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 appraisement of these claims, so that the record of our sacrifices might be preserved for the con sideration 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 us

hopeful of its final passage. Why a measure so simple and so obviously just should be serious 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 with their more fortunate fellow-citizens to sustain their honored institutitions. The bill will probably be considered in the House again this week.

VICE PRESIDENT TOTTYSON

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

It is alleged in extenuation of the conduct of the Vice President that he was laloring 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 imperious duty. But we submit that, in either case, he should vacate his position. If he has given a display of drunkmess on an accasion 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 aberations 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 designed vacation of the Presidency by the assassin's hand. In no other way could; the now well nigh exhausted efforte 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 gov ernment from such an appaling peril?

The writer hereof 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 it conferred; but whether by reason of the infirmities of habit or the still sadder | not withhold what is just to either voluninfirmities or reason, he has proved himself insensible of its honors and unequal to its 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 or in part, and thus make the bounty deadly conflict with the government, and what it should be-a fund for the sunhis succession to the Presidency would port of those who may be dependant on the peril the last hope of the maintenance of our free institutions. Such a danger, so and the necessity of raising vast sums of fraught with the mightiest consequences, must rise above all party lines and intererts, and make but one conviction perrade 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 but to mock the just apprehensions of the Na- selves as taxpayers; but let all doubts be tion.

-The debanchery of our public men has long been a source of the profoundest humiliation to the Nation, and it has of advertisements in to-day's issue.

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 capitol 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 botel 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 liave seen cabinet officers revel in their cups until besotted reason would yield to the vagaries of the pothouse 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 ineffaciable the blot, still it may be well if it shall arouse the people to demand as an inexorable condition of public honors, that they shall be repaid at least by dignity and sobriety in the discharge of important

THE NEW BOUNTY LAW.

A general bounty law has passed both branches of the legislature, but in some non-essential details the two Honses 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

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 between the ages of twenty and forty-five pay the same. The provisions of the old law prohibiting the collection of more than two per cent. per annum on the taxable valuation of property for bounty purposes remain. The per capita tax will very materially lesson 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 porfligate 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 conscription 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 squauder 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

-Bounty taxes have grown to be most oppressive owing to the competition heretofore created by the discretion given volunteers to be credited where they prefered; but we trust that the people will teers 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 soldier. In this way excessive taxation 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 themresolved in favor of the soldier.

We invite attention to two important

We are still without any word of Sherany office, forever, unless they shall reman. On the 17th of February he entered turn and accept the duties imposed by the Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina, government that guarantees them their civil and religious rights. 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 move-

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

ments until they should be able to an-

nounce 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

confidence of the people respecting Sher-

man shows the unbounded confidence they

have in his skill and the prowes of his no-

ole army. Although nearly a month has

elapsed since he has been heard from, no

one seems to apprehend that serious dis-

aster can befal him, and they wait with

unruffled patience for the fulnesss of his

own time. He has certainly marched very

eisurely, 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

irresistable army for such point in Lee's

rear as will most effectually serve to dis-

The gallant Phil Sheridan left Winches

ter two weeks ago on Monday, with over

12,000 well trained troopers, and on Fri-

day, 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 be-

mounted, if he was pointing for that place,

It is probable, however, that he would

woid the strong entrenchments of Lynch-

burg, and strike the railroad between that

point and the rebel capital and thus 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

whirl shortly. Gen. Hancock is now at

Winchester, temporarily in command of

the Middle Department, while Sheridan

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 move-

ments of his Lieutenants have reached

their co-operating point. It is evident

that Grant does not mean to fight fruit-

lessly 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

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 cav-

alry, 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

must an army at all, the entire Union

armies are in motion in the grandest cam-

-We learn that in answer to a letter

addressed to the President by Gov. Cur-

tin some weeks ago, the commander of

the Middle Department has assured the

Governor that he is abandantly able to

protect the border without the aid of a

An order has been issued by Provots

Marshal General Fry requiring all volun-

teers and substitutes to be mustered for

the districts in what they are enrolled

and henceforth competition in bounties

for men is at an end. Each district can

regulate its own bounties, and has an ab-

solute claim upon its own citizens to fill

its quota. Had this order been made be-

fore the pending call was issued, it would

have been just and eminently proper; but

now it must work the grossert injustice

unless a revision of the quotas can be had.

