The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864. VOL. 71.—WHOLE NO. 3,670.

Real Estate Sales.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. By virtue of the order of the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, we will expose to public sale, on the premises on the day mentioned, the Real Property described in the Estate of Daniel Shoe, late of Lurgan township, deceased.

On Monday, the first day of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M., offer the 3 story STONE MERCHANT MILL with all the appurtenances, and 150 PERCHES of LAND adjoining situate in Green township, and in and near the town of Chambersburg, and 1 of a mile from the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The Mill is nearly new and in good order, and has a good head and fall and water sufficient for the 4 run of stones mounted therein. Also, a good SAW MILL with a DWELLING HOUSE and 2 Tenant Houses, situate South-East of the Mill and attached to the property, with a good Spring of never failing Water.

On the same day we will also offer the MANSION FARM and 150 PERCHES of LAND adjoining the property above described, containing 50 ACRES and 130 PERCHES of prime Limestone Land, about 30 acres of which is covered with superior TIMBER. The Improvements are a large and commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Brick Bank Barn 64 feet long, and well finished and painted, with all the necessary out buildings to the Tract of House. There is a Spring of never failing Water at the Spring of never failing Water.

Also, on the same day we will offer the undivided half of a track of PRIME LIME STONE LAND, adjoining the Mansion Farm, containing about 16 ACRES and 143 PERCHES, about 8 acres of which is covered with good TIMBER. There is also a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Brick Bank Barn, Carriage and Wagon Shed with all necessary out buildings thereon erected. There is also a Well of never failing Water with an excellent Pump therein.

On Thursday, the 29th day of September, will be sold a TRACT OF FREE STONE LAND, situate in Green township, containing 6 ACRES and 130 PERCHES, about 10 acres of the same being a good timbered Timber land, adjoining lands of Jacob Shoe, on which there are a DWELLING HOUSE and Log Barn. There is an orchard of grafted Apple Trees on the land.

Also, on the same day we will offer a tract of TIMBER LAND situated in the same township, containing 5 ACRES and 145 PERCHES, adjoining lands of Jacob Shoe, and others, on which there are a good Spring of never failing Water.

On Friday, the 30th day of September, will be sold, for a tract of MOUNTAIN LAND, situate in Guilford township, containing 54 ACRES more or less, adjoining lands of Quincy.

JOHN SHOE,
JEREMIAH SHOE,
Administrators.

Administrators' Executors must be sure and be in the office for confirmation.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the last will and testament of Peter Wenger, late of Antrim township, dec'd, I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on *Tuesday, the 13th day of October next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable Real Estate, situate in Antrim and part in Washington township, Franklin county, to wit:

First lot of ground, adjoining the Mansion Farm, belonging to the estate of Jacob Wenger, dec'd, on the public road leading from Upton's Furnace to Mont Alto furnace, containing 20 ACRES and 115 PERCHES of first quality STONE LAND and about 4 acres of Meadow, with a good Barn, Spring and other improvements thereon erected.

Second lot, Mansion Farm, adjoining lands of Jacob Wenger, dec'd, Jacob Hykes, Jacob Bowers and others, containing about 120 ACRES more or less, of improved land, with a new LOG DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn and other improvements thereon erected. Also, a small Tract of Mountain Land, adjoining lands of Benjamin Fogle, and others, containing about 20 ACRES. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when the terms will be made known by

PETER SHUMBERGER.
JOSEPH CLUBISTON, Adm'r.

ADJOURNED SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, Pa., and the undersigned Public Sale, on *Friday, the 23d of September*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., upon the premises, the following valuable Real Estate, late of Henry Hinkle, dec'd, situate about Smoke Stand, in Antrim township, containing 50 ACRES and 1 PERCHES of first quality STONE LAND and about 4 acres of Meadow, adjoining lands of Robert Irvine and others. On the premises are a good two-story Log House, Bank Barn, and other buildings, fronting on the turnpike, which is a good Well and Cistern. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the terms will be made known by

EMANUEL KUHN, Adm'r.
By order of the Orphans' Court.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE Borough of Mercersburg.—Public sale, on Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the Lot of Ground on which the subscriber now resides, situate on the Public Square in the Borough of Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., adjoining lots of Jacob Bowers, Jacob Hykes and others, containing 70 FEET in front and 240 feet in depth, upon which are erected a large two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Brick Bank Barn, Carriage and Wagon Shed, with all necessary out buildings. There are two good Springs of never failing Water on the premises, one of which is conveyed to the house and the other is in the garden. Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL WENGER.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the last will and testament of John A. Shank, late of Antrim township, dec'd, we will expose to public sale, on the premises, on *Friday, the 16th day of October next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

