it may perhaps interest some of your readers to know that the Franklin boys have friends here also. Lieut. A. R. Davison, late Captain of Co. K, 126th P. V., now gentlemanly and efficient Adjutant, was presented on Wednesday last with a magnificent grey horse and equipments by the enlisted men of the regiment, as a testimonial of their esteem. The presentation took place on the evening of that day, immediately after dress parade, and was conducted on the part of the donors by Samuel Singleton, First Sergeant Co. C, in the following neat and complimentary speech:

"Adjutant: Some duties are hard to be performed, but the one that devotes upon us this evening, is a very pleasant one. We all know the exigencies that have brought us into association during the past six months; and throughout that period, those who compose this command, having eyes to see, and judgments by which to decide could not fail to notice that you have been faithful to your trust.

"Therefore it is, and not through any desire to be invidious, they wish to present you with a token of their esteem and respect.

"Gentlemen, we are as the meshes of a spider's web. They serve but to entangle, to bind the feet, and hinder from running in the path of duty. But not so on the present occasion. This gift is made because of adherence to duty, not because of the gift itself; but because at any time may be of the duty devolving upon you, may you have sufficient nerve to perform it.

"I have not many words to utter, nor is this the place or occasion for words. Before closing, however, let me express the wish, the heartfelt wish, that this deed may bear you in safety through the weary march, and in the day of conflict, for certainly that day must come. And when you turn your face homeward, may it not be upon the red glare of battle, the destruction and desolation of war, but to receive the congratulations of those from amongst whom you came, and to congratulate them in return that peace is restored, the integrity of the nation maintained, and the work of our fathers preserved by the men of this day and generation. God grant that these wishes may be realized."

Which was eloquently responded to on behalf of the Adjutant by Capt. Jacob Weidle, company K, as follows:

"On behalf of the Adjutant, permit me to return through you to the enlisted men of the Regiment, my most heartfelt and sincere thanks, for this valuable and handsome present. He receives it as an evidence of that kindness and good-will which you have ever manifested towards him, which he requests me to say is cordially received. His position has led to a perhaps more full and free intercourse with you than most of your officers, and he desires me to assure you that, if he has been benefited thereby, it is due to a friendly character, that he will often review it as a cheering Oasis in the great Sahara of this war's trials and desolation. It is in the field, in the immediate presence of death and danger, that the qualities of mind and heart are most thoroughly tested; and on any occasion he may have shown a disposition to severely censure or correct, he hopes

and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof. And all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart from the service, or go beyond the limits of the United States, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to avoid any draft, and shall be liable to the penalties of this section.

And the President is hereby authorized and required to publish and cause to be passed and issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters remaining within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning, to their regiments and companies, and such other organizations as they may be assigned to, unless they have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz., on or before the 10th day of the month of April, 1865, return to their regiments, or to the 20th Regt. Infantry, shall be pardoned on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original term of enlistment, and that any deserter who fails to do so, shall be liable to the penalties of this section.

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

Done at the City of Washington this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

HOW TO MAKE A FLAG.—Rev. Dr. Tyng, in a recent address, gave the following incident:

"Last July, amid all the horrors of the Libby Prison, our soldiers were confined in filthy, neglected and beggary, wretched, poor and almost forgotten Libby Prison, where they were confined by their country's independence among themselves. [Applause.] But as they looked around upon the necessities of their condition they found themselves without a flag; and a celebration of their country's independence was impossible. After a while one man looked upon himself and said, 'I have a red shirt'; and another man, 'Why I have a blue shirt'; and another man, 'I have a white shirt'; and no sooner was it said than the men started to get their shirts, and white shirts to be torn up into strips, and pinned together to extemporize their country's flag.

PARK GOWDIS, at a meeting held in New York recently, said:

"Europe says we are too slow. I remember that the great Wellington took six years to drive Napoleon out of Spain, and six years to drive him out of France, and then he retired because of reverses elsewhere. Four nations took two years to occupy the Crimea, a country as large as New Jersey. England took eighteen months to suppress the Syrian rebellion, and six months to suppress a rebellion in a small country. France has in more than a year succeeded in getting only about one hundred and eighty miles into Mexico, where she holds a very insignificant position. We of England had better look at home before criticizing the movements of armies."

The three States—Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey—that voted for McClellan, have voted against the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The undersigned having been restored to health in a very simple manner, by the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Lung and Kidney Pills, and that these pills will effectually cure all cases of Consumption, and is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a rare cure for all cases of Consumption, and will effectually cure all cases of Consumption, and is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

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