Already thousands in the rural districts

have gone to the cities and wealther dis-

tricts 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

every 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

WE give elsewhere in to-day's paper a

this question early attention.

of treason cannot resist.

paign of the war.

is in the field.

lodge him from the rebel capital.

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 necessituted by the appointment of Mr. M'Culloch to the porfolio of the Treasury from Carolina, but no date is given. The calm 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 supine-

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.

ness of our friends.

THE ILLESTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR NAL for March, contains Gov. Fenton of New York; Edward Everett, the Orator; Major Duvidson, the Patriot; Aristotle, the Philosopher; Charles Fourier, the Socialist; W. H. Fry, the composer; with Portraits and Biographies. The races of Men; Cancasians, Mongolians. Ethio pians, American I.dians, and Malayans, with Grouped portraits of each, and a Map showing the Geographical distribution of Mankind, with Seventeen illustrations. Also Physiognomy, or 'signs of character," Love under Difficulties Fore-sceing, and "Seeing at Sen," "Working to fore. Since then we have no acount of gether for Good," by Rev. H. W. Beecher. Rul-Sheridan—pow twelve days, 'When he ing by Love. Experience of a School Teacher. fought Early he was but sixty miles from Light Gymnastics. The Inscrutable. Our right Lynchburg, and his command being well to Reason; How we Change; How the brain molds the cranium, and the head conforms to the Character With answers to correspondents, etc. he must have reached it by Monday last. An excellent Number. Only 20 cts., by first post, or \$2 a year. Address Messrs, Fowler & Wells 389 Broadway, N. Y.

SECRETARY STANTON, after waiting three nontlis for Gen. Grant's report of his last sun mer's campaign, sent his report to Congress or Friday week without it, Gen. Grant not having had leisure time to write it up. The report recapitulates the military events 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 reteran enlishments, 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,-392 were arrested between October 1, 1863, and October 1, 1864. On October 1, 1864, the veteran reserve corps consisted of 28,738 men. The report states that a general exchange of prisoner is now going on, and each prisoner, has a furlough of thirty days as they arrive at Annapolis.

THE bili to establish a home for disabled soldiers has pased 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

GEO. PRYSTNEER, Esq., has retired from the Lewistown Gazette, and is succeeded by David Over, Esq., formerly of the Bedford Patriot. Mr. Frysinger retires after devoting an average life time to the publication of a newspaper, and we trust he has not been unrewarded. Mr. Ove will make the Gazetta quite as acceptable as ever to its renders

HARRISBURG.

The Bill for the Adjudication of Military Damages An Interesting and Exciting Debate—The Bill Defeated—Beconsider-ed and Again Before the House—Vindi-cation of the Bill and the Border by the Franklin Members—The New Provost Marshall—Arbitrary Arrests. orrespondence of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1865. The great event of the week was the consider ation of the bill providing for the adjudication of the claims for military damages in the border State force, and none will be called out at counties. It was read in place early in the seasion 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 provise that the law should not imply any respon ibility 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 blil as the special order. It was at one resisted with great carnestness by Mr. Brown of Warren, Cochran. of Erie. Sturde vant, of Crawford, and others, and the resolution was defeated by four votes, which was equivalent to a decisionthat 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 become mostly indictive 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 glade 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 unimated 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