First lot, being the MANSION FARM, adjoining lands of Jacob Bowers, Jacob Hykes, Jacob Wenger and others, containing 150 ACRES and 15 PERCHES of good Limestone Land, about 30 acres of which is in good state of cultivation, the remainder well timbered. The Improvements are a large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, New Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Wagon House and Blacksmith Shop, and other necessary out buildings, all in good order. There is also a good spring two hundred feet from the house. Also, a good spring two hundred feet from the house. Also, a good Well and Cistern at the house. Also, a Well of never failing Water at the door and another at the barn, and also one at the spring house.

Second lot, being the Tenant House on the farm, with a well of water convenient and all necessary out buildings. Persons wishing to view the Farm can do so by calling on the subscriber living on the premises, or on Benjamin Shank, living on the premises adjoining the farm.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known.

PETER CHRIST.

FARM FOR SALE IN ST. THOMAS TOWNSHIP.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the FARM on which he lives in St. Thomas township, on the Public Road leading from Upper Strasburg to Chambersburg, 4 miles from the latter place, containing about 200 ACRES OF SLATE AND GRAVEL LAND, about 60 acres of which is cleared and the balance is THRIVING YOUNG TIMBER. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, and 2 Tenant Houses and a good Apple orchard. Plenty of Good Water, Coal and Poor Trees. The Land and CROPPING SILL is good running water with 7 feet of head and fall. This property would offer a good opportunity to make money. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

FREDK GILBERT.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. The undersigned offers at Private Sale, a two-story LOG and WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, situated on South Main street—bounded on the North by lot of Mrs. Cline, on the South by lot of Mr. Bechtel. The house is in good repair and will be sold cheap.

JOHN SCHOFIELD.

Real Estate Sales.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the SMALL FARM on which he now resides, situate in Antrim township, Franklin county, adjoining lands of Samuel Myers and others, containing about 25 ACRES, all cleared, in good order and in a good state. There is a YOUNG ORCHARD of Apple Trees, and a Well of never failing Water at the door. The improvements consist of a two story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, Pig Pen, and other necessary out buildings. There is also a good Spring of never failing Water at the door.

Persons wishing to view the premises can do so by calling on the subscriber, living on the premises.

SAMUEL C. CRIDER.

PUBLIC SALE.—There will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on the 15th day of September, the following valuable Real Property, to wit: THE MANSION FARM, late the property of John Bender, dec'd, situate in Antrim township, on the Jacob Stoufer Mill road, the Falling Spring Road, adjoining lands of Jacob Stoufer, Washington Innes, and others, containing about 125 ACRES, 60 of which are in good state of cultivation. The Improvements are a large two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Pig Pen, and other necessary out buildings. There is also a Well of never failing Water at the door, and a good Spring of never failing Water at the barn. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a TRACT OF FREE STONE LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Stoufer, Washington Innes, and others, containing about 12 ACRES, 60 of which are in good state of cultivation. There are a DWELLING HOUSE and Log Barn. Terms made known on the day of sale, when attending to the premises.

SAMUEL CRIDER.

ADJOURNED SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of Franklin county, Pa., and the undersigned Public Sale, on *Friday, the 23d of September*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., upon the premises, the following valuable Real Estate, late of Henry Hinkle, dec'd, situate about Smoke Stand, in Antrim township, containing 50 ACRES and 1 PERCHES of first quality STONE LAND and about 4 acres of Meadow, adjoining lands of Robert Irvine and others. On the premises are a good two-story Log House, Bank Barn, and other buildings, fronting on the turnpike, which is a good Well and Cistern. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the terms will be made known by

EMANUEL KUHN, Adm'r.
By order of the Orphans' Court.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE Borough of Mercersburg.—Public sale, on Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the Lot of Ground on which the subscriber now resides, situate on the Public Square in the Borough of Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., adjoining lots of Jacob Bowers, Jacob Hykes and others, containing 70 FEET in front and 240 feet in depth, upon which are erected a large two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, good FRAME BANK BARN, Wagon Shed, Pig Pen, and other necessary out buildings. There are two good Springs of never failing Water on the premises, one of which is conveyed to the house and is good water in the garden. Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL WENGER.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the last will and testament of John A. Shank, late of Antrim township, dec'd, we will expose to public sale, on the premises, on *Friday, the 16th day of October next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

