The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER. | CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863. | VOL. 70.----WHOLE NO. 3,622.

Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON.

Murders in Washington—Death of Lieut. Brannin—The Drafted Men—Military Orders—Gov. Curtin—Military Discipline [illegible]—Distinguished Visitors in Washington.

Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON, September 11th, 1863.

Our city has been remarkably quiet for the last week, only two cases of murder have occurred; one of these two is called a "shocking murder," because, I presume, one darkie killed another darkie with a penknife, and because he done it effectively, completely severing the jugular vein, causing death in a few minutes. No cause shown at the inquest. The other murder is called "a heart rending one," from the fact that a Policeman named Charles W. Thompson shot dead a detective, named Lieut. J. M. Brannin. Brannin is a native of New Jersey, and is the soldier that bayonetted Jackson at the same time he was shot by Brownell, at the assassination of Ellsworth, in the Marshall House, Alexandria, in 1861. He was an excellent detective and two things had something to do with his murder. First, as is generally the case in everything of the kind in Washington, a woman was mixed up in it. Second, Brannin was known to have over $1200 with him but a short time before the murder—after his death none of it was found on his person. Where did it go? Murder here has become such a common thing, that it rarely causes a second thought.

The examination of the drafted men is progressing rapidly. Out of 2400 that have been before the board, nearly 700 soldiers have been obtained: of this number over 200 are colored. Drafted men from all parts of the country are arriving at Alexandria rapidly—by Rail Road and by Boat—so that in a very short time the army will be recruited to its original standard. Very many Regiments that were detached from it, have again joined it—and they can again defy Lee to come out of his hole or they will bring him out. A good and sensible order is now rigidly enforced in this city, namely, General Order 114, "prohibits all officers from visiting Washington, without *special permission from the War Department.*" Another order compells all officers to wear their uniform—consequently an officer on *sick leave*, (which is the general plea) if caught at places of amusement or houses of ill fame—is considered well enough for duty. These are two of the best orders ever enforced in this city, as it was a burning disgrace to see officers here by the thousand almost, and continually filling the hundreds of barrooms and supporting over 160 houses of ill fame, each one of which has not less than 10 girls: whereas the common soldiers had to lie in camp year in and year out, without even so much a two day's furlough.

Gov. Curtin, the friend of the soldier will engraft himself still deeper to their hearts, if he will appoint, or give power to an agent, to be located in this city, who will look after the wants of each and every soldier, no matter what his rank may be, the same as Ohio and other states have now. The agent of Ohio, Mr. Witmore, attends to pension applications, gets and gives transportation and goes to the most distant Hospital to attend to the wants of the soldier. Such an agent is wanted from Pennsylvania more than any other State—and it is to be regretted that she has not had such an one long ago.

At Ford's Theatre, the Naiad Queen has been played for over two weeks, and yet the house is jammed every night. I have seen the piece played in many Theatres, but never with such a series of enchanting pictures. Next week Fords treats us to the sight of a *real Ghost*—an im-*ported Ghost*—The same Ghost that is creating such a sensation in the Eastern cities.

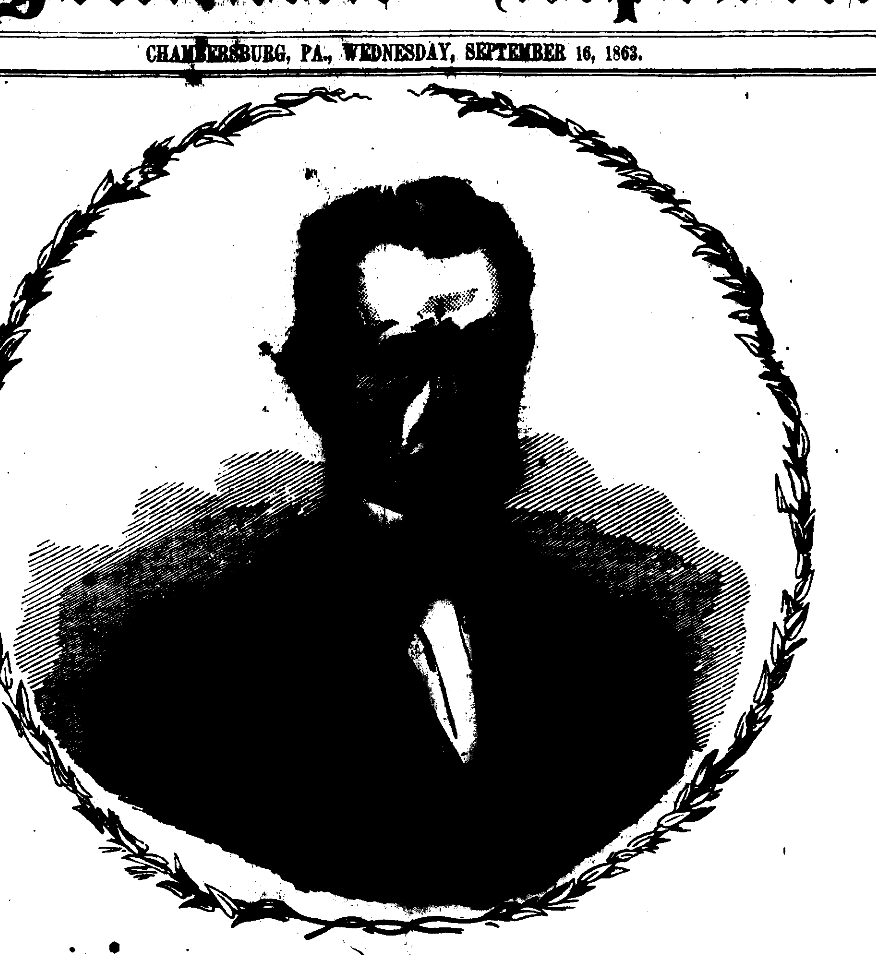
Quite a sensation has been created by the letting down by the easiest means possible, a number of high officials. Gen. Meigs, Chief Quartermaster; Gen. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance; Surgeon-General Hammond; Surgeon Clymer; Gen. Taylor, chief of Subsistance, &c.

A very large sale of confiscated property located in Washington city took place on Wednesday, a large crowd was in attendance, but there was no spirit in the bids. This sale has illustrated one fact, that is that no one cares much about *buying an uncertainty*. The sale was for the lifetime of the owner—such being the case, only a few thousand dollars was realized in an immense sale—which if it had been a sale of property good for all times, would have realized the Government nearly a million of dollars.

Quite a number of distinguished men left for a canvas by stump speaking in the state of Pennsylvania in favor of Gov. Curtin. Col. Forney, Dr. Wm. Elder, Ex-Gov. Randall, Hon. Green Adams and Chief Justice Carter. They will be followed next week by Maj. Gen. Butler and many others.

A large number of eminent persons were in town yesterday. Com. Farragut, Gens. Meade, Hooker and Blair, John Covode, Henry J. Raymond, Ex-Gov. Hicks, Gov. Morton, Hon. P. S. White, Hon. J. G. Palfrey and Mayor Opdyke. NORVAL.

THE CROPS.—The corn crop throughout the County will be generally good, notwithstanding it was considerably neglected during the rebel invasion. Potatoes also are good, but the rot is affecting them to some extent.



Hon. Daniel Agnew, Union Candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

From the National Guard.

HON. DANIEL AGNEW.

Daniel Agnew, the candidate of the Union party of Pennsylvania for Judge of Supreme Court, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, January 5th, 1809. His father, the late Jas. Agnew, A. M., M. D., of the city of Pittsburg, was a native of Princeton, New Jersey, a graduate of the college there, taking one of the honors, and a classmate with the late John Sergeant, Charles Fenton Mercer, and and others of distinguished reputation. He was a man of commanding personal presence, and of magnificent intellect. His mother, who is yet living, and resides with her son the judge, is a daughter of the late Richard Howell, a major of the Revolutionary war in the New Jersey line. He was singularly honored for his services by his fellow-citizens, having been chosen Governor of New Jersey nine times in succession. Mrs. Agnew, the writer of this sketch is quite confident, was one of the little girls dressed in white who strewed flowers before the great and good Washington when he passed under the triumphal arch erected on Trenton bridge.—Of this scene Irving remarks, "Never was ovation more graceful, touching, and sincere, and Washington, tenderly affected, declared the impression of it on his heart could never be effaced." The brothers of Mrs. Agnew, including Major Richard Howell, so long in the Custom House, Philadelphia, were nearly all in service in the war of 1812. The youngest of them, Franklin Howell, was a lieutenant in the Navy, and lost his life by the shattering of a spar on board the ill-fated President in her fight with the Endymion, off New York. Her brother, William Howell, Esq., a lieutenant in the land service, removed a number of years ago to Natchez, Mississippi, and is the father of the present Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the first Mrs. Davis having been a daughter of the late President Taylor. The treason and rebellion of Mr. Davis have not spared his own relatives by marriage. Few families in the land, as the writer of this sketch knows, though delicacy forbids him to state all, have been more bitterly bereaved by the war than the family of Judge Agnew. A most noble son-in-law, the late Surgeon Minis of the Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at Roanoke Island, a few days after the battle, through whose perils he had passed safely, from fatigues and exposure, while attending conscientiously to his professional duties to the wounded soldiers. He was an admirable surgeon General Burnside alluded in one of his general orders to his heroic self-sacrificing death as calling for gratitude. He was acting surgeon of Ninth New Jersey Regiment in the battle, and at the time of his death. In the terrible conflict at Gettysburg the Judge was again written a mourner by the sudden death of the gallant R. P. Roberts, the friend of General Zook, and Colonel of the One-hundred-and-fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel Roberts left a large practice at the bar of Beaver county to endure suffering and death for the glory and perpetuity of his country. He was killed on the afternoon of the second of July, but in one hand and sword in the other, urging his men to drive the rebel invaders, and to remember they were on their own soil. He was the most intimate friend Judge Agnew possessed. No one, had he lived, would have rejoiced more heartily than he in the elevation of his friend to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania. In an interview which the writer held with the Colonel in June last, less than a month before his heroic death, he spoke enthusiastically of the courage and qualification of the Judge to grace public station.

Dr. Agnew moved many years ago with his family to Western Pennsylvania, and settled temporarily in Butler county; thence he removed to Pittsburg to educate his sons. Judge Agnew received his education at the Western University of Pennsylvania, then in charge of the late Robert Bruce, D. D., and of the late John Black, the father of the distinguished and lamented Colonel Samuel W. Black. These were noble men, ripe scholars, being graduates, the one of Edinburg and the other of Glasglow University, Scotland. After graduating in 1825, the Judge studied law in the office of the late Judge Baldwin and W. W. Fetterman. He was a student in whom, as also in the late Hon. Walter Forward—a student of an earlier day—Judge Baldwin afterwards felt a pride. He was admitted to the practice of the law in 1829, and in the same year removed to Beaver, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided to the present time, gathering by his unobtrusive course in his daily life and by his great merit, influence with his years. Here he was married on the 4th of July, 1831, to Miss Elizabeth Moore, who has now for more than thirty years adorned his home with a quiet grace which has made it exceedingly sweet to him and to their children. She has proved herself the worthy wife of a noble man. She is a sister of Rev. F. Moore, D. D., the present pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church of this city, and a daughter of the late Hon. Robert Moore, member of Congress from 1817 to 21, and in his time one of the distinguished lawyers and statesmen of Western Pennsylvania.

In 1836 he was elected a delegate to the Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and was with Judge Woodward one of the youngest of its members. After this he confined himself exclusively to the practice of the law until he was appointed by Governor Johnson, in 1851, to fill the vacancy on the bench of his district (Seventeenth) occasioned by the death of Hon. Judge Bredin. At the October election of the same year he was triumphantly elected by the people of the district over an able and popular opponent, Hon John N. Purviance, carrying his own county of Beaver (which has always supported him nobly) by a majority of 455, when its average Democratic majority was about 100. Since that time the politics of the county have changed very much, and it is now a strong Union county. He was re-elected without opposition in 1861. His career as a President Judge has been eminently successful, comparatively few of his decisions having been reversed by the Supreme Court.

Although never aspiring to any political office, indeed resisting solicitations of friends in that direction, he gave his services as an old line Whig to promote what he believed to be the interests of the nation and State in the campaigns of 1836, 1840, 1844, and 1848, for Harrison, Clay and Taylor. In 1848 he was the Taylor elector for his district, and was mainly instrumental by his efforts on the stump in redeeming his own county from the opposition to General Taylor, an opposition which had taken so deep a hold that it seemed likely to sink his prospects entirely. Though firm in his views of political truth and duty, Judge Agnew, having strict notions of judicial propriety, has since his election to the bench constantly kept aloof from active partisanship. His able and impartial course as a Judge has made him a favorite with candid men of all parties.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he at once took sides with those whose hearts were wholly given to the Union, and to the preservation of the existence and liberty of the nation. He was chosen President of the Committee of Safety of the county, and has ever since been active in every effort to preserve the authority of the Government and every effort to suppress the rebellion. He is one who considers it to be the duty of every patriot to sustain the Union, not only by professions, but by active sympathy, by all the means which are necessary to uphold the hands of those who administer the Government. His lecture on "Our National Constitution, its Adaptation to a state of War and Insurrection," is a masterly production, which has done valuable service in behalf of loyalty. He is the author of an able, eloquent and original lecture that has never been in print, on "The Poetry of Law." His character in private life is, without any exaggeration, beautiful. Few men are more devotedly loved by relatives and friends who know him well. He possesses great clearness and force of intellect, an eminently judicial mind. If elected, as doubtless he will be, his intimate friends predict for him a splendid career on the Supreme bench. If the people of the Commonwealth knew his private worth, his ability and integrity, his qualifications for high office, as they are known to his personal friends, they would elevate him to the Supreme bench as the Union Convention nominated him—by acclamation.

Certainly, with such standard-bearers as the noble-hearted, patriotic Curtin and Judge Agnew, the Union party of Pennsylvania deserves success before the people at the coming election.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The following dispassionate and patriotic letter was written by President Lincoln to a meeting of the Union men at Springfield, Ill. It effectually silences all the copperhead clamor for peace on the ground that the rebels are ready to negotiate, and is followed by the assurance to the people, given with characteristic sincerity and frankness, that "if any such proposition shall hereafter come it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you." We subjoin the letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1863.

HON. JAMES C. CONKLING.—MY DEAR SIR: Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed. A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army denominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in Convention, and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that compromise be used to keep General Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed, can at all effect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army.

Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you, that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation; to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much is, that slaves are property.

Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not needed whenever taking it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the proclamation, as law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion; *and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers.* Among the commanders holding these views are some who never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the arming of the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter—fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. *Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes.* I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? *If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives—even the promise of freedom; and the promise, being made, must be kept.*

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keystone and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand, on the spot; their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten. At all the water's margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the Great Republic—for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future; thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost; and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

Political.

UNION MEETINGS
IN FRANKLIN COUNTY:
The People of Franklin County,
without Distinction of Party,
Who are in favor of
SUSTAINING THE GOVERNMENT
against
Armed Traitors in the South
and
Secret Foes at Home:
Who will Sustain
The Brave Soldiers in the Field
battling for
The Life of the Republic
and our
Honored Nationality:
Who favor the Election
of
GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
the
Faithful and Patriotic Executive
and the
Soldiers' Friend,
are requested to
ATTEND DISTRICT MEETINGS
at the following named places:

[illegible]	Monday, September	21.
[illegible]	[illegible]	22.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.

[illegible]

Election Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION [illegible]

[illegible]

At the Strasburg School House, for the township of Letterkenny.

At the House of James Mullen, in the town of London, for part of the township of Peters.

At the Log House on the farm of Jacob Elliott, for the Welsh Run District, being part of Montgomery twp.

At the House of Thomas McAfee, in Mercersburg, for parts of the townships of Peters and Montgomery.

At the Mount Rock School House in Southampton township, for part of the township of Southampton.

At the Eastern School House in Orrstown, for the other part of Southampton township.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—"That every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the U. States or of this State, or a City or Incorporated District, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any Incorporated District, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any Incorporated District, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector or other officer of such election, shall be eligible to be then voted for."

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, further provides, as follows, to wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the District to which they may respectively belong, before 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one Clerk who shall be a qualified voter of such District.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the time of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An Act relative to voting at Elections in the Counties of Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene and Erie," viz:—

"§ 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene and Erie, from and after the passage of this Act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at any election on one slip or ticket: Provided, the office for which every candidate is voted for shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of the Commonwealth.

"§ 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished as similar frauds are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth."

[illegible]

Election Proclamation.

[illegible]

...certificate of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of [illegible] from each district, at the Borough of Chambersburg, on the third day after the election, being for the present year ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF OCTOBER, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also—That where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such a meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of the said Judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand and seal at Chambersburg, this 31st day of August, 1863. SAMUEL BRANDT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Chamb'g.

Educational.

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.—The annual opening of Fayetteville Academy will take place on *Wednesday, September 9th*, under the charge of Mr. A. E. SWINNEY and Miss E. F. SWINNEY, of New Jersey.

This Institution is incorporated and located in the village of Fayetteville, Franklin County, Pa., six miles from Chambersburg in a healthy part of the country and with magnificent Mountain scenery around it.

It is the design of the Institution and will be the constant aim of the teachers to impart *practical thoroughness in all branches of instruction.*

The school year is divided into two sessions of [illegible] weeks each. The Fall session begins the second Wednesday in September and closes the fourth Tuesday in January, with a vacation of one week at Christmas. The Spring session begins the first Wednesday in February and closes the 22d of June.

TERMS:

For English branches	$ 8 00
Sciences and Higher Mathematics	12 00
For classical studies	15 00
Music on Piano	20 00
Drawing and pencelling	4 00

Boarding from $2 00 to $2 25 per week.

For further particulars address either the Principal or Mr. J. B. Cook, Fayetteville.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Mr. Dealrich, F. Hartzel, M. D., Mr. John W. Barr, or Mr. Robert Black.

aug 26

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY. *REFITTED AND REORGANIZED.*

Will open its fall term on Monday, September 7th. Large additions have been made to its already extensive apparatus, a full and efficient corps of teachers has been employed and no pains or expense spared to render ours one of the first institutions of learning in the country.

Particular attention paid to Teachers and young men preparing for College.

A Primary Department for little Boys and Girls will be opened in the Academy under charge of Miss Schively, in which the elements of Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Drawing will be thoroughly taught. Tuition in this department, $5 per quarter.

For further particulars send for circular or apply to the Principal.

FACULTY.

J. R. KINNEY, Principal.

A. OVERHOLTZER, A. B., Latin and H. English.

A. M. TRIMMER, Commercial Department.

Miss R. H. SHIVELY, Music, Drawing and Principal of Primary Department.

Chambersburg, Aug. 19, '63.

EMORY FEMALE COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA. This Institution of Learning, for Young Ladies, will be opened on *Thursday, September 24*, 1863. The President [illegible] efficient corps of Teachers. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches necessary to give young ladies a refined and thorough Collegiate education.