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 yeas and nays proclamation from the President relating cannot be called, nor can a vote be forced by any to deserters. Under the late act of Conrule. The enemies of the bill attacked with t gress citizens who desert the service, and vim and vindictiveness that gave it but little chance all who are enrolled and depart the jurisin committee. When the vote was called on the diction of the district with the intent to first section, the opposition voted so vociferously that they overwhelmed the affirmative vote and avoid a draft, "shall be deemed and taken the section was declared lost. This dissolved the "to have voluntarily relinquished and forcommittee and brought the bill up before the "feited their rights to become citizens, House on the question of agreeing to the report. and such deserters shall be forever inca-If agreed to the bill was lost—if not agreed to, it pable of holding any office of trust or would then come up for consideration on second profit under the United States, or of exreading. The vital struggle was therefore an ercising any rights of citizens thereof." agreeing to the report, and the debate was opened Under this act the thousands of skulkers by Mr. Sharpe in a short speech of great clearwho have deserted their homes because ness, eloquence and power. I have heard him they were drafted, or feared they might more impassioned, but never more earnest and be drafted, will be forever disfranchised convincing. The preliminary action of the session unless they return within sixty days. had been so clearly against the bill, that it called forth from the Franklin county members their There were hundreds of them who hid in the mountains of Bedford and Fulton last best energies. Mr. McClure followed in a speech of an hour that was listened to with the profoundfall until election days, and then voted in est interest. His allusions to the sufferings of the the strong Democratic districts, in some border were most impressive, and his bold vindiinstances in Bedford county before daycation of the rights of his constituents to the care light; but now all such will be denied and protection of the government to which they

the right of suffrage, and be ineligible to | yield tribute and obedience, were felt by all dispassioned hearers to be more easily voted down than answerd.

> bill, as but 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. M'Clure replied that while his constituents had been despoiled of millions of property by the trend of armies, they too had their broken household circles and untimels graves as and 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 scurious assaults on the fidelity and courage of the border people were occasionally answered by Mr. M'Clure, by way of explanation, with a pointedless that in a single sentence dissipated half an hour of his wandering evituperation. Thus the debate progressed until nearly eleven o'clock. Mr. M'Chure parying the blows aimed at the bill and the fair fame of his people, with consummate skil and occasionally with withering severity. At his side was Mr. Sharpe, and their hurried consultations as some new danger would develop itself

> ever attracted the attention of the House and an dience. Confident as were the opposition, they feit they were contending with two leaders, usual ly antagonists, who either as disputants or legis lative strategists, were not easily excelled; and while they felt that they had the votes, they betrayed a most nervous sense of insecurity. It is confessed on all sides that if Sharpe and M'Clur had started with the favor of the House as did the opposition, there would have been no contest and the contest was unconal-not for want of leadership and ability on the part of the opposition, as because of the earnest, impressive and in resistable truthfulness and justice of the cause of the plundered people of the border,

At last the contest closed by common consent.

Each felt that all bod been done that could be done, and the vote was called. While the mem bers were responding to their names the profound est silence prevailed, and the intensest interest was manifested. At last the roll is completed and exclamations are heard on every side. "Its lost"-"its very close"-"its neck and neck." and similar expressions fell from members as they gathered in groups about the Hall; but the vote is finally announced by the Speaker, and the bill is lost by one majority. A few who seemed to have no higher ambition than to insult the border sufferers attempted applause, but it grated harshly upon the ears of all and had no response. But the tri umph was short lived, for the next day the vote was reconsidered, after a feeble and awkward attempt at fillibustering by the opposition. Whether it can be reached on the orders, is questionable and a special session for its consideration is hardly probable. It is clear from the temper of the present legislature that the people of the border must bide their time. It is theirs to suffer and sacrifice, while the brawling patriots of safe sections of the State villify them as a pretext for denying them justice.

No public bills of importance have been considred this week but the appropriation and general ounty bills. The bounty bill authorizes, but does not require, bounties to be paid to volunteers and drafted men to an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imposes a per tapita tax of twenty dollars on all who are subject to draft, and also upon all aliens between twenty-one and fortyfive. The appropriation bill is not yet finally disposed of in the Senate, but may be to-day. It will doubtless go to a committee of conference next week and pass finally. It seems reasonably certain that the legislature will adjourn on the 24th inst. The appropriation bill is unusually large, but not more so perhaps than is necessary The pay of the members will be raised \$300 be yond doubt.