First lot, being the MANSION FARM, adjoining lands of Jacob Bowers, Jacob Hykes, Jacob Wenger and others, containing 150 ACRES and 15 PERCHES of good Limestone Land, about 30 acres of which is in good state of cultivation, the remainder well timbered. The Improvements are a large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, New Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Wagon House and Blacksmith Shop, and other necessary out buildings, all in good order. There is also a good spring two hundred feet from the house. Also, a good Well and Cistern at the house. Also, a Well of never failing Water at the door, and another at the barn, and also one at the spring house.

Second lot, being the Tenant House on the farm, with a well of water convenient and all necessary out buildings. Persons wishing to view the Farm can do so by calling on the subscriber living on the premises, or on Benjamin Shank, living on the premises adjoining the farm.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known.

PETER CHRIST.

FARM FOR SALE IN ST. THOMAS TOWNSHIP.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the FARM on which he lives in St. Thomas township, on the Public Road leading from Upper Strasburg to Chambersburg, 4 miles from the latter place, containing about 200 ACRES OF SLATE AND GRAVEL LAND, about 60 acres of which is cleared and the balance is THRIVING YOUNG TIMBER. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, and 2 Tenant Houses and a good Apple orchard. Plenty of Good Water, Coal and Poor Trees. The Land and CROPPING SILL is good running water with 7 feet of head and fall. This property would offer a good opportunity to make money. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

FREDK GILBERT.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. The undersigned offers at Private Sale, a two-story LOG and WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, situated on South Main street—bounded on the North by lot of Mrs. Cline, on the South by lot of Mr. Bechtel. The house is in good repair and will be sold cheap.

JOHN SCHOFIELD.

Dry and Fancy Goods.

NEW FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTION STORE.

Second Street, in Mrs. Pettinos' Residence, nearly opposite the Post Office.

METZLER & BITESHEW

have just received and opened a new and beautiful stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

comprising all the different styles:

Black and Colored Silks, Cloaking Cloths, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, full line Black Shawls; Gauze, Crape and Lace Veils; Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton Cloth, Handkerchiefs, and everything belonging to a Fancy Dry Goods and Notion Store. Also,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

with a good assortment of DOMESTICS, all of which will be sold *Low For Cash*.

☞ The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited.

METZLER & BITESHEW.

Chambersburg, Pa., May 25, 1864.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!

M. A. JONES is celebrated for his Ladies' Skirts, sold only at No. 17 *North 4th street, Philadelphia*. Skirts of all lengths, and any size 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 charge whatever for the extra expense of our terms, but we make THE CHEAPEST SKIRTS MADE, because we make THE BEST AND DEFY COMPETITION.

We warrant every skirt sold to be exactly as represented. We make all we sell, and knowing they are made we guarantee them with full confidence, *If we sell a bad skirt we will cheerfully take it back and give the price of it in other goods, if we sell a good skirt or break within six months, we will repair the fracture free of charge.*

We mean to give our customers full satisfaction, but we do not propose to compete with the low priced cheap goods. We depend entirely upon the superiority of the goods we offer and the fairness of our method of doing business.

Orders left at Shryock's Book Store.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT.—Take the waist size of the waist of any alderman, and add 2 inches for length required, and the size around the bottom equal to the skirt, to be hung from the waist, and measure it for hoop and whether a *front or plain round skirt*.

M. A. JONES,
No. 17 North 4th St., Phila.
Over the Way Signs.

UNDERWAY AGAIN.

METZLER & BITESHEW,
DRY GOODS STORE,

On Second Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, Chambersburg Pa.

Groceries, &c.

MARKET HOUSE.—The undersigned respectfully informs their numerous customers and the public generally, that they have re-opened their Grocery, Provision and Produce Store, in the Market House, under Company or the Market House, and take the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the superior articles they offer for sale. The Stock is complete in every department, and consists of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Salt, Mackerel, Cheese, Soaps, Candles, Starch, Spices, Fish, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Dried Fruit, Canned Fruit, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Willow Ware, Stone Ware, Glass Ware, Coal Oil, Lamps, Wick, Candle Moulds, Soap Stones, Brushes, Matches, Blacking, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Tallow, Rosin, Wrapping Paper, Twine, Cedar Ware, Cigars, Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.