For Circulars and particular information, address the undersigned, Carlisle, Pa. R. D. CHAMBERS, President.

CHAMBERSBURG COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Double Entry Book-keeping. Business and Ornamental Penmanship, Card Writing. [illegible] Prof. A. M. TRIMMER.

CHAMBERSBURG YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—[illegible] Rev. HENRY REEVES, A. M., Principal.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!! JOHN FAREIRA, 718 Arch St., below 8th south side, Phila.

[illegible]

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. [illegible]

NEW STOCK of STRAW GOODS [illegible]

SOFT HATS of all colors, [illegible] and qualities, from fifty cents up [illegible]

Groceries, &c.

[illegible] OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, who have LOST MONEY by the REBEL INVASION, [illegible]

MAKE AND SAVE MONEY.

WILLIAM GELWICKS, Wholesale and Retail DEALER IN MERCHANDISE, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

Has returned from the East and opened the following list of FRESH MERCHANDISE, [illegible] to sell

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEAPER THAN [illegible]

[illegible]

I am determined to sell goods [illegible] sell the more of them.

The special attention of country merchants is directed to this stock of merchandise, as I can and will sell goods as low as any Jobbing house in the city.

[illegible] better, than a single barrel, box, package or dozen could be bought for in the city. WILLIAM GELWICKS.

July 29, '63-tf.

KEROSENE OIL. WILLIAM GELWICKS, wholesale and retail GROCER, on the Diamond, Chambersburg, Pa., has been appointed Agent for Franklin county of one of the best KEROSENE OIL COMPANIES in the State, and will sell OIL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL as low as any House in Pittsburg or Philadelphia. Look to your interest and buy your OIL where you get it the Cheapest, and where it is always warranted to be the very first quality. [July 29, '63-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

THE OLDEST HOUSE in TOWN, *AS A HOUSE OR DRUG STORE,*

IS MILLER & HENSHEY'S,

On the Northwest Corner of the Diamond

WHERE CAN BE HAD,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Everything, and more than is usually kept in Drug Stores.

FOR INSTANCE,

All Regular Drugs,

Cough Syrups,

Murray's Camphorated Cordial,

[I]t will cure Diarrhea,

Cordials, Certain Remedies,

Rheumatic Liniments,

Anodyne Cordial,

The Infant's Protector

And Mother's Friend,

Worm Syrups,

And Lozenges,

[illegible]

Fluid Extract Buchu,

Lindsey's Blood Searcher,

Sarsaparilla Syrups,

And all other Standard Preparations of the Day.

[illegible]

THAT WILL NOT BREAK.

MILLER & HENSHEY'S, Chambersburg, Pa.

June 17, '63.

[illegible]

Hotels.

UNION HOTEL.—This [illegible] situated on the corner of Main and Queen streets, near the Diamond, in the Borough of Chambersburg. [illegible] GOOD NEW FURNITURE. [illegible] the BEST IN THE MARKET, and [illegible] the CHOICEST LIQUORS. [illegible] JOHN FISHER, Proprietor.

[illegible] HOTEL.—*West side of* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SWAN HOTEL, *Cham*[bersburg] [illegible]

[illegible] PROPRIETORS OF THE [illegible] HOUSE, [PHIL]ADELPHIA, [illegible] attention of Business Men and the [illegible], to the superior accommodations and [illegible] offered in their establishment. [illegible] & CO.

aug. 26-3m

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL, *Main Street*, Chambersburg, Pa. JOHN W. TAYLOR, Proprietor. Fine accommodations and low charges. *Stock Yards* and *Scales* are connected with the premises [illegible]

June 17, '63.

Dry and Fancy Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS *FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS!!* AT WALLACE'S, CORNER OF MAIN AND QUEEN STREETS.

New style Mozambiques,

Diana chene Plaid,

Twilled Mozambiques for travelling dresses,

Superior Muslin Delaines in colors,

Colored Lawns and Crape de Pany,

Black Silk, superior quality,

Superior Lyons Radamer Silks, (sublime quality,)

A large lot of Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,

A large lot of Irish Linen,

Jaconet Collars, new style,

500 Dozens Ladies, Misses and Men's Cotton Hose,

White Linen and Cotton Duck,

Superior French Doeskin,

Superior solid color Poinctille Fig Silks,

Superior Grey Leonora,

Superior Grey Poplin,

Best quality Grey Leonora,

Silk Neck Ties and Collars,

Ladies and Misses' Fillet Mitts,

Marseilles Vestings,

Super Ladies and Mens' Kid Gloves,

Handsome New style Prints and Ginghams.

CARPETS.

Brussels, Velvet, Three-ply (superior fine) and common Carpet,

Four-four five-four Cocoa and Canton Matting,

4–4 5–4 6–4 8–4 10–4 Floor Oil Cloths,

Superior Bolting Cloths,

Bonnet Ribbons,

Balmoral Skirts. [June 17, '63.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!! M. A. JONES' CELEBRATED "NE PLUS ULTRA" SKIRT, SOLD ONLY AT No. 17 NORTH 8th St., PHILADELPHIA. Skirts of all lengths, and any size waist made to order, and satisfaction guaranteed. Ladies, Misses and Children's Skirts of every size and shape, constantly on hand. *Every Skirt warranted for Six Months.*

READ HOW WE DO BUSINESS. We do not make any cheap skirts in the common acceptation of the term, but we make THE CHEAPEST SKIRTS MADE, THE BEST AND DEFY COMPETITION. [illegible]

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT. [illegible]

Tobacco and Segars.

NEW TOBACCO AND SEGAR [illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! [illegible]

Medical.

[illegible] HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, [illegible] Dr. C. M. JACKSON, [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS [illegible]

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS! Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years' trial [illegible]

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. [illegible]

[illegible] at the beginning of the present year, followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt: Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKEY, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS! AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS!

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be found that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that will otherwise be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's hero's, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evans.—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated Battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for 72 days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. [illegible]

[illegible]

Chairs, Cabinet-Ware, &c.

[illegible] UNDERTA[KER] [illegible] COFFINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible]

NEW CABINET WARE ROOMS. [illegible]

[illegible] DAVID W. GOODHART [illegible]

CHAIR AND CABINET MAKING. [illegible] PAPER HANGING.—Particular attention [illegible] W. J. HARTMAN.

CHEAP CHAIR AND CABINET WARE-ROOMS.—JOSIAH SCHOFIELD, [illegible] FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. [illegible] Repairing of all kinds, in their line of business, [illegible] June 24, 1863.

Wants.

$50. $150. AGENTS WANTED.—Liberal Inducements to Canvassers for the sale of the CELEBRATED COTTAGE $12 SEWING MACHINE. [illegible]

[illegible] Box 2738, Boston [illegible]

aug 19-3m

WANTED.—$5000 worth of OLD GOLD PLATES. Persons having [illegible] Artificial Teeth mounted upon Gold Plate, in large or small quantities, can obtain the highest price, either in cash or in exchange for Dentistry, by calling upon DR. J. K. REID, Dentist, corner of Main and Queen streets, above Wm. Heyser's Drug Store, Chambersburg, Pa. June 10, '63.

WANTED.—An Apprentice to learn the TINNING business. Enquire at the [illegible] Office.

Watches and Jewelry.

SALISBURY BROS. & CO., NO. 37 DORRANCE STREET, and 67 WEYBOSSET STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I. Proprietors of one of the most extensive JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES in the Eastern States, Beg to call the attention of the community generally to the very SURPRISING CHEAP RATE At which they are offering their Goods! FAR SURPASSING Both Foreign and Domestic Manufactures in Point of Elegance and Real Durability!

FOR INSTANCE: For FIFTEEN DOLLARS, we forward, nicely packed in good order, the following assortment of Jewelry, equal in finish to any Plated Gold, and to be distinguished from Gold only by the trying chemical test: [illegible]

[illegible] SALISBURY BROS. & CO. [illegible] June 17, '63-6m.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE. [illegible]

CARPETINGS AND BEDDING. [illegible] CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS. [illegible] FEATHERS, FEATHERS [illegible]

JOB PRINTING, in every style, done at the office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

Franklin Repository.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The day is rapidly approaching upon which you will be called to choose between rival candidates for the high offices of Governor of the Commonwealth, and Judge of its Supreme Judicial tribunal. To the one is to be committed the executive power of your great and noble State, and to the other a weighty voice in deciding questions closely affecting your most sacred rights of persons and of property.

In an intelligent exercise of your right of suffrage, it is very necessary that you should clearly understand the difference between the party whose nominees are Andrew G. Curtin and Daniel H. Agnew, and the party whose nominees are George W. Woodward and Walter H. Lowrie. It is, therefore, in obedience to a custom, wise and time-honored, that you are addressed by the official representatives of each organization in behalf of their respective principles and candidates.

It is not vague commonplace but solemn truth to say, that there never was a political contest in America whose issues were so important and so vital to the life of the Republic as are those involved in the pending canvass. In other days we prudently occupied our minds with questions of State policy, local alike in their interest and their influence; but to-day the citizens of Pennsylvania ascend to the higher and broader ground whereon the nation struggles for its life, and the ballots of freemen were never more weighty with great consequences than those now resting in their hands, containing, as they probably do, not only the question of civil war at our own homes, not only the fate of our Constitution and Union, but the destiny of free government throughout the world.

It is a source, therefore, of profound gratitude with all reflecting men, that, while all the gentlemen in nomination bear characters alike honorable and without stain, thus entitling them to the fullest presumption of honest motives and conscientious convictions, yet the lines of division are drawn with such distinctness, the policy proposed is so plainly different, and the principles avowed so radically hostile, that no man of ordinary intelligence need hesitate in his choice.

The history of America before our civil war began is read and known of all men. In the years of our colonization we were obedient to the plain purpose of God in reserving this continent as a theatre whereon the capacity of the human race for self-government should be fully and fairly tested; and the men to whom was entrusted the great experiment in civilization fitly builded their infant States upon the principles of civil and religious liberty.

When the condition of colonial dependency ceased to protect these principles, the scattered settlements came together in the presence of a common danger, and in the interest of human freedom, declared their independence. Joseph Warren, proto-martyr of the Revolution, writing, just before his death, to Quincy, says: "I am convinced that the true spirit of liberty was never so universally diffused *through all ranks and conditions of men* on the face of the earth as it now is through all North America."

In this spirit and for this cause our fathors endured seven weary years of unequal warfare, and that their children to the third and fourth generation should understand the purpose of the great struggle in the calm peace which followed victory, they solemnly engraved it above the entrance to the sources of the fundamental law, declaring it to be, "To secure the blessings of liberty to the people and to their posterity."

The Government of the United States, thus plainly established to preserve the liberties of its people, contained an element of the legal existence of slavery. It was believed, however, that this evil would soon disappear, and Jefferson vied with Franklin in his efforts to secure a result earnestly desired by all good men. In the course of a few years it was confined nominally, as it had long really been, to the States lying south of the line of Mason and Dixon; and patriots of all parties rejoiced in the hope of its speedy and total disappearance.

This reasonable hope was destined to disappointment. In 1820 the first great concession was demanded by the slaveholding interest at the hands of the National Legislature, and for the sake of harmony Missouri was admitted into the Union as a slave State. Then followed other and greater demands in favor of slavery, urged with increasing arrogance, and notwithstanding the wonderful prosperity which, like a benediction, attended the North, and the stagnation and decay which began to cover and cling like a curse to the lands tilled by enforced and unpaid labor, a party, small in numbers but great in the intellectual powers of its leaders and devoted to the defence and propagandism of American slavery, by the free and alternate use of flattery and threats, wrung obedience to its requirements from the unwilling hands of American statesmen.

What followed is a thrice-told tale. The admission of new slave States; the annexation of Texas; the war with Mexico; the consequent accession of great territories in the Southwest; the compromise legislation of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave law; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the lawless invasion of Kansas by the ruffians of the Southern border, with its attendant slaughter of peaceful Northern settlers; and the culminating efforts of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, to force by the bayonet a pro-slavery Constitution, whose provisions were disgraceful to civilized human nature, upon the heroic people of that devoted Territory. What were all these but the successive steps in the long and painful descent, whereby the conservative, law-abiding people of the North vainly endeavored to appease and even to satisfy the constant aggressions of their slaveholding brethren!

The political history of America for forty years is written in this brief statement of concessions to slavery. We had done much to please its friends. We had surrendered, almost without the forms of protest, the chief executive offices of the nation to their keeping. They were filled either by themselves, or by those Northern gentlemen whom they graciously selected for the merit of prompt and unquestioning obedience to their commands. The judicial branch of the Government, entrusted with the construction of the Federal charter, and the consequent abrogation, when necessary, of all laws, State and national, was composed of judges of their choice. The representatives of the nation at the Courts of Europe had been trained with their training. The conservative branch of the National Legislature was unquestionably under their control.

We had parted with many plain rights to satisfy them. We endured the utter denial of free speech, and even of unmolested travel in the Southern States. We waived the protection of the Federal law, which should have covered us as with a shield, everywhere beneath the Federal flag, and consented to receive instead the jurisdiction of ruffianly mobs, lead and fostered in slavery. We saw without complaint the North made a vast hunting ground for fugitives from bondage. We accepted with meekness the constant insults of our arrogant political task-masters. We permitted our representatives to be threatened with personal violence in the streets of the capital. We stifled our just and sacred wrath when a Northern Senator, graced with all generous culture and bearing the commission of a free Commonwealth, was beaten by slaveholders to the verge of death on the floor of the Senate, for words spoken for liberty in debate. Yielding all in patience, for the sake of peace and union, we sat in quiet obedience to the law, unwilling but submissive pupils, receiving lessons of chivalric honor from Mr. Brooks, and of chivalric manners from Mr. Wigfall, of loyalty from Mr. Davis, and of honesty from Mr. Floyd.

At last, in the year of grace 1860, the Constitution afforded to the citizens of the land the privilege of again expressing by their votes their choice of national rulers. The exercise of that right, quietly, peacably, and in perfect obedience to the form and the spirit of all our laws.

The lawful discharge of this high duty, imposed upon all good men by their country, was declared by a few bad, bold men to be just cause of civil war. This proposition involved, of course, the startling doctrine that Northern men must vote in the interest of Slavery, or its friends would appeal from the ballot to the bullet, destroy the Constitution, dissolve the Union, and deluge all the land with its most precious blood.

It must be remembered that the Senate, without whose consent no law can be enacted, was proslavery. The Supreme Court, against whose judgment no law, if enacted, could avail, was proslavery. There was, therefore, no danger possible to the institution; and it was simply because once in forty years the people had lawfully chosen a President who was believed to be opposed to further concession to slavery, that an embittered and malignant faction, who had been long nursing their treason, declared their purpose to cause to flow all the terrible evils following in the train of this cruel war, which has wasted our substance, and placed our chiefest treasures beneath the sods of clay. The utter groundlessness of their complaints, and the want of even a decent pretext for their threatened crime against their country, was placed in full light before the world when Alexander H. Stephens spoke to the people of Georgia those memorable words, which history will always remember, sealing with the seal of lasting condemnation this wicked and causeless rebellion:

"*What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? or what claim founded on justice or right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington of which the South has a right to complain. I challenge an answer!*"

While the ablest statesmen of the South were endeavoring with words like these to stay the hands of traitors raised to dishonor our flag, to destroy our Government, and to afflict us with the awful sufferings of civil strife, the Honorable George W. Woodward, then and now Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, deliberately disrobed himself of his ermine, and walking from the seat of judgment to the platform of a great meeting assembled in Independence Square, ground sacred to freedom, spoke, and over and beyond his audience to the maddened partisans of slavery, ripe for revolt and battle, those words of sympathy with their baseless and pretended wrongs: "*Everywhere in the South the people are beginning to look out for the means of self-defence. Could it be expected that they would be indifferent to such scenes as have occurred?—that they would stand idle and see such measures concerted and carried forward for the annihilation, sooner or later, of their property in slaves. Such expectations, if indulged, are not reasonable.*"

And these words of encouragement exaggerating the source of strength of which they boasted most: "*When you combine all in one glowing picture of national prosperity, remember that cotton, the produce of slave labor, has been one of the indispensable elements of all this prosperity—it must be an indispensable element in all our future prosperity. I say it must be.*"

And these sad words, sounding like an invitation to treason:

"*The law of self-defence includes rights of property as well as person, and it appears to me there must be a time in the progress of this conflict, if it indeed is irrepressible, when slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their property whatever means of protection they possess or can command. They who push on this conflict have convinced one or more Southern States that it has already come.*"

And these sadder words of attempted consecration of that fearful combining of crimes against God and all his creatures which is called American slavery: "*The providence of that good Being who has watched over us from the beginning and saved us from external foes, has so ordered our internal relations as to make negro slavery an incalculable blessing to us. Whoever will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institutions, will see the principle of human bondage divinely sanctioned if not divinely ordained.*"

The address thus delivered went forth with the added weight of judicial sanction, and, aided by many others of kindred import, produced its legitimate effect in convincing the traitors who had hesitated that a large and influential portion of the Northern people were heartily with them in spirit, and only awaited fitting opportunity to become active accomplices in their treason. Then followed in necessary sequence the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the opening of that great historic drama whose shadow, after two weary years of sacrifice of treasure and of life, still darkens all our land; whose sorrows have reached all our hearts, and whose terrible consequences to the cause of American democracy, and of Christian civilization itself, yet we very dimly comprehend.

For these words, and only for those words, thus early, publicly, and distinctly spoken, tendering sympathy, encouragement, invitation, consecration even, to the cause of the rebellion, Judge Woodward has been placed in nomination as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the opinions there expressed have been distinctly re-affirmed, and made the present platform of his supporters: the Hon. Charles J. Biddle, their official representative, in his recent address to the people of the State, declaring "*this speech to have been vindicated by subsequent events as a signal exhibition of statesmanlike sagacity.*"

The faction in Pennsylvania wearing the livery of the good old Democratic party to aid rebellion waged in the interest of an aristocracy of slaveholders, thus openly avows its opinions, and in manifold ways, by speech and press—by the secret oaths of a treasonable conspiracy—by appeals to the prejudices of ignorant men—by calumnies against our brave soldiers and sailors—by denial of their rights of suffrage, and by constant misrepresentations of the aims and results of the war, endeavoring to attain its purpose of assisting the armed [illegible] blows at the [illegible].

Our opponents [illegible] that the only strength [illegible] in its military power [illegible]. If the General Government proposes to require [illegible] they oppose it as unconstitutional and oppressive. If the General Government proposes to require [illegible] military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and favoring negro equality. If the General Government proposes to require them to render military service, they oppose it as unconstitutional and contrary to the usages of civilized warfare; and they have thus far failed to discover among the races of mankind any people whose skin is of the proper constitutional color to permit the Government to use them to shoot rebels and traitors.