Gen. Hinks, the new Assistant Provost Marshal General, is here on duty, and he gives general satisfaction. It is confidently expected that there will be some respect shown to the rights of citizens and soldiers under his administration. It is not to be disguised that the system of arbitrary arrests hitherto practised often by responsible subordinate officers, has in many instances done reat wrong to individuals, and brought discrediipon the government. HORACE.

FROM THE 209TH PENN'A VOLS.

Presentation of Horse and Equipments to Adjutant Bavison—Speeches on the Oc-casion—Reward of a Franklin County Boy for Meritorions Conduct.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

CAMP OF THE 209TH PENN'A VOLS., Near Petersburg, Va., March 3d, 1865. As a portion of our regiment is from Franklin county, it may perhaps interest some of your rea lers to know that the Franklin boys have some riends here also. Lieut A. R. Davison, late Captain of Co. K, 126th P. V., now our gentle nanly and efficient Adjutant, was presented or 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. mmediately after dress parade, and was conducted on the part of the donors by Samuel Singleton, First Sergeant Co. C, in the following next and complimentary speech:

"Adjutant: Some duties are hard to be performed, but the one that devolves upon me this evening, is a very pleasant one. We all know the exigencies that have brought us into associated during the parties most the additional transfer. tion during the past six months; and throughout that period, those who compose this command, having eyes to see, and judgments by which to discern, 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.

of their esteem and respon.

"Gifts, sometimes, 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 deviation from it. You know the relation held here by one toward another, and that sometimes duties are to be discharged which resometimes duties are to be discharged which require sternness of purpose and an unswerving will. I feel free, however, to say that you need not be entangled by this gift; but hard as at any time may be 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 steed may bear you in safety of the weary march, and in the day of conflict, for

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 the from amongst whom you came, and to congrutu late them in return that peace is restored, the in-tegrity 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 re-turn through you to the enlisted men of the Reg-iment, his most heartfelt and sincere thanks, for this valuable and handsone present. He receives it as an evidence of that kindness and good-will which you have ever manifested towards him and which he requests me to say is cordially recipro-cated. 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, to him, it has been of the most pleasant and friendly character, that he will often review it a 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 the mind and heart are most thoroughly tested; if on any occasion he may have shown a directive the corrections of the many have shown a disposition to severely censure or correct, he hopes

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

> Courad Hertman; of Upton, Franklin county, Pa., a member of Capt J. P. McCullough's Company D, of the 209th Regiment, 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.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

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

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

-General Lee reports to the rebel War De partment that General Bragg fought the Union orces five/miles in front of Kinston, N. C., on the 8th, and drove them from their position. The reels captured three guns and 1560 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, accourrements, &c. The remainder of the regiment was expected shortly.

-From the accounts received, it would seem as though the long talked or attack on Mobile were about to commence in carnest. 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 buttle 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. Wuynesboro 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 desontch, however, says Gen. Emery telegraphs from Winchester that some of our men coming in represent Sherigan's victory over Early more complete than any report we have had.

PERSONAL

—Gen. Julius Stahl has resigned his commiss in the army.

-Major General Carl Schurz has been assign ed 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 Mullen, 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 commu sion 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.

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

-The President nominaten the Hon. John P. Hale as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. The Senate,

without referring the nomination to a committee, n personal regard to a late distinguished memer, unanimously confirmed the nomination. -The President nominated Jas. Harlan, Sen-

ator 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 commit tee, in accordance with the usage, where the nominees are or have been members of the Senate

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, March 11th. THE SOUTHERN BORDER BILL.

The bill making provision to assess the damn-ges accruing from the rebel raid in the Southern Border counties, was fully discussed in the House Phursday night. Messrs. M'Clure, Sharpe (Phila.) and Hakes urged the passage of the same in their usual able manner, while Messrs. Brown, Cochran (Erie), Hill, Wells and Ruddiman op-pssed the bill most carnestly, taking the broad ground that the State of Pennsylvania could in no vay be responsible for the damages done by the

Messrs. M'Clure and Sharp spoke eloquently Messrs. At clure and Sharp spoke coquency in behalf of their constituents, and while we cannot approve of the bill, we must admit that they represent the interest of their constituents with ability, and that the defeat of the measure is no ault of theirs. The bill, as it was reported, proyided for the appointment of commissioners, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the damages created by the rebels in their several raids during the war, while the Attorney General is authorized to ap-point an assistant to represent the Commonwealth before the commissioners. The bill was most ad-roitly drawn, and while it makes no direct approduty it shall be to ascertain the damages created priation for the payment of the damages, it was not denied by the friends of the proposition that payment is expected either from the United States or the State of Pennsylvania.