HUBER & LEMAN.

D. REIDELMAN, WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 1 MARKET STREET, (Corner of Market and Second streets,) HARRISBURG, PA.

Keeps always on hand a full and complete assortment of Sugars, Syrups, Teas, Coffees, and all other articles in the Grocery line, which he offers at the lowest market price. Country Produce generally, such as Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Beeswax, Feathers, Rags, &c., &c., taken in exchange for goods, or sold on commission.

Particular attention given to the sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Whiskey, Wool, Potatoes, Onions, Apples, Dried Fruit, &c., &c., &c.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

HUBER & LEMAN.

SPRECHER'S GROCERY STORE.

The undersigned has the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he offers to the public at the lowest CASH PRICES. He also keeps a supply of Country Produce, and pays the highest CASH PRICE for COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods.

CYRUS SPECHER.

FRESH GROCERIES.—Just received, at the sign of the Golden Grasshopper, Grocery Store, corner of Main and Washington streets, a large assortment of fresh Groceries, which will be sold cheap.

E. D. RIED.

Dye-Stuffs.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
PATENTED OCTOBER 13, 1863.

Black for S.S.	Light Green
Black for W.	Dark Green
Light Blue	Olive
Dark Drab	Mode
Light Drab	Purple
Light Brown	Royal Purple
Dark Brown	Solferino
Cinnamon	Scarlet
Dark Drab	Slate
Light Drab	Saffron
Light Green	Orange
Dark Green	Yellow

For Dyeing Silks, Ribbons and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Feathers, Crapes, Crinolines, Cotton Yarn, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ Put up in Small Boxes, Price 25 Cts. ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would cost from one to five dollars. Any lady can use them to perfection, from the simple directions in each package. Ask Druggists for Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sold by mail on receipt of price and 10 cents.

HOWE & STEVENS,
Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

For Sale by Druggists and dealers generally.

Drugs and Medicines.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

C. H. CRESSLER, successor to HAYES & CRESSLER, respectfully asks the attention of the citizens of Franklin county, to the fact that he has just received a fresh and complete assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he offers at the lowest cash prices, at his old stand, the corner of Market and Second streets, Chambersburg, Pa.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night.

Also, a full assortment of Fancy Articles, such as Perfumery, Soaps, Hair Oils, Combs, Brushes, Cologne, Fancy Soaps, Shaving Creams, Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Scissors, Shears, Knives and Forks, Spectacles, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments, Toys, Fancy Articles in great variety.

KEROSENE LAMPS.—Every description of Hand Lamps, Burners, Chimneys, Wick, Oil Cans, &c., &c., suitable for Kerosene or Coal Oil, Shop and Office Lamps.

THE BEST COAL OIL IN THE MARKET.—Warranted not to injure the eyes. Everything in a Druggist's line of business.

☞ Druggists, Physicians and Country Merchants accommodated on easy and solid. C. H. CRESSLER.

Main street first door South of Church street in the State House in the 2 Stories Brick Building.

OUT OF THE ASHES. NIXON AGAIN.—Nixon's Drug Store is now open in the office of D. A. Bonsong, on Main Street, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Articles, Stationery, Paper, Envelopes and soda and soda of all kinds. Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully compounded.

Horse and Cattle Powder will be furnished this week.

SPANGLER'S DRUG STORE AT HIS residence, nearly opposite Dr. A. H. Seamen's office, Main Street, Chambersburg. Any goods not in store, ordered at short notice.

Attorneys at Law.

G. M. & W. S. STENGER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—W. S. STENGER, District Attorney and Agent for procuring Pensions, Bounty, Money and arrears of pay.

Office in Lane's Buffinch's dwelling, on the West side of Second street, between Queen and Washington Streets.

HASTINGS GEHR, ATTORNEY AT LAW and authorized Claim AGENT for the collection of Pensions, Bounty and back Pay. All business attended to promptly and faithfully. Office in Dr. J. L. Suesserott's Main street.

JOHN STEWART, ATTORNEY AT LAW, office on Second Street a few doors South of Market House. PENSIONS, BOUNTY and other claims promptly collected.

KENNEDY & NILL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW have for the present removed their offices to the residence of T. J. Nill on Second street, nearly opposite the Market House.

Franklin Repository.

IMPORTANT LAWS.