Our opponents denounce the arrest of disloyal persons as violating personal liberty. They denounce the suppression of disloyal practices as indicating military tyranny. They thwart the needed reinforcements of our wasted armies, and the collection of the national revenue by base appeals to the basest impulses of men, and the inauguration of riot, rapine and murder, bringing the terrors of civil war to our very hearthstones. Thus, by paralyzing the strength and vigor of the mailed hand of the nation, they give essential aid and comfort to the nation's enemies. Their cardinal principle is to embarrass the Federal Administration, in all its measures for the vigorous prosecution of the conflict, for the prompt suppression of the rebellion, and the swift punishment of traitors.

It is needless to say that their triumph in the pending canvass would *prolong the war*. It is confessed at Richmond that the only relief afforded to the darkness and disasters which enshroud the rebel capital and the only encouragement to continue a hopeless contest, comes with the occasional gleams of successes of their Northern allies.

On all other sides despair awaits them. They see two-thirds of their territory conquered and held in subjugation; New Orleans returned to its allegiance; the Mississippi open; all their harbors blockaded; Charleston assailed; Rosecrans and Burnside moving in triumph, and the great struggle which embraced more than half the Union narrowing to Georgia, South Carolina, and portions of North Carolina and Virginia. The end is not distant. It can only be delayed, and the way to it piled with the bodies of the brave men who willingly taste death for their country, by the triumph of Northern sympathizers of treason at the approaching elections. Such triumph would revive the desperate and drooping fortunes of the rebels, inspirit their demoralized and deserting armies, and persuade their rulers to renewed efforts to gather and hurl new levies upon our defenders in the field.

It follows necessarily that the triumph of our opponents, by prolonging the war, will render necessary *renewed conscriptions and increase the burdens of taxation*. One way only leads to a short war and a lasting peace, and that is the glorious path along which Rosecrans is marching, and Banks, and Grant, and Meade. Everything which tends directly or indirectly to weaken or embarrass these blessed peace-makers is comforting to the enemy, inducing them to refuse submission to the laws, and to continue to waste more of our treasure and murder others of our sons. The future will lay the responsibility of lengthening this horrible conflict, with whatever of sacrifice its continuance involves, upon those Northern men who supply its want of bullets by their ballots, and by their sympathy nerve its arm for further blows.

To these principles, to this policy, to the results they so plainly involve, of *a long war, of other drafts, and of more heavy taxes*, as well as to the candidates who represent them, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are irreconcilably opposed.

Our platform is brief and plain and comprehensive. We believe that the will of the people, lawfully expressed, is the supreme law; that no appeal can be permitted from votes to bayonets, and that when such appeal is made, the only hope for the Republic is to crush it by force of arms. We therefore support the war without limitations or conditions, as the only means of preserving the national integrity.

We honor and sustain our heroic brethren in arms on land and sea, the unselfish heroism of whose daily lives surpasses all that is written in the nightly romance of the middle age. They deserve well of their country, and we desire that the banner of the Union shall carry to its defenders, wherever they may be, the right of suffrage—the inestimable privelege of freemen.

We heartily sustain Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his efforts to suppress this wicked revolt against the laws he has sworn to enforce.

For the vigorous use of all men and all means permitted by the usages of civilized nations, to reach peace through victory; for the unequalled maintenance of the nationel credit, without parallel in history; for the admirable frankness with which the President counsels with the people, and for the successes which are everywhere crowning our arms, the Federal Government deserves and receives the gratitude of all who love their country. It alone, with the help of Providence, can save the life of the Republic. It alone, with the same aid, can preserve us as a nation. If, therefore, anything is left undone, which some think ought to have been done, or anything has been done which some think should have been left undone, we reserve those matters for more opportune discussion in the calmer days of peace. To-day, while armed rebels threaten the Federal capital, and trample flag and law and Constitution under their feet, we come together without distinction of party, in loyal union, and pledge to the Administration, which represents the Government of our fathers, our earnest and unconditional support.

These are the principles and this is the policy of the loyal men of Pennsylvania. To represent it they offer to your suffrages our present Governor, Andrew G. Curtin. He needs no eulogy, for he has so borne himself in his high office that his name is known and honored through all the land, winning the love of the soldiers and the respect and confidence of a patriotic constituency. His great services to the cause of the Union and its most deadly peril, his constant solicitude and care for the brave men he sent to battle, his foresight, his energy, his faithfulness in the discharge of every duty, impelled a grateful people to disregard his declination, and place once more the banner of the Union in his tried and trusty hands.

In the Honorable Daniel H. Agnew a candidate is presented worthy of the support of all men who desire to maintain the high character for ripe and varied learning, for unsuspected loyalty to the Government, and for adherence to the duty of declaring, not making the law, which our supreme judicial tribunal won and wore in other days. Judge Agnew is an accomplished lawyer, is now the presiding judge of his district, and his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court [illegible]

[illegible] question [illegible] the Government [illegible].

It is only remaining for all good men to perfect our local organization [illegible] the friends of the Union, [illegible] questions in dispute, to bring every loyal vote to the polls, and to use all proper efforts in their power to secure our success. If this is done, Pennsylvania is saved to the Union, and the Union is saved to us and to our posterity.

Thus, we gather, for the contest around worthy bearers of a worthy standard, with [illegible] under their good leadership [illegible] forward with the faith and hope of Christian [illegible] of justice and of freedom.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee.

WAYNE MacVEAGH, Chairman.

SWORD PRESENTATION TO GEN. MEADE.

Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade, now commander of the Army of the Potomac, entered the war as a Brigadier in the gallant Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and continued to [illegible] in every battle, until he was promoted to the command of the 5th Corps. He so endeared the Reserve Corps to him by his services and skill as a commander, and his unceasing care for his brave soldiers, that they resolved to present him with a magnificent sword, belt, sash, spurs, &c., as a testimonial of their admiration for his qualities as an officer. On Friday the 18th ult., the sword was presented by Brig. Gen. S. W. Crawford, now the honored commander of the Reserves, and Gov. Curtin, Col. Forney, Hon. Morton M'Michael, Col. R. Biddle Roberts and others were in attendance. Our limited space forbids a full account of the proceedings, but we give beneath the patriotic and eloquent addresses delivered by Gov. Curtin and Gens. Meade and Crawford.

GENERAL CRAWFORD'S SPEECH.

GENERAL: I stand before you to-day, sir, the representative of the officers of that division who once called you its chief. Impelled by a desire to perpetuate the memory of your connection with them, desirous, too, to manifest to you the affection and esteem they bear to you, they ask your acceptance to day of this testimonial, which shall mark it forever. Accept it, sir, from them, and here, in the presence of him who conceived the idea of this division—and who I trust, a faithful people will return to the position he so worthily occupies—not as a reward, not as a recompense for your care for them, but as the exponent of those feelings of their hearts whose value cannot be expressed in words. Transmit it to those who bear your name, and let it ever express to you and them that devoted attachment and regard that the officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps shall never cease to feel for you.

General Meade then stepped forward amid tremendous cheers, and responded as follows:

SPEECH OF MAJ. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE.

General Meade said:

Gen. Crawford and Officers of the Division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps: I accept this sword with feelings of profound gratitude. I should be insensible to all the promptings of nature if I were not grateful and proud at receiving a testimonial of approbation from a band of officers and men so distinguished as has been the division of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps during the whole period of this war. I have a right, therefore, to be proud that they should think my conduct and my course have been of such a character as to justify them in collecting together here so many distinguished gentlemen as I see around me from different parts of the country and our own State to present to me this handsome testimonial. It in effect says to me that in their judgment I have done my duty towards them and towards the country. (Applause.) I began my career in this army by commanding the Second brigade of your division. I faithfully endeavored during all the time I held that command, and also the command of your division, to treat the officers and men in a manner that would express to them my high appreciation of their conduct as soldiers and brave men.

I am very glad, sir, that you have mentioned our distinguished guest, the Governor of Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] *I have a personal knowledge of his patriotic efforts in behalf of the soldiers. To him the country is indebted for putting in the field in its hour of sorest need this splendid corps, and I have watched with pleasure and satisfaction the solicitude he has always shown to see that all its interests and wants are attended to. I have been with him on the occasions when he has visited the officers and men from our State, and I know that they are indebted to him for many comforts, and that the country is indebted to him for words of eloquence which he addressed to them to inspire them with increased patriotism and courage.* [Cheers.] *I am gratified that he is here to witness this presentation; and I heartily join with you, sir, in the hope that his fellow-citizens will remember on election day his services in promoting the interests of the country and the suppression of the rebellion.* [Long continued applause.] In speaking of the pride which I experienced in receiving this sword, I feel myself justified, even at the risk of being charged with egotism, in saying a few words about the services rendered by this division. I say unhesitatingly, here before this assembly, and I am quite sure that when the history of the war is written that the facts will vindicate me, that no division in this glorious army of the Potomac—glorious as I conceive it to be—is entitled to claim more credit for its uniform gallant conduct and for the amount of hard fighting it has gone through than the division of the Pennsylvania Reserves. [Cheers.] I do not wish to take any credit to myself in this. It is not of my own personal services that I would speak, but of those of the Pennsylvania Reserves. [Cheers.] I have only to point to [illegible] the six days' fighting on the Peninsula [illegible] Glendale, and I refer emphatically to that battle [illegible] became [illegible] not [illegible]. [Cheers.] [illegible] South Mountain [illegible] September, the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, always in the advance, boldly attacked that portion of the [illegible] to drive them [illegible] Fredericksburg, where the [illegible] heights, and held their position for half an hour while the other troops [illegible] victory. [Cheers.] I repeat, therefore, that I have a right to be proud [illegible] testimonial. [Applause.] While, however, I give expression to these feelings, they are not unmingled with others of a sad and mournful nature when I look around you and reflect that so many of the brave officers and soldiers who originally composed this division sleep their last sleep, and that others have been obliged to return home crippled and maimed for life. It is terrible to think that there should be any necessity for so much misfortune and misery. Sad that in this country, a land flowing with milk and honey, and in which we are all brothers, we should raise our arms against each other, and such scenes should be enacted as I have been a participant in. It is sad that there should be an occasion like the present, and a necessity for the presentation of a testimonial such as this. These are sad, sad thoughts to me, but at the same time I am sustained in my present position by a consciousness that I am acting from a high and proper sense of my duty to my country. [Cheers.] It is impossible that this great country should be divided; that there should be two governments or two flags on this continent. Such a thing is entirely out of the question.—[Cheers.] I trust that every loyal man would be willing to sacrifice his life before he would consent to have more than one government and one flag wave over the whole territory of the United States. [Applause.] This reunion, gentlemen, awakens in my heart new sorrow for an officer which it vividly recalls to my mind, for he commanded the division when I commanded one of the brigades. He was the noblest as well as the bravest gentleman in the army. I refer to John F. Reynolds. [Cheers.] I cannot receive this sword without thinking of that officer.—When he fell at Gettysburg, leading the advance, I lost not only a Lieutenant of the utmost importance to me, but I may say that I lost a friend, aye, even a brother. [Cheers.] I miss other faces which were familiar to me in your midst—McNeil and Taylor, of the Rifles; Simmons, of the Fifth; young Kuhn, who came from Philadelphia to assist me in the field; Dehon, of Massachusetts, and a host of others whose remains you all cherish.

It is oppressive, gentlemen, to me to go over the list of these officers who have been sacrificed; but if I could remember and name every soldier of your division that has fallen, what a long list and what a trying recital it would be to us all! How many men who once belonged to the Pennsylvania Reserve corps now sleep in the grave, or are lingering on earth, joyfully expecting death to end their sufferings.

I thank you, General Crawford, for the kind manner in which you have conveyed to me this elegant testimonial, and I also thank these gentlemen who have come so far to be present. I trust, sir, this sword will be required but a short time longer. Affairs and events now look as if this unhappy war might be brought to a happy termination. I have to request of you gentlemen who are in civil life that, when you return home, you will spare no efforts to make the people understand that all we want are men to fill up our ranks. Send these to us. Give us the numbers, and the war will soon be concluded. I think the rebels are satisfied that their struggle is only a matter of time, as we have the force on our side, and that as soon as they see that we are bringing out that force in earnest they will yield. Permit me, before I close, to mention what I intended to refer to before this, but it escaped my memory. I intended to express my delight, sir, on hearing that at Gettysburg, under your command the Reserve corps enacted deeds worthy of their former reputation, showing that they had lost none of their daring, and could always be relied on in the hour and post of danger. I expected that this would be the case, but it was particularly gratifying to me to hear it from your immediate commander on that occasion. Thanking you for your gallantry there, and again thanking you for your kindness, I will conclude.

Three hearty cheers were given for General Meade.

At the conclusion of Gen. Meade's speech, Governor Curtin was loudly called for and stepped forward, and was received with tumultuous applause.

SPEECH OF HON. A. G. CURTIN.

It has been my good fortune to be present upon many occasions of interest to the Pennsylvania Reserves. From the commencement of their organization down to the present hour they have had my [illegible] common with all the regiments from Pennsylvania, [illegible] all live in history, and as her imperial [illegible]. The officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves have assembled here to-day to [illegible] ly delayed [illegible]. [Great applause.] [illegible]

The [illegible] was, upon the [illegible] has drawn [illegible] from [illegible] upon the [illegible] whole hecatombs of [illegible]. All these [illegible] the present ceremonies a peculiar occasion of earnestness and sincerity.

And, General, [illegible] the value of [illegible] from the hands of those who, with a willing obedience, [illegible] unfaltering [illegible] swered [illegible] and who, [illegible] have so bravely followed [illegible].

You, sir, [illegible] brigade commander, [illegible] ful field [illegible] dence. [Cheers.] [illegible] of division, [illegible] miring, loved [illegible] tain's steep acclivity [illegible] this story. [Cheers.]

As a [illegible] displayed at Antietam, [illegible] and Chancellorsville [illegible] subordinate officers [illegible] later still came [illegible] of the great army you [illegible] terrible three days' struggle [illegible] people [illegible] of your brilliant victory with the successes achieved upon the western waters, and the people of your native State rejoiced with an exceeding joy that the arrogant and threatening foe were driven crushed and broken from her borders. Pennsylvania [illegible] pointed, with a pride so pure that none might envy, to the illustrious leader whom they had so long learned to [illegible] and delight to honor. [Cheers.]

The beautiful token presented to you of the affection of those who have served under you will be preserved by you through life. When in after days you shall look upon it, it will prove a touchstone to the memory and will vividly recall the many evidences of elevated regard and disinterested attachment you have received from the army of the Potomac; and if, partaking of the common lot of humanity, your future path should not be entirely free from clouds and sorrows, this emblem will, with its talismanic influence, nerve and strengthen you for every trial that may come upon you. To your children it will be an inheritance, and whilst your family and name shall endure it will be treasured as an heirloom of priceless worth.

Gentlemen of the army by whom I am surrounded, permit me, in the name of our common country to thank its armed defenders for their long, brave, and devoted discharge of trying duties in the field—for their untiring exertions in their country's cause, for toil and sacrifices that never can be comprehended, for their patient fulfillment of all those duties which are embraced in the daily hard routine of the soldier's calling and above all, for their daring gallantry in the field, when amid the clash of arms and before the shock of battle, with its havoc of death and destruction, they manfully stood up and offered upon the shrine of their country their life, with all that is dear in life, rather than that the idol of their worship should be dishonored, or her escutcheon should be marked with disgrace. [Cheers.]

It may sadden the general joy of this bright hour, but none will deny that it is appropriate for us to pause and think of those who are gone—parted and gone from earth forever—the brave and the gallant dead. I cannot speak of them all; the long, sad list bears upon it so many illustrious names that it would be impossible. But I may be allowed in this presence to speak of one whose untimely fall would have been deemed too great a cost for almost any victory in a causeless [illegible] than that for which he had lived, and in behalf of which he so nobly died. Reynolds, [cheers,] the chivalric, the accomplished, and devoted scholar! What can I say of him that you do not already know? Where find words fitting to portray, in the presence of those who were with him and who knew him, the excellence of such a man? His end was glorious as was his life. [Cheers.] Beneath and in defence of the flag of his country, in one of the greatest battles, and within the boundaries of his mother State, he rendered up that soul whose every inspiration [illegible] of patriotism, perfect and undefiled. With what pride can Pennsylvania point to his career, and how will the Pennsylvania soldier, looking back upon his illustrious deeds, emulate his example, and in turn become an example to others for singleness of purpose, promptness in action, perfect integrity, and utter self-abandonment to the calls of duty. [Cheers.] For dauntless enterprise and brilliancy of achievement he had certainly no superior, and few who rivalled him, in the armies of the Republic; and it is not too much to say that if the blessings of his life [illegible] his grave would be robed in perpetual bloom. [Cheers.]

But leaving this theme, which attracts though full of sadness, let me utter a word of good cheer which passing events call for and so fully justify. Let me, sir, congratulate you and the brave men in the army of the Potomac, from whatever State, *that the gigantic work in which they have so long and so effectually labored is likely to be accomplished and the rebellion brought to a close.* [Cheers.] *The victories of July were the harbingers of other great successes, and [illegible] of triumphs achieved by our army and navy in the East and the West will bind and [illegible] the traitors [illegible].* [Cheers.] *Fast coming rout and utter defeat are filling them with a panic which their leaders can no longer dispel or conceal. The falling [illegible] longer hold out, and as they cease to be [illegible] of refuge for traitors and rebels will become the citadels of freedom. [illegible] depending upon the God of truth and justice, [illegible] the hearts of your country [illegible] of every friend of enlightened civil freedom [illegible].*

On the conclusion of his speech Governor Curtin was greeted with loud cheers [illegible].

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4

Franklin Repository.

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 16, 1863.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN, Centre.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
DANIEL AGNEW, Beaver.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
[illegible], Chambersburg.
[illegible], Fulton.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
[illegible], Chamb'g.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
[illegible], Antrim.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. G. MITCHELL, Southampton.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. ELDER, St. Thomas.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
HENRY GOOD, Quincy.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN DOEBLER, Chambersburg.
FOR AUDITOR,
WM. S. ANDERSON, Washington.

UNFOUNDED rumors of a rebel advance into Franklin county have been started almost daily during the last week. At noon yesterday, our lines in Virginia were undisturbed, and there is no information at head-quarters of any movement in this direction. The last reports seem to settle the question that Lee is falling back, and, if so, there is no reason to apprehend even raids North of the Potomac. If our people will only resolve to be ready for raids, we shall pretty certainly escape them entirely.

THE SITUATION.

Another tide of victory has blessed the Union arms, and most substantial results have been obtained over treason in almost every section of the so-called Confederacy. Rosecrans has entered Chattanooga without a struggle, by a splendid flank movement which rendered the rebel defences useless, and they sought safety in a precipitate retreat. Thus after months of effort to defend that important strategic point, they had to permit it to pass into Union hands without even an attempt to defend it. Simultaneous with the occupation of Chattanooga by Rosecrans, Gen. Burnside entered Knoxville, and moved in two columns upon Cumberland Gap with such rapidity and skill as to surprise and capture the entire rebel garrison, consisting of over 2,000 men. These achievements redeem East Tennessee at last. For two years the loyal people of that region have suffered every torture that rebel malignity could invent. Many were brutally murdered in their own homes. Others were hunted in the mountains with the most fiendish ferocity, and, by a formal order from the rebel Secretary of War, a number of them were hung and their bodies were left suspended for some days to deter their comrades from their devotion to the government. But after two years of patient suffering the Old Flag again floats over them, and they have greeted it with an enthusiasm that should make timid, quibbling Northern men blush. East Tennessee is irrevocably lost to the Empire of treason. It will furnish fully ten thousand Union soldiers, and contribute largely to the future triumphs of the Republic.