We most deeply sympathize with the citizens of Chambersburg who suffered so severely by the destruction of their homes, but cannot see the reprieted of reimbursing every farmer who may nave suffered tempororily by the rebel raids.

The bill was finally defeated by a majority of

one, but the opponents of the same must be vigi-ant, otherwise it will be again re-considered, and as friends of the measure are hard-workers they as friends of the measure are naru-workers they will put it through the House if possible. If these damages are to be paid by the State we may exdamages are to be paid by the State we may ex-pect an additional State debt of many millious, and there is no telling where this may stop. The question before the House was, "Shall the report of the committee of the whole who reported the hill naminad he adopted its add to the bill negatived be adopted!" and the bill was defeated by one majority—45 to 44.

P. 8.—Since the above was written the vote

given on Thursday has been re-considered, and the bill is again before the House as reported by

PROCLAMATION BEGARDING DESERTERS.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Wasumoron, March 10, 1865.

Whereas, The twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the 3d instant, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the eurolling and calling out of National forces, and for other purposes," requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall no or naval service of the United States who shall not return to the said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, thall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens,

and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof. And all persons who shall bereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the District in which he is entailed or on beyond the limits of the Heitud States.

the jurisdiction of the District in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to avoid any draft into the
military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be
liable to the penalties of this section.

And the President is hereby authorized and
required forthwith on the passage of this act to
issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions
of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters retarning
within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be
pardoned on condition of returning to their regipardoned on condition of returning to their regi-

pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, unless they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

Now therefor, 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 proclamation, viz., 'on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned on condition that they return to their regiments and com-panies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and in addition there-

o a period equal to the time lost by des In testimony wheref 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 indepen

dence of the United States the eighty-ninth ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

How to Make a Flag.-Rev. Dr. Tyng, in a ecent address, gave the following incident: recent address, gave the following incident:

"Last July, amid all the horrors of the Libby Prison, our soldiers there confined in fifth, negligence and beggary, wretched, poor and almost forgotten, determined to have a celebration of their country's independence among themselves. [Appinuse.] But as they looked around upon the necessities of their condition, they found themselves without a fing; and a celebration of their country, independence without a fing; independence without a fing seemed in. country's independence without a flag seemed im-possible. After a while one man looked upon bim-solf and said, 'I have a red shirt;' and mother man, 'Why I have a blue blouse;' another man, I have a white muslin shirt : and no seemer was it said than they stripped themselves of their red white and blue shirts to be toru up into strips and pinned together to extemporize their country's flac

PARK GOODWIN, 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, a country as great as Vir-ginia, and then he retired because of reverses elsewhere. Four nations took two years to occupy the Crimen, a country as large as New Jersey. England took eighteen months to suppress the Sepoy rebellion about as great an undetaking us to put down a rebellion among the negroes of a South Carolina county. France has in more than a year enceeded in getting only about one hundred and eighty miles into Mexico, where she holds a very insecure position. We think that England had better look at home before criticising the recoverage of a varies? the movements of armies."

THE three States-Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey—that voted for McClellan, have vo-ted against the constitutional amendment abol-

To Consumptives .- The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease. Consumption ms to make known to his fellow-sufferers the menh

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who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Baim that will effect
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clear, smooth and Beautiful.
I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or
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enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Bair,
Whiskers, or aMoustache, in less than thirty days.

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Plense inclose a stamped envelope, addressed to your self. Address of Carpet T. Inkan, oct 19-1y] STATION D. BIHLE HOUSE, New York City.

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