The doomed city of Charleston is gradually growing weaker and weaker in resistance to the Union siege. Forts Wagner and Gregg, and all of Morris Island have been surrendered to Gen. Gilmore, and Fort Sumter is but a mass of ruins. That there will still be desperate energy in the defence of the place, we do not doubt; but the Union batteries can now readily command the city, and its possession by our forces cannot be long delayed.

In Arkansas the Union army has achieved signal triumphs. Little Rock, the capitol of the State, has been occupied by Gen. Blunt, and Fort Smith has been abandoned by the rebels, after a spirited resistance. Thus with Tennessee comes almost the entire territory of a State West of the Mississippi, into the folds of the old, the honored, the victorious Union!

—It is worthy of notice that the rebel armies have disappeared at all points but Mobile, Charleston and in front of Richmond. Doubtless the armies of Pemberton and Johnston in the South-west are practically destroyed, and that of Bragg has hardly half the available force it had at the battle of Stone River. But it still exists as an army, however demoralized and dispirited, and must make its mark in some way before winter closes active operations. It does not seem reasonable that an attempt will be made to re-possess East Tennessee. With the spirit of that people, a large majority of whom are intensely loyal, to bring it under rebel rule again would require it to be literally subjugated. The people will now be armed, and smarting under the cruelties practiced upon them, they will be the deadliest foes the rebels can encounter. We regard the whole of Tennessee as given up by the rebels, and the remnant of Bragg's army will doubtless join Lee, if it has not in fact done so already. The necessities of the rebels were never so great as now. They cannot subsist them in Virginia the coming winter with their main lines of communication cut off from the South, and the Mississippi held by our troops. One of two things Lee must therefore do—he must retreat South and surrender Richmond and all of Virginia, or he must stake the last hope of treason on a desperate struggle and move North. We believe that he will do the latter. True, it promises but little for his bad cause; but he had better lose half his army in an offensive movement, if he can thereby plunder provisions for the balance, than let his men waste away in idleness and abject want in their own desolated land. We shall be surprised if Lee does not make an offensive movement before thirty days. He will not be likely to enter the North by the Shenandoah Valley as he did last time—nor even to enter it at all until he first offers battle to the Army of the Potomac. We look for him to move directly against Meade, in which case we doubt not that Meade will abandon the line of the Rappahannock, as he could give battle to much better advantage nearer Washington. Indeed, he may not give battle at all, but fall back upon the defences of Washington, where Lee must attack impregnable fortifications, retreat upon the Rappahannock, or cross the Potomac. He will *not* attack the fortifications—he dare not retreat—he must therefore cross the Potomac, and accept battle wherever it is given him. Then would he be in the weakest possible position—his lines long and easily interrupted, and Meade would have Schenck's and Heintzelman's forces to swell his ranks, and would be in the very best condition for a decisive struggle.

We have no information other than is accessible to every one on this subject; but it seems clear to us that Lee must move, and to move South and abandon Virginia would be virtually surrendering the contest. However unwise as a mere military campaign, therefore, we shall be disappointed if Lee does not, in the spirit of desperation, hurl his broken, dispirited legions against Baltimore and Washington, and play the last tragic act of this crimsoned drama North of the Potomac. If we shall be fully prepared for it, as we doubt we must be, then we can only welcome the rebel chief and his hordes to the loyal soil of the North, confident that, with the aid of Him who ruleth in righteousness, the cause of the Republic must achieve its crowning victory.

—Since the foregoing was in type, Gen. Pleasanton has advanced with the Union cavalry three miles beyond Culpepper, and the Second Corps is reported at that place. If so, Gen. Lee must be retiring toward Richmond, or striking for the Shenandoah Valley; but all the advices indicate that he is not making an aggressive movement. Bragg is pretty certainly in East Tennessee yet in considerable force, and Lee cannot be prepared at present *for* an aggressive warfare. Unless his army is in a worse condition than we supposed, we do not doubt that he must make an aggressive campaign this fall.

WHAT OF THE STATE?

In 1860 the Democratic party was disintegrated and practically without organization, because of the mingled imbecility, treachery and corruption of the Buchanan administration. It had two candidates for the Presidency, and a party struggling for each, looking to future domination rather than present success. Foster tried the not uncommon but as yet unsuccessful feat of a small politician riding two nags heading opposite ways at once, and although a tolerably united effort was made for him, he was defeated by over 32,000 majority. In 1861 there were no State officers or Congressmen to elect and the State went by default, and in 1862 the confusion resulting from the proximity of Gen. Lee's army to our borders, the calling of the militia and Stuart's raid, prevented anything like systematic effort to poll the vote of the State. Berks and Lancaster were both reckoned doubtful on Congress—so little was known of the tendency of popular sentiment.

The State has been without organization since 1860, and the present campaign opened with little or no data on which to calculate results. Woodward was nominated in June, and Biddle was in due time charged with the leadership; but beyond proving his eminent unfitness for the position, he has accomplished nothing. He pretended to resign and promised to fight when the rebels invaded the State; but he skulked loyal men generally by doing neither, for if he has common honesty, he could hardly fight save on the rebel side. His first estimate of the State [illegible] Woodward's majority at from 40,000 to 60,000, and he so assured his "friends" with due official solemnity; but within ten days past he has revised his figures, and proclaimed, to the faithful that he will carry the State by from 10,000 to 20,000. Whether he will keep reducing his majority until he gets it on the Curtin side, depends upon how much sense he acquires before the election.

The Union men had but sixty days in which to commence and complete the work of organization, while the Democrats had four months; but in point of effective, systematic and progressive effort the Union men are fully up to their opponents to-day, taking the whole State; and in twenty days more will be quite prepared for the great battle to come off in October. Taking the vote of 1860 as a basis, there will be singular changes in different sections of the State. West of the mountains Gov. Curtin will lose but little, if any, on his immense majority of 1860. In Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland he may fall off a few hundreds; but upon the whole he will cross the mountains not 2,000 behind his old vote. In some of the southern, middle and north-eastern counties he will lose materially. York may give from 1,000 to 1,500 more than in 1860, and Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Cumberland will add an aggregate of 1,000 to the gain against him. Clearfield, Centre, Union, Lycoming and Northumberland will swell the loss 2,000 more. Berks will add 1,500 to it, and Schuylkill and Luzerne may add 5,000. Possibly we place them high; but we shall not be disappointed, nor shall we feel like complaining, if the vote shall so turn out. The Irish "friends" of that region have pretty much control of everything; they have arrested the draft, and seem to have but two things particularly at heart—to stop the war and vote the Democratic ticket.—Many of them have eluded the enrolling officers entirely, and others have left suddenly after they were enrolled, to avoid the fortunes of the draft; and a full vote in that region, since we can well afford it, may be of essential advantage to the government. It is natural that they should have a special affection for Judge Woodward, as he insists that they are unfitted either to vote or hold office, and as a heavy poll cannot but be grist to the mill of the Provost Marshals, we beg our Irish "friends" to go in freely. In Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe and Wayne there will be a regular gain for Woodward over Foster, amounting in the aggregate to some 2,500. With these counties, we have almost the entire gain that can be claimed against Curtin, and we have given the figures very liberally for Woodward. Thirty days of effort such as will be made may almost entirely overcome these conceded gains; but they would pretty certainly be realized if the election were to be held to-morrow.

On the other hand, Gov. Curtin must gain full 10,000 in Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery, unless his friends fail criminally to press the advantages they now have. He was beaten in Philadelphia 3,290 in 1860, and it will require no very extraordinary effort to give him 6,000 over Woodward now. Chester and Delaware will give 1,000 more than in 1860, and Montgomery will give 500 less against him. Such we believe to be a fair estimate of the State as it now appears, and it is not within the range of probability that the current can be [illegible] from this to the election. Sixty days ago Woodward [illegible] been elected [illegible] only has [illegible] [illegible] the Union arms [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ality grows stronger every hour and [illegible] only at the cost of Democratic prospects in the North. Unless all the signs of the times prove deceptive, Gov. Curtin must be re-elected by not less than 25,000 majority.

[illegible] DEMOCRACY.

The election of Judge Woodward to the Gubernatorial chair will be hailed throughout Rebeldom as a substantial victory to their waning and otherwise hopeless cause. Let the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio elect the Democratic candidates for Governor, and there is not a traitor in arms against the Republic, who will not take fresh courage in his murderous work, and nerve himself for renewed struggles against our noble soldiers in the field.

We are not left to conjecture as to the earnest solicitude cherished by the minions of treason for the success of the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania. Indeed military campaigns are devised and urged with sole reference to their influence on the coming election; and the Richmond *Enquirer* openly declares that any movement by Lee will "raise the spirits of "the Democrats, confirm the timid "and give confidence to the waver-"ing" and "will prove more effectual "than the bloodiest victories!" He is urged to move into Pennsylvania, "with the hands of our (his) soldiers "untied," so that they may practice "a systematic and organized retalia-"tion and punishment," because it "would react upon the representatives "in Congress, *strengthen the Demo-"crats*," and mollify fanaticism generally.

We quote the whole article bearing on the subject, and commend it to the candid deliberation of every loyal man. If it fails to point the path of duty in the present struggle, men must be blinded to the high and holy claims of the Republic upon every citizen.

From The Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 7.

The success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful should General Lee once more advance on Meade. Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure its success. Should the Confederate army remain quiescent on the banks of the Rappahannock, the boastful braggadocio of Yankee reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as confirmation of the great victory won in Pennsylvania. The Democrats, unable to gainsay such evidence, will be constrained to enter the contest for Speakership shorn of the principal part of their strength—the disgraceful mismanagement and conduct of the war.

Gen. Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy ever produced. He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results, which, in their bearing upon this war, will prove more effectual than the bloodiest victories. Let him drive Meade into Washington and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm the timid, and give confidence to the wavering. He will embolden the Peace party should he again cross the Potomac, for he will show the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from Lincoln for the protection of their homes. It matters not whether the advance be made for purposes of permanent occupation or simply for a grand raid; it will demonstrate that, in the third year of the war, they are so far from the subjugation of the Confederate States that the defense of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not been secured.

A fall campaign into Pennsylvania, with the hands of our soldiers untied, not for indiscriminate plunder—*but a campaign for a systematic and organized retaliation and punishment, would arouse the popular mind to the uncertainty and insecurity of Pennsylvania. This would react upon the representatives in Congress, strengthening the Democrats and mollifying even the hard shell of fanaticism itself.*

The damages which the last campaign inflicted, if augmented by another this Fall, when presented to the Lincoln Government, would, unless paid, greatly exasperate the people against an Administration which neither defends the State, nor reimburses its citizens for losses which its own imbecility has produced. And if these damages are paid the debt is increased, the taxes raised, and the burdens imposed will accomplish the same end.

Let the great and important fact be constantly kept in a tangible and threatening aspect before the people of Pennsylvania, that notwithstanding they have spoiled the Mississippi and are besieging Charleston, and threatening East Tennessee, and Georgia, and Alabama, that, notwithstanding all this, Pennsylvania is [illegible], and Washington City is again [illegible] in this third year of the war. The trade passes through Pennsylvania via Washington.

THE UNION [illegible] of Franklin county must look well to their acts. We have an insidious, [illegible], and unscrupulous foe, ready to [illegible] party prejudice, and [illegible] in its devotion to [illegible]. Let the lovers of our common country—those who would protect it alike from armed treason and the attacks of cowardly foes at home, be prepared for every assault of malignant copperheads. The man who has no voice of complaint for murderous traitors, for the wanton, wicked foes of our Free Institutions, but can ever complain of the government that gives him life, liberty and property, is a foe to our Nationality and a foe to humanity.

Let him be shunned by every patriotic soul, and let every sincere friend of the Republic see that his vote is *not given as such cowardly traitors* at home, and Jeff. Davis's organ in Richmond would advise.

Union meetings have been called in almost every district. See that they are well attended. Let us have the truth disseminated—let the people understand the sacred obligations they owe to the government, and the old "Green Spot" will speak in thunder tones in behalf of our country. Franklin county is loyal to the core; but traitorous leaders must not be permitted to defraud honest men into the support of a cause, which, if successful, the Richmond *Enquirer* would pronounce of more value to the rebels than the "bloodiest victories!" Loyal men! forewarned, forearmed!

MAINE has given the copperheads another settler. After an exhausting struggle, the Union candidate for Governor gains in every county reported. Not a single copperhead triumph has there been in 1863, not a single one will there be at the polls outside the limits of Jeff. Davis' immediate power. Does Judge Woodward hear?

WE GIVE on the third page the admirable address of Maj. Wayne McVeagh, Chairman of the Union State Committee. It presents the issue of this vital contest in a clear and masterly manner, and no one can read it without profit. Let it be as widely studied as possible.

THE Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* has appeared in a new suit. It is an able and earnestly loyal journal, and we rejoice at this evidence of its prosperity.

WE are indebted to Hon. E. McPherson for the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

LOCAL ITEMS.

HOW TO PREVENT RAIDS.—It is not to be disguised that the people of Franklin county have been much exercised during the last few weeks, because of the general apprehension that cavalry raids may be made upon us, plundering our people of horses, cattle and provender. We consider the apprehension well grounded, and unless the people themselves shall take prompt and effective steps to guard against such incursions, there can be no doubt about the result. We have had frequent complaints from different sections of the county against the government because it has not placed a large force upon our border. Such complaints are unreasonable and unjust. What force Gen. Couch has about him and at his disposal, it would not be best to state; but if he had 50,000 men he could not protect the border of the State from rebel raids. It must be remembered that there are hundreds of miles of border exposed, all opening into rich valleys, and it is an utter impossibility to guard the entire line against well drilled and mounted men with daring and skilful leaders. They might be caught as was Morgan in Ohio and Streight in Mississippi; but they have every advantage in such an enterprise, and usually pay no respect to armies. Thus Stuart spent three days in Pennsylvania, plundering indiscriminately, during which he ran the arc of the circle around a Union army of 100,000 men; and although he was never over twenty miles from it, he escaped with his booty. So Stoneman made his grand raid around Lee, with rebel soldiers on every side; penetrated into the fortifications of Richmond, and returned in safety with his command. So Carter did in Tennessee, Grierson in Alabama, and Averill in Western Virginia, and so it will be until the end of the war.

It is time our people understood that armies are no serious obstacle to cavalry raids. They may protect certain points, and by chance capture the raiders, but as a rule, when it is important to make a raid, the existence of an army is not deemed an insuperable obstacle. If the country be clear of armed citizens, raids can be made almost anywhere, and in spite of almost any numbers or the most skilful generalship. This [illegible] but if Gen. Couch had 50,000 men in his department, and the citizens unorganized and unarmed, Gen. Stuart would not hesitate an hour to traverse portions of our county, and he would have every advantage in the way of escape.

Copperheads are ever ready to whisper in the ears of our people that the government is neglecting us; that without troops we are at the mercy of rebel plunderers and loyal men are appealed to in every way to desert the government and throw themselves into the arms of traitors. We ask our people to look at the history of this war, and a little reflection will satisfy any honest, unprejudiced mind, that unless troops should be encamped immediately about him, they can afford no protection against raids. If we would not be plundered this fall, we must put every able-bodied man in a military company under tried soldiers—have them well armed and supplied with ammunition, and ready to fly to arms the moment he enters the county. If this be done promptly no rebel raids will be attempted—if it be not done, the whole Army of the Potomac could not cover our entire border nor protect all our people from rebel plunderers. Our militia laws furnish ample means to meet this emergency. Every company duly organized can have regularly commissioned officers, and be well armed at once and kept well supplied with ammunition; and we appeal to our people to show that they mean to do their whole duty in the matter of their own protection. It need cost no money, and very little time; and let it but be known that in every district of Franklin county there will be well armed companies to repel raids, and there can be no doubt but that raiders will give us a wide berth. When malignant copperheads complain of the government, propose to join them in taking a musket for home defence, remind them that it is our first duty to show our willingness to join in the defence of our homes and property, and they may be shamed into doing one good act in spite of themselves.

We earnestly urge the immediate and thorough organization of companies in every district for this purpose. Chambersburg should have not less than five companies—let us not be behind in the work. Certainly 2,500 can be thus enrolled and armed, and if so, we may rest easy about raids. If we neglect it, the rebels must become duller than usual if they don't divide our stock and crops with us this fall, in spite of any army we could possibly have here. This is a clear duty; let it not be delayed. What district will be foremost in the good work?

THE DRAFT.—The Board of Enrolment for this District has held daily sessions in the Masonic Hall, in this place, since the 7th inst., for the examination of drafted men. About sixty cases are disposed of daily. The greater part of the list for Adams County has been disposed of, and the result thus far has been but about forty recruits obtained for Uncle Sam. There are, however, quite a number examined and passed, who have been paroled, and given time to decide whether they will furnish substitutes, pay $300, or give personal service.

About one-third of those examined are exempted for physical disability or other causes, a few furnish substitutes or "go in" themselves, but the great majority sing this tune:

"I'm glad my dad three hundred has
To save me from the army,
To Ma's dear apron strings I'll hang
And then no one can harm me."

If things go on at this rate, the Government will fill the treasury at the expense of the army.

AN INVASION.—An army—larger than that of the rebels, not quite so dangerous, but just as annoying—of caterpillars, is now devastating our trees and invading our persons. They seem to be everywhere and on everything. You cannot pass under or near a tree without being almost or literally covered with the nasty, loathsome pests. If house-keepers would have taken the trouble to burn their nests from the trees on their first appearance, they would now be spared this annoyance.

MR. RICHARD BREEDIN, of [illegible] Furnace, Huntingdon county, is a [illegible] refugee from [illegible] Co., Va., [illegible] he left on the 12th of May, 1862, with John Young, Henry Mondown and [illegible]. He desires to hear from any other refugees from the same section, and especially from his father, Nicholas Breedin.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.—Referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that Gen. Couch has issued an order, relieving Capt. Hunter, Quarter Master of this place, to adjust finally all accounts contracted by the acting Quarter Masters and others connected with the army operations here. This is a timely act of justice, and gives assurance to the people that the government is not unmindful of the claims of citizens. That many wrongs were inflicted upon good people by thoughtless and unauthorized officers there is no doubt; that they will be duly justice done them now, Capt. Dunlap, to whom the task is assigned, is a courteous and practical business man, and our people will find him ever ready to hear and adjust claims quickly, without subjecting them to the humiliation they have suffered from a few subordinate military officials here. Gen. Couch has steadily aimed at justice to the citizens in this section, and his order is made in good faith to insure restitution to our people.

A SCARE.—The Southern end of Main Street was all agog with excitement on Monday morning, caused by the appearance of a supposed rebel prisoner, guarded by some cavalry men. He was taken to be one of the advance-guard of an invading rebel horde, and great was the alarm thereat. On inquiry, however, it was found that he was a harmless lunatic escaped from a neighboring asylum.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.—The farmers of Washington Township, we learn from the *Record*, have effected an organization for protection against horse thieves. W. W. Walker has been elected President, and Samuel B Rinehart Secretary. Horse owners are invited to co-operate with the Association by contributing to the funds and otherwise encouraging their efforts.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The Inland Telegraph Company have just completed a new line, connecting this place with Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg.

The Atlantic and Ohio Company have established an office in Shryock's Book Store for the convenience of their up-town patrons.

PERSONAL.—Brig. Gen. S. W. Crawford, the gallant commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves, paid us a flying visit last week. He was on his way to New York for medical treatment. Dr. S. G. Lane, Surgeon of one of the Reserve Brigades, is also here on a short visit.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD.—The Franklin Railroad was re-laid to Greencastle last week, and the trains now run regularly to Hagerstown.

J. McD SHARPE, Esq., one of the Democratic nominees for Assembly, has been dangerously ill for some days past.

PERSONS wishing to economize in clothing their children, will do well to try monkeyfoed shoes. Children invariably wear out their shoes at the toes first. Metallized never wear out at the toes, and a pair of tipped shoes at an additional cost of a few cents, will more than outwear three pair of the same quality without them.

TO PURIFY CIDER.—Persons wishing to purify Cider can get a preparation at Miller & Rosebery's for that purpose. It stops fermentation and renders the cider clear and sparkling.

Go to Gedwicks wholesale and retail store, on the large stock and get bargains.

PHILADELPHIA.

No Copperhead Triumph in 1863—Democratic Deserting the Party—The City Democratic Ticket Defeated—Gen. Cadwallader Elected—The Draft Constitutional—Excitement Subsided.

Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12, 1863.

In a former letter to the REPOSITORY, I called attention to the fact that no state, in which elections had been held during 1863, had gone Democratic. Since then Vermont, Kentucky and California have declared against the copperheads, by astounding majorities, nor is it likely the Democrats will farmany better in the elections yet to be held. In the fall of 1862, under the impression that they were honestly in favor of the Government, the Republicans made no vigorous opposition against them, and besides carrying Pennsylvania, they elected Seymour Governor of New York, by a majority in the State less than he received in the Five Points of New York city. These results emboldened them to take decided ground against the administration, and the war, and they have thus driven from their party many prominent men who acted with them last fall. John Van Buren and James T. Brady of New York, who contributed largely to Seymour's success, abandoned him as soon as he displayed his true colors; and illustrious names can be given, in our own city and State, who followed their example. As all the Democratic State Conventions of this year have adopted the Copperhead platform, they will probably be convinced before the close of the year, if they are not already, that practically, the movement has been a bad speculation.

Both parties have made their legislative nominations in all the city districts. The next delegation will, in all probability, stand 12 Union and 6 Democratic. While the nominations are generally an improvement on former years, it is to be regretted that, in some instances, they do not come up to what should be the proper standard of legislative ability. Nor does this city usually send as able a delegation, as they should have at Harrisburg. With the immense and varied interests, none but first class men should be sent to the Legislature, instead of coaxing, as they too frequently do, men who are not qualified for constable. The first Senatorial district, on which is supposed to hang the political complexion of the next Senate, will certainly elect the Union candidate.

The Union State Committee have succeeded in securing the services of Gen. Butler in the pending canvass, and he is expected to reach the State within a week. As Chairman of the Committee, he will, no doubt, be put forward, and coming one of the most distinguished Generals of this war. His present position as an unyielding Unionist, is strangly in contrast with his former views, when, as a member of the Charleston Convention, he sustained Jeff. Davis for President of the U. S. Other distinguished speakers from abroad will soon take part in the canvass, and for the next four weeks we expect a lively time politically.

Post Master Welborn has discontinued, by authority of the Post Master General, all the Post offices in the suburban districts, and the consolidated city is now supplied through the principal office. The new system is said to work well and satisfactory.

Judge Cadwallader has decided that the Conscription act is Constitutional; Judge Grier of the Supreme Court, who was also on the bench, coinciding. No one ever doubted its constitutionality, except those who have been encouraging the New York riots, and others who sympathized with them.

The Unionist of the 10th Ward had a grand Mass Meeting last night at Broad and Race, which was addressed by Col. M'Clure and Ex-Mayor Gilpin. TUSCARORA.

Victories for the Old Flag!

CHEERING FROM CHARLESTON!

Forts Wagner and Gregg Occupied by Union Troops!

Morris Island Evacuated by the Rebels!

THE SIEGE PROGRESSING GLORIOUSLY!

EAST TENNESSEE REDEEMED!

CHATTANOOGA AND KNOXVILLE CAPTURED!

Cumberland Gap Captured with its Garrison of 2,000 Rebels!

A VICTORY IN ARKANSAS!

The Capitol Captured!

FORT SMITH OCCUPIED!

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9.—The following are the despatches from Charleston contained in the Richmond *Whig* of yesterday:—

EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—The bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday, and far into the night. About one hundred and fifty of our men were killed and wounded in batteries Wagner and Gregg. The attempt to assault Gregg was repulsed before the enemy had completed their landing. Great havoc is supposed to have been played in the enemy's boats by our grape and canister.

At dark, on Wednesday, the enemy having advanced their suppers up to the very mout of Wagner, and it *being impossible to hold the Island longer*, General Beauregard ordered the evacuation, which was executed between eight P. M. and one A. M., without loss. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg and withdrew noiselessly in ⅞ ferry barges. Only one barge, containing twelve men, was captured. The enemy now holds Cumming's Point, in full view of the city. All is quiet this morning.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7—Noon.—A despatch from Major Stephen Elliott, commanding at Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgren, by Lieutenant Brown, of the steamer *Palmetto State*. General Beauregard telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Fort Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are puerile and unbecoming.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7, 8 P. M.—At 6 o'clock P. M. the iron-clads and Monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than usual and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including Fort Moultrie, replied heavily. The firing is still going on.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL GILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The following dispatch was received here this afternoon:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Sept. 7, 1863.—Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

General—I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and battery Gregg are ours.

Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counterscarp of Fort Wagner on its sea front, masking all its guns, and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at nine o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low tide.

About ten o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the Island, and all but seventy-five of them made their escape from Cummings' Point, in small boats.

Captured dispatches show that Fort Wagner was commanded by Colonel Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1400 effective men, and battery Gregg by between one and two hundred.

Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. Its bomb-proof shelter, capable of containing 1800 men, remains intact, after the most terrific bombardment to which any work was ever subject.

We have captured nineteen pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition.

The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Q. A. GILLMORE, Brig. Gen. Com'g.

OPERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The movement into East Tennessee was made in two columns over two routes. Gen. Burnside, with 14,000 cavalry and mounted infantry, and several batteries, made for Kingston, Loudon, and Knoxville, in forced marches. After occupying the latter place, he pushed northward with a small force to meet the 23d Corps, under General Hartsuff, which had, in the mean time, turned Cumberland Gap on the right. By following the route through Loudon and Williamsburg, with it he surrounded and forced the surrender of Gen. Frazer.

The headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are established at Chattanooga.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 11, 1863.

The following official report from General Burnside concerning the capture of Cumberland Gap has been received at Headquarters:

CAMP NEAR CLINTON, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1863.

Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I have telegraphed from our advance to the occupation of Knoxville by our troops since then a battery force has been sent to the relief of Colonel Foster, who, with twenty-five miles of Knoxville, capturing seven locomotives and twenty odd cars. Another force, composed of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, I brought to this place to assist in to re-enforce Gen Schackleford, who was then with two regiments of cavalry, Col. DeCourcy forming on the Kentucky side with a brigade, which I started in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place sixty miles, in fifty-two hours. The Rebel garrison here, consisting of over 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at 3 p. m. to-day, without a fight.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-Gen.

CAMP NEAR TRENTON, Sept. 9.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief.

Chattanooga is ours without a struggle, and East Tennessee is free. Our move on the enemy's flank and rear progresses, while the tail of his retreating column will not escape unmolested. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon. Those north of the river there are crossing.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 10.

A dispatch to *The Gazette*, dated Knoxville, 6th, says:

The great campaign of the war is over. We are in full possession of East Tennessee—a great, bloodless victory. The campaign was skillfully planned and energetically executed.

Such was the rapidity of our movements that the Rebels, taken unawares, fled before us without destroying property. At Loudon they attempted to hold the bridge, but the impetuosity of the 2d Tennessee Regiment broke them to fragments.

Three steamboats, three locomotives, and a large number of cars were captured, there. The whole march of our army was a perfect ovation, and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered.

Thousands of people of every age, size, color, and condition lined the way. Their shouts and tears intermingled with martial music, and joy reigned supreme.

Gen. Burnside's address to the soldiers and people assured them of protection, and that, while justice should be dealt, revenge was no part of the policy of the Government.

Gen. Carter also spoke in touching terms of their sufferings, and praised their determination and courage. Col. Sanders was called out amid shouts of welcome.

Col. Gilbert has been appointed Military-Governor, and Gen. Carter Provost-Marshal General of East Tennessee.

A second dispatch says our right wing is within easy reach of Gen. Rosecrans's left. The Rebels regarded our expedition as a raid until the 23d reached them. The march of 250 miles was a hard one, but was conducted in good order. Our trains are all well up with their columns.

VICTORY IN ARKANSAS

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10. A special to the *Commercial* from Duvall's Bluff, August 29th, states that General Davidson moved on the Rebel works at Bayou Metinie, Arkansas, on the 27th ultimo, and, after an engagement of an hour and a quarter, succeeded in driving the Rebels back from the entrenchments.

The engagement was confined to artillery and sharp shooters' firing from under cover. The Rebels had three thousand men and three pieces of artillery.

They retreated across the river, burning the bridge behind them, and took up a strong position in the woods on the west side of the bayou, where their sharp-shooters can pick off any persons approaching the east bank.

The bayou cannot be crossed without pontoons.

General Steele moves forward in the morning.

CAPTURE OF FORT SMITH.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 9.—Official intelligence of the capture of Fort Smith reached here this evening.

On the 86th ult., General Blunt camped within two miles of the Rebel Generals Cooper and Cabel, who had a force of four thousand Rebels west of the fort, and on the next morning he marched to attack them, but they had fled.

Colonel Cloud gave chase to Cabel's forces, for twenty miles south, when they had a brief engagement. After a few rounds being fired the Rebels fled in all directions.

On the 8th inst., in Harrisburg, by the Rev J. E. Kessler, Capt. LEANDER K. ZUG, of M'Connellsburg, Fulton county, Pa., Capt. Gregg's Company, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Miss MARY A. CRAWFORD, of Duncannon Perry co., Pa.

On the 8th of June, at the house of Mr. John Kennedy, by the Rev. T. G. Apple, Mr. MILTON SEIVELY, of Shady Grove, to Mrs. CATHARINE BOYD.

On the 10th of June, by the same Mr. JOSHUA SEIVELY to Miss SUSAN BOYD.

On the 12th of June, by the same, Mr. JOHN W. SPRING, to Miss DOROTHY W. TIBLER, both of Marklesburg, Pa.

DIED.

On the 5th inst., in Guilford township, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Mr. Wm. B. Wilkinson, aged 47 years, 7 months and 5 days.

On the 6th inst., ANNA ENSLIN, daughter of Henry and Catharine Carl, aged 15 days.

On the 8th inst., CATHARINE CLARK, aged 14 years, 8 months and 8 days.

On the same day, Mr. JOHN SCHNIDT, aged 32 yrs., 7 months and 27 days.

On the 9th inst., in Chambersburg, ROSA MAY, infant daughter of Peter and Matilda Baker, aged 1 year and 6 days.

On the 5th inst., in Mercersburg, Mr. THOMAS REYNOLDS, aged 79 years.

On the 7th inst., in Mercersburg, Mrs. NANCY RIND, aged 80 years.

On the 10th inst., in Mercersburg, MARSHALL WILKINS, aged 9 years.

On the 8th inst., in the place, SAMUEL, infant son of Philip S. and Sarah Fahnestock, aged 1 year.

On the 6th inst., near Green Hill, Mr. DAVID EBERWARD, in the 72d year of his age.

On the 6th inst., near Greenvillage, DEBORAH, daughter of Mr. Michael Cover, aged 8 years, 7 months and 10 days.

On the 8th inst., near Brickerville, ELIZABETH ANDERSON, aged 18 years, 1 month and 15 days.

On the 7th inst., near Brickerville, ELIZABETH, consort of Mr. Jacob Brickerville, aged 71 years, 1 month and 7 days.

On the 8th inst., near Brickerville, Mr. JOHN BRICKER, aged 74 years, 1 month and 7 days.

On the 8th inst., near Brickerville, Mr. JOHN B. FORNEY, aged 28 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Late Southern Intelligence.

We have received the Richmond papers of the New York Times and the Baltimore of General Meade, has commenced the offensive against the rebels, driving Rhodes and Gallagher (Ewell's corps) from Culpeper C. H., have taken Stevensburg, and two more on Germanville, about twenty-five miles south of Culpeper and thirteen miles from the Rapidan, at least, if not still nearer Gordonsville, and Bragg, as has been supposed for some time past.

Last night we learned from a gentleman who arrived from Culpeper, that engagement had been hotly waged three days, and later news reached us that Pleasonton reached a position during yesterday, about twenty miles beyond Culpeper, after Averyt retreating to the county. The 2d army corps was at Culpeper, having captured a number of cannon and prisoners.

The Maine Election—Great Union Gains.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.

The following returns have been received:

For Governor, Bash gives Coony, Union candidate, 1,021; Bradbury, Democratic candidate, 668.

Lewistown gives Coony a majority 260.

Auburn gives Coony 75 majority.

Intelligences from west of the Kennebec shows strong Republican gains.

The vote of this city is not allcounted but the majority for the Union ticket will probably be over 600.

Augusta gives Coony, for Governor, 606 majority, which is a large Union gain.

Saco gives Coony 1,676, and Bradbury 739.

Saco gives Coony 678, and Bradbury 590 Union gain of 314.

Part of Lee's Army to Be Transferred to Charleston.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The *Times* correspondent with the Army of the Potomac writes, under date of the 10th instant:

"It is believed one corps of Lee's army, commanded by Longstreet, is moving to Richmond there to be transferred—two divisions to the Northwest and one to Charleston. Hood's division left Fredericksburg Thursday last for Richmond, thence to Charleston. This seems to indicate that the rebels in Virginia will remain entirely upon the defensive for the coming campaign, which every one here counts upon before winter."

Latest Rebel Reports from Charleston—Bombardment Suspended—Second Summons to Evacuate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Late Southern papers have been received, containing glorious forebodings in regard to the fate of Charleston, the fall of which they appear to regard as certain. They expect that Charleston will be either surrendered or burned to ashes in a few days, and dread the effect of Greek fire. General Gillmore is erecting new batteries at Fort Gregg, and will be able to send shells without difficulty into the heart of the city.

From Richmond.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Leach, the wife of the superintendent of the Tredegger Iron Works, has arrived from Richmond. She says that the evacuation of East Tennessee by the rebels caused the greatest surprise and gloom at Richmond, as all anticipated a battle there instead of peaceable occupation by the Union forces. Troops from Lee's army have been arriving quite freely in Richmond. Their destination was unknown. It was the general belief that Charleston would be captured.

General Burnside's Resignation.

The President has received the resignation of General Burnside, but refuses to accept it, and requests him to remain in command in East Tennessee, which he has liberated from the rebel control.

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.

In the 5th Maine, 2nd East York, 2d Rhode Island, 2d Maine, 3d Vermont, 9th New York, 2d, 4th, and 5th Pennsylvania, several Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin regiments, Sickles' Brigade, and over 100 other regiments, have acknowledged, through their surgeons and officers, that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has cured more of them of sickness than all other remedies united. Sergeant C. P. Lord, of the 5th Maine, Dr. Tingley of Sickles' Brigade, Capt. Whitbeck of the 2d New York; Gen. Hall of Sickles' Brigade, and hundreds of others, testify to Radway's Ready Relief in every case for which it has been used in the disease incidental to exposure of climate, perfected cures where the surgeons of the regiments could do nothing. Let every soldier procure this remedy.

For sale in Chambersburg, by EDWIN H. ENSTINE.

REPORT OF THE MARKETS

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1863.

There is very little change to record in the Breadstuffs market. The only sales reported are 1200 bbls. old stock Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $5 25@5 75 ⅞ bbl.; 200 bbls. fresh ground do. do. at 5c. 100 bbls. sour at $4; and 100 bbls. middlings at $3 62½. The sales to the home consumers range from $4 50 up to $8 for low grade superfine and fancy lots according to quality.

RYE FLOUR, commands $4@5 25 ⅞ bbl.; the latter figure for extra quality.

CORN MEAL is steady at $4 for Pennsylvania.

WHEAT.—Sales of 4000 bush. old Pennsylvania and Western red at $1 32@1 35; 3000 bush. new Southern at $1 20@1 30.

RYE is steady at 86c.

CORN.—6000@5000 bush. sold at 68@68c for yellow, and 51½c. for mixed.

OATS.—3000 bush. new Pennsylvania and Delaware sold at 55c., weight, and 57c., measure.

PRICE CURRENT

OF

HYSTER & BRO'S.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 15, 1863.

Butter	18	Beeswax, Yellow	25
Lard	12	Beeswax, White	30
Tallow	6	Rosin, Bbl	3 00
Flaxseed	1 40	Rosin, Lb	5
Cloverseed	4 00	Tar, Bbl	3 00
Timothy Seed	1 75	Tar, Gal	50
Flaxseed	1 50	Plaster, Ton	4 00
Beef Hides	6	Plaster, Bbl	1 50
Calf Skins	12	Plaster, Lb	15

CHAMBERSBURG FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED AT CHAMBERSBURG MILLS.

Wheat, White	1 37
Wheat, Red	1 35
Wheat, Mixed	1 35
Rye	80
Corn	65
Oats	55

POTATO MARKET.

Mercy, Bull	65
Pink Eye	65

New Advertisements.

DRESSING COMB AT SHORT STOP.

GEO. A. SCHNEIDER.

FALL STRAW HATS—1863—Two Cases just received.

GEO. A. SCHNEIDER.

FALL STRAW.—500 Tons Wanted.

BROADGEARS, COLLARS, HALTERS.

SEED WHEAT.—I am still furnish

GREEN ROOM AND CELLAR

THE INTERNAL CHAPEL OF

AN ELECTION FOR OFFICERS

INSTRUCTION.—Come to the opening of

PRINCE & CO'S.

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS!

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice

BROOM MANUFACTORY.—The

FALL 1863 1863

HALLOWAY AND STRAW GOODS

PUBLIC SALE.—There will be sold

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—To

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an

VALUABLE TAVERN AND

MILITARY NOTICE.—The fol

NEW TREE ENTERPRISE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

UNION MASS MEETINGS.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in

Agricultural.

STATE FAIR.—The Eleventh Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society ... [illegible]

SINGLE ADMISSION ... 25 CENTS.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.

PREMIUM THRESHER.—The subscriber is the only authorized Agent for the sale of Wheeler & Melick's Premium Threshers for Franklin and Adams Counties. ... [illegible]

D. STROCK, MANUFACTURER OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ... [illegible]

GUM-SPRING GRAIN AND HAY RAKE. ... D. STROCK.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS.—WM. L. BOYER & BRO. ... Philadelphia. ... Grain Fans, Cultivators, Harrows, Plows, ... WM. L. BOYER & BRO., Philadelphia.

PREMIUM FARM GRIST MILL. The only reliable Farmer's Grist Mill. ... WM. L. BOYER & BRO.

CORN SHELLERS. ... READING'S PATENT CORN SHELLER ... STAR CORN SHELLER. ... WM. L. BOYER & BRO.

HORSE POWERS & THRESHERS. ... [illegible]

FARM BELLS.—Myers & Brand ... [illegible]

PLOWS! PLOWS!—The celebrated ... [illegible]

HICKOK'S CELEBRATED CIDER MILLS ... [illegible]

FARM BELLS.—We are Agents to sell the Caldwell Iron Bell. ... MYERS & BRAND.

HARVESTING TOOLS.—Forks, Rakes, Scythes, ... MYERS & BRAND.

Restaurants.

FRANKLIN HALL RESTAURANT ... [illegible] MARTIN BROWN.

Medical.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL ... [illegible]

YOUNG MEN. ... [illegible]

MARRIAGE. ... [illegible]

ORGANIC WEAKNESS! ... [illegible]

Office No. 7 South Frederick Street, seven doors from Baltimore street, East side, up the steps. Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS. No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A CERTAIN DISEASE!

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." To such, therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy; and from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders who by use of that deadly poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate to an untimely grave, or make the residue of life miserable.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE!

Dr. J. addresses those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz:—Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY, the fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded: Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evil effects.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, have singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of Consumption.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for Organic Weakness.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs is speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Dr. Johnston.

YOUNG MEN,

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, render marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons, before contemplating

MARRIAGE

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. ... [illegible]

OFFICE NO. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK ST., BALTIMORE.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this Institution ... [illegible]

Photographic.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS. ... [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. ... [illegible]

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York. ... [illegible]

[illegible]

KENNEDY & NILL ... [illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—WIL... [illegible]

STUMBAUGH & STEWART, Attorneys at Law ... [illegible]

G. M. & W. S. STENGER, Attorneys at Law ... [illegible]

W. S. EVERETT, Attorney at Law. ... [illegible]

J. McDOWELL SHARPE, Attorney at Law, Chambersburg, Pa. ... [illegible]

G. O. SEILHAMER, Attorney at Law. ... June 17, 1863.

GEORGE EYSTER & R. J. BONEBRAKE, Attorneys at Law ... June 17, '63.

L. S. CLARK, Attorney at Law, has removed his Office a few doors East of his former location, on Market street (South side). June 17, '63.

CALVIN M. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law. Office on Market Street, in Lawyer's Row, opposite the Court House. June 17, '63.

T. J. FLETCHER, Attorney at Law, Chambersburg, Pa. Office on East Market street, nearly opposite the Court House. June 17, '63.

ALEX. K. M'CLURE, Attorney at Law, Chambersburg, Pa. Office in the Franklin Repository Buildings. June 17, '63.

Dentistry.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD, insuring Fine Teeth and Sweet Breath, and curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Do you wish to be blessed with ... Pearly White and Sound Teeth? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your Breath is pure, sweet and agreeable to husband or wife, lover and friend? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH.—Price, 37 cents per bottle.

The astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you wish your children saved from Toothache? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 12 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with Neuralgia? Get Dr. WM. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known for Pains in the Face, Chest, Shoulders, Neck, or any part of the body.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 15 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

A Treatise on the best method of Preserving the Teeth mailed on receipt of the price—10 cents. It is a valuable little work, and should be in the possession of every person.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will not be disappointed. Thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society. Address WM. B. HURD & CO., Tribune Buildings, New York.

June 17, '63-6m.

TEETH INSERTED ON AMBER BASE.—DR. N. SCHLOSSER, Office still at his residence on EAST MARKET STREET, near the Franklin Railroad. Dentistry in all its branches performed with all the modern improvements. Having published to this community for more than two years, that teeth on Amber is in every way CHEAPER AND BETTER than teeth on any other material, I would say that I still see no reason to change my opinion, for there are many persons in Chambersburg and vicinity for whom I have inserted teeth on AMBER who can testify to their superior merit.

N. B. All work warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge. Teeth extracted without pain with perfect safety without taking Chloroform. For further information call at the office. June 17, 1863.

DR. W. W. SCHLOSSER, Surgeon Dentist.—The undersigned has removed his office from the Mansion House to the residence of Mr John Noel, Northwest corner of the Diamond, and immediately opposite the Franklin Hotel. Office on the second floor—entrance through the passage, to the right as you ascend the stairs.

June 17, 1863. W. W. SCHLOSSER.

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. K. REID, Dentist, has removed his office from the corner of the Public Square, where he practiced so many years, to the room ... Store Wm. Heyser's Drug Store, Chambersburg, Pa., where he will be pleased to receive the calls of his friends. June 17, 1863.

Physicians.

DR. A. H. SHAW returns his thanks to the citizens of Franklin county, for the liberal patronage bestowed on him the last three years ... [illegible] ... in town or country ... professional business.

June 17, 1863.

PROF. F. WALK.

BROWN & WALK, Electrical Physicians. Office in Franklin Building, West Main street. ... All Chronic Disease by means of GALVANISM and the different modifications of ELECTRICITY ... by Prof. Bolles.

June 10, '63-tf.

DR. JOHN MONTGOMERY will attend promptly to all calls in his line. Office on ... Hotel, and nearly opposite the residence of the Hon. George Chambers. Chambersburg, June 17, 1863.

DR. J. C. RICHARDS will attend promptly to all calls in his line. Office on Main street, next door to Spangler's Drug Store. Office Hours—From 7 to 9, A. M.; 12 to 2 and 6 to 7, P. M. June 17, 1863.

Forwarding Houses.

WUNDERLICH & NEAD, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, ... [illegible] ... FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE ... WUNDERLICH & NEAD.

CUMBERL'D VALLEY WAREHOUSE. The Forwarding business will hereafter be conducted by C. W. EYSTER & CO., at the Warehouse of the C. V. Railroad, ... a liberal patronage. ... and John Bingham, 151 Howard st., Baltimore. June 17, '63. C. W. EYSTER & CO.

GILLIGRIE & ZELLER, Produce and Commission Merchants, North West Corner of Ninth and ... Philadelphia.

Books, Stationery, &c.

S. S. SHRYOCK, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, has removed his New Book Store ... [illegible]

BOOKS.

[illegible] Toy Books, ... Sunday School Books, Military Books.

BIBLES.

A large assortment of Pocket and Family Bibles.

BLANK BOOKS.

Of all sizes, qualities and styles of binding.

STATIONERY.

A great variety of all kinds of Writing and Printing Papers, of French, English and American manufacture. Also, Envelopes of all sizes and qualities, Ink, Pens, Pencils, India Rubber, Tapes, Seals, Quills, Copy Books, Bristol Board, Knives, Erasers, Writing Sand, &c. &c.

GOLD PENS.

The very best Gold Pens in the market, fully warranted, made by Leroy W. Fairchild, of N. Y.

BLIND PAPER.

A full variety of patterns and qualities.

WALL PAPER.

Nearly Two Hundred different patterns, together with suitable Borderings, Plain, Velvet and Velvet Gilt.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Oval and Square Frames for Photographs. Frames made to order.

FRENCH GLASS,

For Picture Frames, of any size.

CHEAP NOVELS

Much lower than publishers' prices, among which are the following:

The White Cruiser,
The Ranger,
The Midnight Queen,
English Tom,
Josep Ins,
Maid of the Saranac,
Capt. Hawkes,
Don Bernardo's Daughter,
Helena,
David Dufficks,
Sketches in France,
Verner's Pride,
Scott's Novels,
Dickens' Novels,
Mrs. Southw'th's Novels,
Mrs. Gray's Novels,
Bulwer's Novels,
Arthur's Novels,
Lucy Sanford,
Rifle Shots,
Trial and Triumph,
Prince and Pedler,
Annette,
East Lynne,
Miriam Alroy,
Legends and Stories,
Red Jack,
Red Scout,
Belle of the Bowery,
Sybil Campbell,
Grace Weldon,
Rival Beauties,
The Grumbler,
Barren Honor,
The Squire,
Falkland,
Milrose,
Chips from Uncle Sam's Jack-knife,
The Everlasting Fortune Teller,
The Manoeuvering Mother,
Marguerite de Valois,
Foggy Night at Orford,
The Quiet Husband,
Two Prima Donnas,
Morgan's Freemasonry,
The Debtor's Daughter,
The Banker's Wife,
Highwayman's Ride,
Nobleman's Daughter,
The Scarlet Flower,
The Wife's Trials,
Cecilia Howard,
Lena Cameron,
The Expectant,
Les Miserables,
500 Puzzles.

ENGRAVINGS.

English, French, German and American Engravings.

BASKETS.

Fancy, Traveling, Book, Picnic, Fruit, Knife and Clothes Baskets.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS.

Single and Double Zephyr, Tapestry and Split Zephyr, Shetland Wool, &c., &c.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Philadelphia and New York Dailies received daily. Clubs or individuals supplied.

WEEKLY PAPERS.

Harper's Weekly,
Frank Leslie,
N. Y. Mercury,
N. Y. Weekly,
New York Ledger,
received weekly.

PERIODICALS.

Harper's Monthly,
Atlantic Monthly,
Continental,
Godey,
Peterson,
Ballou,
Knickerbocker,
All the Year Round,
Cornhill, etc., etc.
received as soon as published.

CHEAP LITERATURE.

All the Dime Publications, Weekly Novelettes, Song Books, etc., received daily.

ORDERS.

We take orders for all kinds of goods.

EXPRESS.

We receive goods by Express EVERY DAY from the East.

Blank Deeds,
Writing and Printing Cards,
Rulers,
Paper Weights,
Fancy Boxes,
... [illegible]

and all standard goods in our line constantly on hand.

MUSIC.

Sheet Music, for Piano, ... [illegible]

PIANOS.

We purchase Pianos on commission, ... [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

[illegible]

Pension & Bounty Agencies.

JOHN M. PURROY, 204 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, ... [illegible]

If no widow or ... the bounty and pay will descend to the heirs as follows ... [illegible]

Discharged Soldiers, whose clothing account was ... [illegible]

Soldiers who were prisoners in the South, and Soldiers ... [illegible]

"In communicating with us, state the nature of your claim fully, and give the Company and Regiment to which you or the Soldier for whom you claim belonged.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
[illegible]
HON. JAMES CASEY, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, Washington.
HON. ... Chief Clerk of Pay Department, Washington.
HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, M. C., Washington.
[illegible]
HON. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President Penn'a Rail Road.
HON. WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Collector of the Port, Philad'a.
... Postmaster, Philadelphia.
DREXEL & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.
JAMES DUNLAP, President of Union Bank, Philadelphia.
[illegible]
LUDWIG, KNEEDLER & CO., Merchants.
[illegible]
BENJAMIN S. JANNEY, JR. & CO., Merchants.
CHARLES E. MORGAN & CO., Merchants.
ATWOOD, WHITE & CO., Merchants.

June 17, '63-tf. JOHN M. PURROY, No. 204 South Fourth Street.

PENSION, BOUNTY AND WAR CLAIM AGENCY.—Pensions procured for soldiers of the present war who are disabled by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the United States; and Pensions, $100 Bounty, and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Feb. 25, '63-1y. JOHN R. ORR, Claim Agent, Chambersburg, Pa.

Manufactures.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. CHAMBERSBURG FOUNDRY. The subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has taken the FOUNDRY so long carried on by Wm. Seibert, with all the PATTERNS connected therewith, where he purposes continuing the business, and is now prepared to make

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS

that may be wanted by the community. Particular attention will be paid to making and keeping on hand every description of PLOWS, CASTINGS, WAGON BOXES, &c.

All kinds of Castings made to order.

New Plows, of different patterns, always on hand or made to order.

OLD METAL taken in trade, for which the highest price will be given.

By devoting himself attentively to business he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

June 17, '63. ABRAHAM WERTZ.

SILVER AND BRASS PLATER AND BIT AND STIRRUP MAKER.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Main Street, opposite the German Reformed Church, Chambersburg.

Having enlarged his business, Saddlers and Coachmakers will find in his Store Room a general assortment of Goods suitable to their several requirements ... [illegible]

... LEWIS WAMPLER.

March 25, '63.

NEW MARBLE YARD.—The undersigned respectfully ... [illegible] ... HEAD STONES ... MARBLE SLABS ... [illegible]

July 8, '63. JOHN A. GROVE.

Musical.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, WITH ONE OR TWO SETS OF REEDS, ... AUTOMATIC SWELL, DOUBLE BELLOWS, KNEE-STOP, AND COMBINATION VALVE. ... [illegible]

PIANOS! ... [illegible] ... FACTORY RETAIL PRICES. ... [illegible]

TO MERCHANTS.—The way to ... [illegible]

$1.00 will pay for the REPOSITORY ... [illegible]

Publications.

CAPITAL NEW BOOKS, ... [illegible]

A VERY CURIOUS BOOK.—Just Published: Mysteries of Life, Death and Futurity ... [illegible]

MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. ... A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, ... Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, ... Consumption, ... By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D. ... [illegible] ... 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

Stoves and Tinware

THE DUTCH SETTLEMENT ... [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPERS READ!—... [illegible] ... JOHN S. NIXON'S ... [illegible]

AT EYSTER, HAMILTON & CO.'S ... [illegible]

SPOUTING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE ... [illegible]

EYSTER, HAMILTON & CO. are ... [illegible]

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE ... EYSTER, HAMILTON & CO.

ALL WORK WARRANTED, and ... [illegible]

CALL FOR PARLOR AND DINING ROOM STOVES ... [illegible]

Books and Stationery.

NEW STORE!—WATSON & ... [illegible]

Clothing, &c.

1862. 1863.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, CHAMBERSBURG, PENNA.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

FURNISHING GOODS.

D. ELLIOTT, CLOTHIER, South-

A. J. WHITE, MERCHANT TAILOR AND DEALER IN READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Medical.

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

NIXON'S GLYCERINE LOTION.

NIXON'S TETTER OINTMENT

CHOICE PERFUMERY AND SOAPS

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S GREAT COUGH REMEDY

Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam

NOTICE.

Justices of the Peace.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—H. HAMAN, *Justice of the Peace*,

Boots and Shoes, &c.

NIXON'S COLUMN.

FULL AND COMPLETE A STOCK

PERFECTLY RELIABLE MEDICINES

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES OF STANDARD CHARACTER.

Such as:

Jayne's Family Medicines,
Ayer's Pectoral,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Pills,
Hostetler's Preparations,
Hostetter's Bitters,
Drake's Bitters,
German Bitters,
Wishart's Pine Tree Cordial,
Tarrant's Aperient,
Kennedy's Discovery,
Hunt's Liniment,
Blair's Hypophosphites,
Hohensack's Pills,
Wright's Pills,
Morse's Pills,
Brandreth's Pills,
Leidy's Pills,
Townsend's Pills,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Worm Confections,
Worm Candy,
Plasters,
Ointments,
Washes, Lotions,

with many other articles in this line, all of which are sold *only on the representation of* the makers of the articles.

HAZIN'S, LUBIN'S, KORIMI'S and other

CHOICE PERFUMERY AND SOAPS

Hair Dyes, Pomades, and other articles for the Hair, among which is

NIXON'S BROMATRICHOS,

on

HAIR FOOD,

One of the best and most cleanly articles for the Hair, containing no grease, yet rendering the Hair soft and glossy, and preventing it from prematurely falling off.

NIXON'S GLYCERINE LOTION,

Which is just the article needed for the removal of Dandruff from the Scalp, and leaving the hair soft and glossy. In presenting these two articles for the Hair, the Proprietor has the satisfaction of knowing that they do all that is represented.

NIXON'S TETTER OINTMENT

continues as much a favorite as ever and of one and does perform remarkable cures of Skin Diseases, and is guaranteed in all cases to act as represented.

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER.

In less than one year and a half over TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PACKS HAVE BEEN SOLD, and the sales are on the increase. It is just the powder for

The Horse,
The Cow,
The Sheep,
The Hog,

It is neatly put up and full directions go with each pack. Hundreds of testimonials could be presented, but the proprietor deems it best to let it travel on its own merits.

RABER CROUP SYRUP

Is made only at Nixon's for this County, and has a host of friends who can testify to its merits.

Nixon is able to offer a large stock of

Trusses,
Shoulder Braces,
Supporters,
Bandages,
also
Combs,
Brushes,
Toilet Powders,
Perfumes,
Shaving Soaps,
Toilet Soaps,
Pocket Books,
Purses,
Indelible Ink,
Tooth Powder,
Tooth Washes,
Tooth Brushes,
Sponges,
Flesh Brushes,
Pure Spices,
Snuffs,
Tallies,
Shoe Black,
Repositor,
Rat and Roach Destroyer.

In conclusion, Nixon has leave to say that his stock will always be kept up to the very best, pure, and will include every thing, calculated to give health and comfort to the afflicted, and does such actions as facts require. The important Cures in health are to money, and small merchandise not to be lost of large value for such than Nixon. Nixon Nixon to Nixon.

HIS BUSINESS STRICTLY CASH.

June 17, 1863.

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!—Sad-

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

WHIPS! WHIPS! WHIPS!

Coal, Lumber, &c.

DEITZ & M'DOWELL'S

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE

IN CASH FOR

FLOUR,
WHEAT,
RYE,
CORN,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY SEED,

And all kinds of

PRODUCE

ALL KINDS OF

SALT,
COAL,
LUMBER,
CEMENT,
PLASTER,
AND SAND,

FOR SALE.

CHEAP FOR CASH,

AT

DEITZ & M'DOWELL'S

WAREHOUSE AND COAL YARD,

Near the Railroad Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

AND

On North Carlisle Street,

GREENCASTLE, PENN'A.

NEW FIRM!—COAL! COAL!

NEW SHOE STORE.—The Sub-

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—

BOOK BINDERY.—M. KEYTER & BRO.

JOB PRINTING, in every style, done at the office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

Lines of Travel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD!

Reduced Fares! Reduced Fares!

APRIL 20th, 1863.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 1.50 a. m. and arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 1.50 a. m. and arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 3.15 p. m. and arriving at Philadelphia at 7.00 p. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 a. m. and arriving at Philadelphia at 12.00 m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg at 4.00 p. m. and arriving at Philadelphia at 2.00 a. m.

WAY CONVENIENCE TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 4.00 p. m. and arriving at Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m.

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia daily (except Sunday) at 8.00 a. m. and arriving at Harrisburg at 12.10 p. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia daily (except Sunday) at 12.00 m. and arriving at Harrisburg at 4.00 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 p. m. and arriving at Harrisburg at 12.00 m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11.45 p. m. and arriving at Harrisburg at 4.00 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and arriving at Harrisburg at 4.00 p. m.

WAY CONVENIENCE TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p. m. and arriving at Harrisburg at 12.00 m.

The train leaving Harrisburg at 4.00 p. m. and Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. run daily.

June 17, 1863.—6.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) ..... 10.10 a. m.
" " arrive at Harrisburg ..... 1.15 p. m.
" " leave Harrisburg ..... 4.30 p. m.
" " arrive at Baltimore ..... 8.30 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday) ..... 11.07 p. m.
" " leave Harrisburg (except Monday) ..... 2.05 a. m.
" " arrive at Baltimore daily ..... 6.15 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg ..... 6.30 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) ..... 9.15 a. m.
" " leave Harrisburg ..... 2.15 p. m.
" " arrive at Sunbury ..... 6.00 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily ..... 9.15 p. m.
" " arrive at Harrisburg ..... 1.35 a. m.
" " leave Harrisburg daily (except Monday) ..... 3.05 a. m.
" " arrive at Sunbury ..... 8.30 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday) ..... 7.15 p. m.
" " arrive at Harrisburg ..... 7.30 p. m.

For further information apply at the Office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Harrisburg.

J. N. DEBARRY, *Gen. Supt.*

June 17, 1863.—6.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE.—*Through Freight Route to New York and Philadelphia.*

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

FOR CHAMBERSBURG AND HARRISBURG.

FOR CHAMBERSBURG AND HAGERSTOWN.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

TIME ON PASSENGER TRAINS AT HARRISBURG.

Lines of Travel.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

HARDWARE.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

SHOEMAKERS ATTENTION!

MYERS & BRAND are constantly receiving fresh Hardware, to which they invite the attention of the public. We have a large stock of Nails and Iron, which we offer at reduced prices.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Locks, Glass, Putty, &c.

MYERS & BRAND.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Best Buck Wheat, White Lead, Linseed Oil, and all kinds of Paints, on the lowest terms.

MYERS & BRAND.

A LARGE STOCK OF CEDAR WARE, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Brooms, Water Pails, &c.

MYERS & BRAND.

GUM PACKING AND BELTING, of Manila Rope, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝ and 1 inch.

MYERS & BRAND.

Insurance.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Trees, Plants and Vines.

FRANKLIN NURSERY.

APPLE TREES.

PEACH TREES.

CHERRY TREES.

PLUMS.

APRICOTS.

GRAPES.

TREES! TREES!—WILSON'S WILD NURSERY, Albany Co., Pa.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

APPLE TREES.

PEACH TREES.

PEAR AND PLUM TREES.

LOW CHERRY TREES.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPE VINES.

GOOSEBERRIES.

BLACKBERRIES.

STRAWBERRIES.

ROSE STOCKS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT.

GRAPE VINES.—Our Stock of DELAWARE, CONCORD, DIANA, HARTFORD PROLIFIC, CREVELING, ISABELLA, CATAWBA, GOODERICH, ELVIRA, UNION VILLAGE, OTAWA, DIANA, DELAWARE AND TAYLOR OR BULLITT, and all the leading kinds, is in vigorous order for the fall trade.

STRAWBERRIES!

WILSON'S ALBANY, TRIUMPH DE GAND, HOVEY'S SEEDLING, etc.

NOW READY.—Our new PRICE LIST, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, PRIVET, ASPARAGUS, &c., &c., is now ready and free of charge.

STRAWBERRIES.—Our new Circular, giving a variety of Strawberries, that have proved the most valuable the past season, with prices, plants, and other information, will be sent to all applicants.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

Franklin Repository.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Major-Gen. B. F. Butler is engaged to [illegible] the State of Pennsylvania [illegible]

[illegible] is the Union candidate for Assembly in Clarion, and [illegible] for Sheriff.

[illegible] is the Union candidate for Assembly [illegible] The former [illegible] and we trust will be.

The Democrats of Northumberland have nominated [illegible] and Wm. M. Weaver for Sheriff.

The Union party of Susquehanna have nominated [illegible] for Assembly, David Summers for Sheriff and John H. McCain for Register. Susquehanna should give 2000 this fall.

Charles Kontz has been nominated for Assembly in Bedford by the Union men; Wm. H. Alexander for Prothonotary and John M. Mullin for Sheriff. They will be elected by 1,000 majority.

The Union men of Tioga have nominated John W. Guernsey for Assembly, John F. Donaldson for Prothonotary and Henry S. Archer for Register. [illegible] for Gov. Curtin and the ticket, [illegible] will. Mr. Guernsey was once Senator from that district, elected by the Democrats.

The friends of the Administration in Northumberland county have nominated Hon. Frank. Bound for Senator and Jonas Stein for Assembly. Frank. has only about 2,500 Democratic majority to overcome; but he did it once, and can do it again if any body can. He made a most creditable and efficient Senator.

The Union men of Centre have nominated Capt. R. H. Forster for Assembly, John T. Johnston for Prothonotary, Samuel Haupt, Jr., for Register, and James Dunlap for Sheriff. Capt. Forster is a war Democrat, and opposes his party only because it opposes his country. We have some hope of his election.

The Union men of Lebanon have re-nominated G. Dawson Coleman for Assembly. J. D. A. Garman is the candidate for Recorder, John B. Rauch for Register and S. W. Strohm for Clerk. The ticket will of course be elected. David Fleming, Esq., of Dauphin, is the Union candidate for Senator in the district of Dauphin and Lebanon.

The copperheads of Dauphin have nominated J. Wesley Awl and Charles H. Zeigler for Assembly, John Raymond for Sheriff, James Horning for Recorder and David Umberger for Treasurer. It would get off with a defeat of 1,200 but, for the fact that it is supported by the *Patriot and Union*,—there's no telling how high it might aggravate a majority against the ticket.

Union citizens from the South say, that while Vallandigham was there, as the guest of Gen. Bragg, he repeatedly exhorted the Rebels to hold on to Vicksburg, declaring that the success of his party in Ohio depended entirely on the ability of the Rebel Government to baffle the Union armies besieging that place. The facts are said to be abundant and indisputable, and loyal men in Alabama and Tennessee are ready to testify to the truth of the statement.

The Democratic Convention of Massachusetts nominated H. W. Payne, of Roxbury, for Governor and Thos. F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, for Lieut. Governor. A series of resolutions were adopted in favor of State rights, and against the prosecution of the war for the purposes of emancipation and subjugation. The resolutions denounce the conscription act as unwise and oppressive, and conclude by applauding the course of Gov. Seymour, of New York and other Democratic twaddle.

The official vote of Kentucky, as certified by the Board of Canvassers, is as follows:

Governor—Bramlette, Union		67,586
	Wickliffe, Dem	17,344
Majority for Bramlette		50,242
Lieut. Governor—Jacob, Union		65,851
	Reed, Dem	14,820
Majority for Jacob		51,031

The rest of the State ticket was elected by about the same majority as the Lieutenant Governor. Six counties have not yet reported to the Secretary of State.

The Union men of York have nominated David Fahs for Judge, C. H. Bressler and Dr. Geo. L. Shearer for Assembly, Geo. Geiger for Sheriff, Thos. B. Griffith for Prothonotary, Augustus Swartz for Register, Geo. D. Ebert for Clerk and Abner S. Binder for Recorder. An earnest spirit was manifested in the Union Convention, and while they can hardly hope to elect their ticket, the Union men have resolved to do their whole duty. The copperheads have already reduced their estimate of York over 1,000, and with systematic labor, they can easily be brought down another thousand by election day.

The Union party of Juniata have nominated John Balsbaugh for Assembly, Capt. A. H. Martin for Prothonotary, David Geib for Treasurer and Noah Hertzler for Commissioner. Capt. Martin commanded a company in the 126th Regiment, and is a most estimable and gallant man. Capt. Wharton, who commanded the other Juniata company in the same regiment, was a candidate for nomination on the other side, and received just 5 votes. The entire Union ticket should be elected in Juniata this fall. Capt. Martin will go in, of course, but the county can give Gov. Curtin a majority. The candidates for Assembly in the district are Samuel H. Orwig, of Union, and John Balsbaugh, of Juniata, on the Union side, and Jonathan Weiser, of Juniata, and Philip Hilbish, of Snyder, on the copperhead side. The former will be elected by a thousand or so.

The Union men of Old Berks are in the field with a full ticket, composed largely of men who have served their country nobly in the field, Henry Van Reed, Esq., a life-long Democrat presided at the Convention, and a number of men who have hitherto acted with the Democratic Wife in attendance. Col. John W. Rhoads, Captain J. M. Meredith and David Lanks were nominated for Assembly. Col. L. Heber Smith for Prothonotary, Jacob Smucker for Register. Lieutenant Edward F. Smith for Recorder, Capt. John Frits for Clerk of Orphans' Court, and Lieut. Wm. L Levin for Clerk of the Sessions. That ticket may not be elected, but it will severely test the patriotism of every man in the Democratic party who still cherishes a lingering love for his country. Clymer must of course be permitted to vote against it, as it would not favor the result of the troops to diplomatize our Nationality into the hands of traitors.

The following are the State tickets in New York.

UNION.

Secretary of State—Chas. M. Depew, of Westchester.
Controller—Lucius Robinson, of Chemung.
Canal Commissioner—[illegible], of Madison.
Treasurer—George W. Schuyler, of Tompkins.
State Engineer—Wm. B. Taylor, of Oneida.
Prison Inspector—James K. Bates, of Jefferson.
Judge of Appeals—Henry R. Selden, of Monroe.
Attorney General—John Cochrane, of New York.

DEMOCRATIC.

Secretary of State—D. R. St. John.
Controller—Sanford E. Church.
Attorney General—M. B. Champlin.
State Engineer—Van R. Richmond.
Treasurer—Wm. B. Lewis.
Canal Commissioner—W. W. Wright.
Inspector of the State Prison—D. B. McNeil.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—W. F. Allen.

John Cochrane, Union nominee for Att'y General was a Democratic M. C. when he entered the war as Colonel, but he could not long fight rebels in the field and vote for them at home, and he is now an earnest and unconditional Union man.

The [illegible] State Central Committee of [illegible]

[illegible]

A very large [illegible] was held [illegible] by delegations from the surrounding towns [illegible] Dr. Geo. McCook presided [illegible] vice presidents and several secretaries. The chairman addressed the meeting at some length, making an appeal to the patriotism of the voters present. Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, also addressed the meeting, making a most able and eloquent speech. He was followed by General Clark, of Allegheny, Thomas [illegible], Esq., and James B. Onslow, (a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket) and several others. The speeches were frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

The Union men of Schuylkill have nominated Col. Thomas C. Zulich, Capt. John R. Faust and Philip Dreher, Jr., for Assembly, Maj. Joseph Anthony for Prothonotary, Col. Francis Daugler for Treasurer, Capt. Levi C. Leib for Recorder, Henry [illegible] for Register and Col. John R. Porter for Clerk. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the government must be sustained in the execution of the draft and all other laws necessary to crush the rebellion. The Irish belligerents who are arrayed against the draft, will probably vote against the Union ticket, for the reason that it is composed of loyal men, while they are openly disloyal, and prefer voting for Judge Woodward, who declared that they should be denied the right to vote or hold office, and used his best exertions to so amend our Constitution.

The Union men of Cumberland have nominated Rev. A. G. Marlatt for Assembly, Emory Strock for Prothonotary, Daniel Miller for Clerk, Charles E. Kaufman for Register, Jacob Zug for Treasurer, and S. W. Sharpe for Commissioner. The loyal men of Mother Cumberland are moving earnestly to carry their ticket, and they can succeed if they will do their whole duty. The County Committee have called meetings at the following places:

Mt. Holly Springs	Sep 14	Churchtown	Sep 23
Kingston	" 15	Newburg	" 24
Shepherdstown	" 16	Shippensburg	" 25
Boiling Springs	" 17	Leesburg	" 26
Plainfield	" 18	Centreville	" 28
West Fairview	" 19	Newville	" 29
Mechanicsburg	" 19	Springfield	" 30
Nicky's School H.	" 21	Hoguestown	" 31
Carlisle Springs	" 22		

A large Union Convention was held in the City of Erie on the 10th, being the 50th anniversary of Perry's Victory. The people made it a holiday. Cannon were fired in the Park, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Early in the day a procession, more than two miles in length, was formed of wagons and carriages with people from all parts of the country, and during the delivery of the speeches, which were made from three different stands, not less than 15,000 people filled the Park and surrounding streets. The concourse was addressed by Gov. Curtin, Ex-Gov. Wm. F. Johnston, Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, Col. John W. Forney, Hon. A. G. Riddle, of Cleveland, Col. Gibbs, of Tennessee, Mr. Clapp, of the Buffalo *Express*, and other distinguished speakers. It was the largest local meeting ever held in that section of the State.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of Samuel Gilmore, late of Letterkenny township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Strasburg.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug 26 — JOHN GILMORE, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Malinda Staver, late of Letterkenny township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Lurgan Township.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Sept. 9 '63 — CHRISTIAN SNOKE, Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of James Kirkpatrick, late of Fannett township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.

sept 9-6t — WILLIAM HERRON, WM. G. KIRKPATRICK, } Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Isabella Thompson, late of Green township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township.

All persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay, to

sept 9 — WILLIAM THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Strayed and Stolen.

50 HEAD OF SHEEP LOST.—Strayed from the residence of the subscriber, living near New Guilford, from 40 to 50 head of Sheep, marked with the letter N with tar on their side. Any persons having strayed sheep, with the above mark, on their premises, will please give information by addressing

aug 12-tf — N. W. SULLENBERGER, New Guilford P. O., Franklin co., Pa.

$25 REWARD.—Stolen from the pasture field of the subscriber, on Friday night the 7th inst., 4 miles east of Chambersburg on the Gettysburg Pike, a large Black Horse, 8 years old; sweeyed in the left shoulder, but does not go lame; walks well in harness or under the saddle. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of the horse by — ANDREW J. LOCHBAUM.

aug 12

STRAYED.—On Saturday night, 29th of August, 1863, a beautiful IRON-GREY PACING MARE, four years old. Strayed is a small animal, having a heavy mane and tail; small legs and small feet—flanks dark. Back and withers slightly galled with saddle. In the left front foot she is slightly sprung in the frog. Any one in possession of strayed will please address the owner at Leesburg, Cumberland county, Pa., who will bestow a liberal reward.

sept. 2-3t* — Rev. T. MARSHALL WEST, Owner.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing two miles South of Chambersburg, on the Waynesboro road, about the middle of June, a CHESTNUT BROWN BULL, about two years old, with a white stripe on the back. The owner is notified to prove property and pay charges, or it will be disposed of according to law.

sep 2-3t* — CHRISTIAN HOOVER.

Painting, Glazing, &c.

BARNARD T. FELLOWS,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER
GRAINER, GLAZIER, AND PAPER HANGER, SHOP
in the Old Armory Building, (up stairs,) next door to "Old Jail," Peiffer & Foltz's Carriage Manufactory, opposite Brown's Hotel, and
CORNER OF SECOND AND MARKET STS.,
Chambersburg, Pa.

I respectfully take this method of thanking the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands for the past year, (my first year in this place,) and [illegible] myself [illegible] the very best work in my line, I solicit a continuance of past favor.

P. S. I respectfully refer to any of my [illegible] patrons, Wm. McLenahan, Col. A. K. McClure, Rev. Mr. [illegible], Presbyterian Church, Dr. Richards, Dr. Fisher, M. Kieffer & Co., German Ref'd Messenger, J. Allison [illegible], Wm. C. Eyster, and any others for whom I have done work—for character of work done, and expedition.

June 17, '63-tf. — B. T. F.

[illegible] PROCLAMATION [illegible]

[illegible]

SECTION 3. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 4. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct [L. S.] copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. — ELI SLIFER, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

july 15, 63-te

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will please take notice, that the following Accountants have filed their Accounts in the Register's Office of Franklin county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation, on *Tuesday, the 6th day of October, next*, at the Court House, in Chambersburg:

325. The first and final Account of David Hicks, Executor of the last will and testament of John Dosey, late of Antrim township, dec'd.

326. The first and final Account of David S. Tenley, Administrator of James Tenley, late of Warren township, dec'd.

327. The first and final Account of John S. Zimmerman and Jacob S. Zimmerman, Administrators of Jacob Zimmerman, dec'd.

328. The second Account of Samuel D. and George W. Brumbaugh, Administrators of the Estate of Joseph Newman, dec'd.

329. The first and final Account of John C. Rotz, Administrator of David Rotz, late of Lurgan twp., dec'd.

sep 9 — E. U. BOYD, Register.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of George Palmer, dec'd. All persons interested will take notice that upon application of W. S. Everett and C. S. Eyster, Esqs., to the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Franklin Co., Pa., the said Judges in open Court made the following order, to wit: That notice be given to all parties interested to appear at next term of Court, *on Tuesday, October 6th, 1863*, and show cause if any they have, why John Harmony one of the Executors of the last will and testament of George Palmer, dec'd, should not be discharged from the duties and responsibilities of said executorship.

aug 26-tc — WM. G. MITCHELL, Clerk of Orphans' Court.

NOTICE.—*Dissolution of Co-Partnership.*—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firms and style of WUNDERLICH, NEAD & CO., at Chambersburg, Pa., and SCHAFHIRT, WUNDERLICH & CO., Greencastle, Pa., was on the 1st day of September, 1863, dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the late firm at Chambersburg will remain in the hands of Wunderlich & Nead for collection; the Books at Greencastle are in the hands of A. F. Schafhirt for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the above firms, will please call without delay and make payment, as the Books must be settled without delay.

sep 9-6t — D. K. WUNDERLICH, BENJ. F. NEAD, ALEX. F. SCHAFHIRT.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of DIEHL & GORDON, in the Saddle and Harness business, in Chambersburg, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th day of August, 1863.

The Books will remain in the hands of C. H. Gordon, by whom the business will hereafter be conducted.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm will please call and settle their accounts.

sep 9 6t — D. WEBSTER DIEHL, CYRUS H. GORDON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Peter Reed, late of Green township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Fayetteville in said township.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug 26* — JACOB B. COOK, adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Daniel Conrad, late of Peters township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug 12 — DANIEL CONRAD, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Samuel Burns, late of Green township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township of Green.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Aug 12. 6t — JACOB ZOOK, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Samuel Stouffer, late of St. Thomas township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug 19-6t — ANNE STOUFFER, Executrix.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Henry Brubaker, late of Peters township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug 26 — HENRY BURBAKER, DAVID KELLER, } Ex'rs.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the Estate of Nancy Crawford, late of Guilford township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township.

All persons indebted to the Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay, to

aug. 12 — JOHN CRAWFORD, Adm'r.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the the Estate of Richard Burden, late of the Borough of Chambersburg, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber.

All persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay, to

aug. 12 — WM. BURDEN, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Absalom Shatter, late of Guilford township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the Borough of Chambersburg.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug 19 — JOHN HUBER, Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Fred'k Zullinger, of Letterkenny township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said decedent will make known the same without delay, to

JOHN ZULLINGER, Harrisburg, Pa., GEO. ZULLINGER, Letterkenny township, — Executors.

sept 2-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of [illegible], late of Antrim township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in St. Thomas township.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay, to

sep 2 — PETER C HOLLER, Adm'r.

[illegible]

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell, by Public Sale, at his residence, in [illegible] [illegible]

Sale at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known.

sept 2-ts — JOHN STOUFFER, Sr.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 3d of October, 1863, a valuable TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated on West Market St., Chambersburg, near the Railroad, (being No. 3 of Franklin Buildings,) and formerly the property of John Lippie, dec'd.

The property is in good repair, and in a good situation for public business.

TERMS:—One-fourth of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale; one-half on the 1st of April next, (when the deed will be made) and the balance in one year thereafter, without interest.

sept 2-ts — THOS. J. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale, his FARM, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, of good quality of LIMESTONE LAND, in a good state of cultivation. The improvements good; well watered, and Young Orchard beginning to bear. [illegible] unnecessary to say more, as any person wishing to purchase can see for himself. This Farm is situated about 1¼ miles South-west of Upton, Franklin county, Pa. (sept 2-6t) — JOHN STONER.

PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—A fine two-story BRICK HOUSE, in Clarksville, almost new, will be sold very low. There are SIX GOOD ROOMS in the house, and also a Wash House and Cistern in the Yard. Enquire of — J. E. BRAND or C. M. BURKETT.

sept 9-6m

Military Notices.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST MARSHAL, *Sixteenth District Pennsylvania,* Chambersburg, September 5, 1863.—The following is published for the information of all concerned:

1st. The payment of $300 exempts from the one draft but not from any subsequent draft.

2d. A drafted man may pay $300 or offer a substitute AFTER the Board upon examination have pronounced him fit for the service.

3d. A drafted man may offer a substitute any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours set by the Board for that purpose, but he must have previously complied with the requirements of Sec. 7 of Circular 33 from the office of the Provost Marshal General which provides that "All persons who may be drafted, and who may desire to present substitutes shall give notice in writing to the Board of Enrollment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen."

The Board will decline to receive all substitutes who are unable to present some evidence of being likely to fulfill the obligation they propose assuming to the Government.

4th. For information in reference to the claim of aliens for exemption, the public is refered to Circular 53, already published in the newspapers of the District.

5th. Evidence of disqualification on account of age shall be all or as much of the following as can be obtained: First—Documentary evidence, legal or otherwise. Second—The affidavit of the parents and such other respectable persons (heads of families) as are most likely to be informed on the subject.

In no case will the personal presence of the party claiming this exemption be dispensed with.

6th. A Certificate that a party has been enrolled elsewhere will not be conclusive to establish a claim for exemption on the ground of non-residence. The party must present himself for the purpose of being questioned and should be prepared with proof (affidavits of neighbors) in support of his claim.

Enrollment in two sub-districts of the same Congressional District will not exempt from draft, provided the party has been drafted at his proper place of residence.

7th. Parties who furnished substitutes last Fall that were mustered into the service for three years have good ground for exemption, but principals who furnished substitutes for nine months only are liable to military duty under this draft. The fact that a substitute furnished last Fall was a minor or alien does not exempt the principal.

8th. A drafted man who was in service on the 3d of March, 1863, is exempt. The certificate of a commissioned officer or the affidavits of two respectable citizens (heads of families) will be required in proof this fact. In addition, the discharge of the party or a properly authenticated copy should be produced.

9th. Where names have been improperly spelled on notices no exemption can be claimed. The party intended by the enrolling officer is the party the Board hold liable to report.

By order of the Board of Enrollment.

sept. 9 — GEO EYSTER, Pro. mar. & Prest. Bo

Headquarters of Provost-Marshal, 16th District, Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, Sep't 4th, 1863.

MANY AFFIDAVITS THAT have been forwarded by mail to these head-quarters relating to the claims of Drafted men for exemption are so defective in execution as to be valueless for the purpose intended. In a few instances they have been prepared in seeming ignorance of the rights of the party under the law, or with intent to practice imposition upon the Board. It is announced that as a rule Drafted Men with their witnesses are required to appear in person before the Board of Enrollment. GEO. EYSTER,

sept 9-3 — Pro. Mar., 16th Dist. Penna., and President of Board of Enrollment.

Headquarters of Provost-Marshal, 16th District, Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, Sep't 4th, 1863.

THE DRAFTED MEN OF THIS District are cautioned against joining Volunteer Regiments. Every man drawn in the late draft who so joins will be esteemed a deserter and treated as such.

GEO. EYSTER, Captain and Provost Marshal,

sept 9-3t — 16th District, Penna.

Headquarters of Provost Marshal, 16th District, Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, Sep't 4th, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a reward of $10, and the reasonable expense incured, will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal. GEO. EYSTER,

sept 9-3t — Captain and Provost Marshal, 16th Dist. Penn.

Gutta-Percha Roofing.

ROOFING.
ROOFING Ready to nail down,
ROOFING more durable than Tin.
ROOFING at half the cost of Tin.
ROOFING for Steep or Flat Roofs
READY ROOFING
FOR HOUSES,
FOR CHURCHES,
FOR FACTORIES,
FOR BARNS,
FOR ALL BUILDINGS!

This Roofing is made of the heaviest woven fabric ever used for the purpose.—Manufactured solely by ourselves and secured by Patent.

Put up in rolls and shipped to all parts of the country, and usually for sale by hardware merchants and builders.

It can be applied by any common workman.

We also manufacture

LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,
FOR REPAIRING
LEAKY TIN ROOFS!
CHEAPER THAN OIL PAINT.
HEAVIER BODY THAN OIL PAINT.
MORE DURABLE THAN OIL PAINT.

It forms a permanently adhesive, elastic coating over the whole surface of the tin, filling up all the smaller

RUST HOLES,

And often saving the expense of a new roof.

OUR COMPOUND
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT
is especially adapted for repairing
LEAKY SHINGLE ROOFS,
CHIMNIES,
SKYLIGHTS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

This is a thick, tenacious compound, applied with a trowel or similar instrument, and will not dry up and crack, as do all other articles used by [illegible]

CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES

Of the Ready Roofing sent by mail [illegible] Liberal arrangements made with [illegible]

aug. 26-ly — [illegible]

PAMPHLETS printed in best style, and lowest rates, at the office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

TRUSTEE [illegible]

[illegible]

Sept. 9, '63 ts — Trustee.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—[illegible] of which [illegible] of the Farm [illegible] a new BRICK BANK BARN, [illegible] Wagon Shed and Corn Crib [illegible] Carriage House, Brick Wash House, Smoke House, Bake Oven, and all necessary outbuildings [illegible] There is a large Cistern [illegible] and one near the kitchen. There is a Well of excellent water in the yard. There is also a variety of choice Fruit, such as Pears, Plums, Peaches and Grapes in the yard. There is also a good ORCHARD of young thriving Fruit on the premises.

Persons wishing to view the land can do so by calling on the subscriber [illegible] be obtained by calling on [illegible], County Treasurer.

[sept 2-6t] — JOHN M'DOWELL.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, a valuable LIMESTONE FARM situated on the [illegible] and Hagerstown road, [illegible] the former place, in the Welsh Run District, containing ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX ACRES, 140 of which are cleared—in a high state of cultivation—the balance choice Timber Land. The Conococheague Creek bounds the Farm on the North, and there are two Wells of good Water on the premises—one at the House and one at the Barn.

The Improvements are, a two-story ROUGH CAST HOUSE, a good STONE BANK BARN, with Corn Crib and Wagon Shed attached, and all necessary out buildings. There is, also, a good ORCHARD of grafted Fruit on the premises.

If the Farm is not sold by the 1st day of October next, it will, on that day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., be offered at Public Sale.

Persons wishing to view the premises can do so at any time, by calling on the undersigned, residing thereon.

Sept. 2, 1863. — J. WATSON CRAIG.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold by Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 26th day of September, next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable Real Property, late the Estate of Henry Stoner, dec'd., viz: A TRACT OF LAND, (best quality Limestone) containing 110 Acres, situate in Peters township, Franklin County, Pa., on the road leading from Greencastle to Mercersburg—the Warm Spring Road passes the door—and in the immediate vicinity of Stitzell's Mills. About 80 Acres are cleared and under cultivation and good fences; the remainder well timbered. The Improvements consist of a good Stone Dwelling House, Log Barn, and other out-buildings; a Well of excellent never failing water convenient to the dwelling, &c. There is, also, on the premises, a thriving young Apple Orchard.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the land during the lifetime of the Widow, the interest to be paid to her semi-annually; $2,500 in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, bearing interest: the unpaid purchase money to be secured by Judgment on the property.

CHRISTIAN M. STONER, DAVID M. STONER,

sep 2-4t* — Executors of Henry Stoner, dec'd.

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, Executor of Malachi Brindle, late of St. Thomas township, dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, on *Saturday, the 10th day of October, next*, THE MANSION FARM of said dec'd, situate in St. Thomas township, Franklin County Pa., about two miles South of the village of St. Thomas, adjoining lands of Wilson's heirs, John Miller and others, containing 284 ACRES and allowance of LIMESTONE LAND. This Farm is eligibly situated with a stream of RUNNING WATER through it and a NEVER-FAILING SPRING near the house. The improvements consist of a large two-story Stone House, a Stone Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib and other necessary out-buildings. Also, two tenant Houses and an Orchard of choice Fruit Trees, such as apples, pears, peaches, cherries, &c.

About fifty acres are in good timber and about fifty is Meadow ground.

Any person wishing to view the premises before the day of sale will call on the subscriber residing about one-half mile west of St. Thomas.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, A. M. Terms made known on day of sale by — FREDERICK GELWICKS,

aug 26-ts — Ex'r of Malachi Brindle, dec'd.

VALUABLE STEAM TANNERY FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale, his TANNERY, known as the Corner Tannery, with steam and water-power. Saw Mill, Chopping Mill, Stocks for breaking hides, &c. The Tannery has 5 leeches, 32 vats, 2 Bates and water-pool, and is capable of tanning 300 heavy hides a year. There are two Log Dwelling Houses, Barn, Stable and other necessary out buildings connected with the Tannery, and about 60 Acres cleared, with good fruit. He will sell any quantity of land with the Tannery, from 100 to 700 Acres. Over 500 Acres are Timber, and an ample supply of Chesnut Oak Bark to run the Tannery for fifty years. It is situated about 7 miles South-west of Mercersburg, on Licking Creek. Terms made easy. Possession will be given this fall if necessary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa.

aug 12, 63-tf — C. METCALF.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber desiring to retire from business, offers at private sale his VALUABLE MILL Property, situate on the Conococheague Creek, at Scotland, five miles North of Chambersburg. The Mill has three run of Burrs and is in good order for home and merchant work. It is situated in one of the best grain growing regions of Southern Pennsylvania, and convenient to churches and schools. There are about seventeen Acres of land connected with the Mill, nearly all cleared and good Meadow Land, and under good fence. A large two-story Weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE and other out buildings, and considerable fruit are on the property. The price asked is $4,000, while the nett earnings of the mill during the last year was above $700. For particulars apply to the subscriber residing on the premises. — JOHN SLEICHTER.

aug 19-tf

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer at Private Sale, the well known Tavern, situated on the corner of Market and Second Streets, now in the occupancy of Sheriff Brown. The Hotel is a large commodious two story brick building. The yard attached is admirably arranged for travellers stopping with buggies and wagons. The stable is large and airy, and capable of accommodating from 50 to 60 head of horses. The outbuildings such as Wash House, Spring House, Ice House, &c. makes it the most desirable Hotel in the county. Its near location to the Rail Road, Court House, Bank, and business places, renders it the most pleasant and convenient stopping place in town.

Persons desiring to purchase, can see the premises and learn the terms of sale by calling on the undersigned.

ED. AUGHINBAUGH,

Chamb'g. sept. 2-tf — S. M. WORLEY.

VALUBLE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer at Private Sale, a valuable LIMESTONE FARM, situated in Welsh Run district, 1¼ miles S. E. of Bowles Store, consisting of 146 ACRES 110 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation and the balance is fine TIMBER LAND. The improvements are a new two story BRICK HOUSE, new Bank Barn, and all necessary outbuildings. There is a good Well of never-failing water at the house. There is also a good Orchard of Grafted Fruit on the premises.

If the farm is not sold by the 10th of October, it will be exposed at Public Sale at 1 o'clock. Persons wishing to view the premises can do so by calling at the farm or the residence of — J. WATSON CRAIG, Welsh Run, JNO. M'DOWELL, [illegible].

sept. 2.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, Administrator on the Estate of Albertus [illegible], late of Antrim township, dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 26th day of September, next, the following described Real Estate of said decedent, situate in Antrim township, Franklin county, three miles south of Greencastle, near the Turnpike leading from Greencastle to Williamsport, adjoining lands of [illegible] heirs and Jacob Lesher, containing about three-fourths of an ACRE. This tract of land is beautifully located, having thereon a fine dwelling HOUSE, Stable, and other necessary outbuildings, making it a desirable property.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when the terms will be made known by — JACOB LESHER, Adm'r.

sept 2.

TWO HOUSES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, TWO HOUSES in Fayetteville, [illegible] and [illegible] Hotel. Persons wishing to view the property can do so by calling upon Dr. Fahrney, the present occupant, or the subscriber.

Terms made to suit purchaser.

sept 9-tf — JNO. S. [illegible].

[illegible]

The terms will be made known on day of Sale.

JAMES [illegible], T. B. KENNEDY, Ex'rs of James [illegible], dec'd. JAMES [illegible],

sept 9-4s — Ex'r of Catharine [illegible]

Waynesboro Record copy and send bill to this office.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 26th day of September*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Daniel Cramer, dec'd, viz: The MANSION FARM, situated on the Road leading from Strasburg to Roxbury, about two and a half miles from the former place, containing 100 ACRES of good Slate Land, 80 of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with good fence. The Improvements are a two story Log House, a good Frame Barn, and all the necessary out-buildings, a Well of excellent Water near the Dwelling, and running Water thro' the Barn. Twenty Acres of this Farm is good Meadow. It has also on it an Orchard of excellent Fruit. This is a very desirable property, being within a mile and a half of three first-class Grist Mills. Persons desirous of purchasing will do well to call and examine the property previous to day of sale. Should it not be sold, it will be offered for Rent on same day, for the period of one year from the 1st of April next.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half on delivery of title the balance in two equal annual payments, secured by Judgment on the property, with Interest.

aug 19-ts — S. R. PATTERSON, Adm'r.

☞ There will also be exposed to Public Sale, on the same day, two Tracts of Land, well covered with Timber, situate in the same township, about two miles from the first named property, one of which contains 18 Acres and 8-10 Perches; the other, 17 Acres and 39 Perches, and will be sold separate or together, to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—One half on delivery of Deed, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest.

aug 19-ts — S. R. PATTERSON, Agent. C. Bitner, Auctioneer.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—The undersigned offer at Private Sale, on accommodating terms, all that valuable TRACT OF LAND situated in St. Thomas township, Franklin County, a... 2 miles North [illegible] the village of St. Thomas, bounded by lands of [illegible] Heirs, Wm. Freaner, Barr, and others, containing

129 ACRES.

About 100 Acres of this Tract are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, the whole of which has been thoroughly limed within the last few years: the balance is heavily set with thriving Timber. There is a fine Limestone Quarry on the premises, from which a superior quality of lime is made. The improvements consist of [illegible] Log and Frame DWELLING HOUSE, A NEW BANK BARN, erected last summer; a Water-Power SAW-MILL, and a STAVE and SHINGLE MILL, driven by a small Steam Engine, and other necessary and convenient buildings.

The above Property offers great inducements to purchasers of Real Estate. It is located in a finely Timbered region, and as the demand for Lumber, Staves, Shingles, &c., is and will continue on the increase, an enterprising business man could not fail to make Money out of the many advantages it possesses. Persons desiring to invest in a valuable Property are invited to view the. [illegible], residing thereon, will give any information that may be desired. Possession can be had at any time.

June 17, '63. — GARVER & SHEARMAN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—There will be exposed to sale, by way of Public Outcry, on the premises, in the Borough of Chambersburg, on *Saturday, the 3d of October, 1863*, the following Real Estate, late the Estate of Henry Flinder, dec'd, viz: A LOT OF GROUND, fronting 64 feet on Queen street, Chambersburg, with a depth southward of 192 feet adjoining J. T. Hoskinson East and Hon. Wilson Reilly, West. The property will be sold in two parts, and will be divided by a line run through the centre of the l... from Queen street, giving to each portion 32 feet by 192. The west half adjoining Hon. Wilson Reilly, has erected on it a WEATHERBOARDED DWELLING HOUSE, and the east half, adjoining J. T. Hoskinson, has also erected thereon a WEATHERBOARDED DWELLING HOUSE. The property is pleasantly situated and in a very desirable location, and the title is good.

A right of way to the Pump and the right to the use the water of the Well will be reserved for the use of the purchaser of the other half.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, on said day.

TERMS:—One-half 1st April, 1864, remainder 1st April, 1865, with interest from 1st April, 1864. The lots will be sold subject to ground rent of $1.50.

JACOB N. FLINDER,

sept 9-3t — Adm'r with the will of Henry Flinder, dec'd.

PRIVATE SALE OF TANNERY NEAR FAYETTEVILLE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale, the following described REAL ESTATE, to wit:

30 ACRES OF LAND

All under good fence and tillable, with a good Brick Dwelling, a never failing well of good water near the door, a good Barn and Threshing Floor, a fine Orchard bearing the best fruit. Also

A TANNERY

of 22 large Vats, 3 large Leaches with limes and pools Bark Mill, Roller, Pump and Falling Stocks, all in excellent order, the whole operating by WATER POWER. Also a good Bark-shed, all unsurpassed in convenience and labor saving.

The above property will be shown to any person on application to Jacob N. Cook of Fayetteville, or John B. Cook of Chambersburg. Terms will be reasonable.

June 17, '63-tf — PETER COOK.

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale, a LOT OF GROUND, situate on East Queen St., Chambersburg, adjoining the residence of F. Henninger, having thereon erected a two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with a two-story Brick Back building attached, a Frame Stable, and other necessary out-buildings. There is also a Well of excellent Water and a Cistern on the premises.

☞ Persons wishing to view the premises and learn the terms, can do so by calling on T. B. Kennedy, Esq., Chambersburg, or the subscriber, residing in Shippensburg.

☞ Possession given on the 1st of April next, when a good title will be made by — SAMUEL KENSLEY.

June 3-6m

McCLURE & STONER, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

[illegible]