The adoption of the amendment to the constitution conferring the right of suffrage upon our soldiers in the field, necessitated the enactment of a bill with proper provisions to carry out this important and just feature of our organic law. The legislature has passed a voluminous act providing in detail for taking the soldiers' vote. It provides that all soldiers, who are legal citizens of home, shall vote, whether in the State or in the field, and the right of suffrage shall not be effected by the soldier having been credited to any locality other than his actual residence. The polls shall be opened on the day of election in each company composed wholly, or partly of Pennsylvania soldiers, at the company officer, and all members of the company who are within one mile of the officer's quarters, and not prevented by orders or the proximity of the enemy from attending, shall vote at such poll, and at no other place. Soldiers detached, in hospitals or otherwise unavoidably prevented from attending the election at the company poll, shall vote at any other poll most convenient; and where ten or more soldiers are detached they may open a poll of their own at such place as they may select, and certify their returns. The polls shall be opened not earlier than 7 A. M., and remain open at least three hours, and may be kept open until 7 P. M., if the judges and it necessary to poll the full vote. Before opening the poll, the electors present at each place of voting shall elect *viva voce* three persons present at the time as judges, and the judges shall select two clerks, who shall constitute the election board, and shall be duly sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties. All elections shall be by ballot, and where doubt exists as to the right of a soldier to vote, the officers shall examine applicants under oath and determine the right. Separate poll books shall be kept and returned for each county, and they shall subscribe company, regiment and place at which the election is held. Provisions in detail are given for counting and preserving the ballots for each county, so that access can be had to them in case of alleged fraud. Tally-lists shall also be kept for each county.

After the votes are counted and the returns made out in each company, they shall make a list and return of each city or county together with the tickets, shall be sealed up and transmitted through the nearest post office or express as soon as possible, to the Prothonotary of the proper county and the other poll-book, tally-list, returns, &c., shall be delivered to the State Commissioner, who shall call for them within ten days—if not, they shall also be mailed or expressed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The return judges of the several counties are required to meet on the second Tuesday of November, to add the votes of the soldiers to the proper returns of the counties, and certify the result in the usual manner as ascertained by the united home and army vote. The Secretary of Commonwealth is required to have a sufficient number of copies of the law, together with necessary portions of the general election laws of the State and all the needed blanks to be supplied to the army and officers holding the elections in the field. The Governor is authorized to appoint competent Commissioners, not exceeding one for each Pennsylvania regiment, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, and whose duty shall be to deliver the necessary laws and blanks, and to receive the proper returns. Such Commissioners shall be deemed in the military service, and may vote at any one of the polls they attend. No election of soldiers shall be invalidated by the failure of commissioners or other officers to open or conduct the election properly. When any number of soldiers less than ten shall be members of companies of other States, or for any other legal cause shall be separated from their companies and unable to attend the election at the proper quarters, they may before the day of election deliver their ballots in sealed envelopes, together with a statement of the name and residence of the voter and send it to a qualified elector at home, who shall cast such sealed ballot at home for the soldier, and it shall be opened by the election officers when the returns are counted. The statements of the soldiers' qualifications by proxy shall be certified to by his commanding officer, some commissioned officer, or by some other creditable witness if an officer is not accessible; and there shall also accompany such ballot an affidavit of the voter stating that he is a qualified voter in the election district in which he proposes to vote; that he has not sent a ballot to any other person that he will not attempt to vote at any other poll; that he is not a deserter; has not been dismissed the service, and stating when where he is stationed. Officers of election reading the proper oath, shall administer it in proper form, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished by fine and imprisonment. The assessors are required to assess a county tax of ten cents on each non commissioned officer and private in the service, and such soldiers shall be exempt from all other personal taxes while in service. The payment of such tax shall entitle all soldiers, otherwise qualified to the right to vote.

The law is quite voluminous but in the main fair in its provisions, and leans so strongly as possible in favor of the soldiers, so as to prevent him from being defrauded out of his vote by legal technicalities. It is a fair, honest, and just act of the legislature—having been opposed by the Democratic legislators because of its ample provisions for giving the right of voting to our gallant soldiers in the field.

—A supplemental bounty bill was passed at the extra session of the legislature, which gives bounties to volunteers and provides full authority to levy bounty tax and collect the same when the county commissioners neglect or refuse to do so. The districts may levy and collect the tax by their authorities or board of election officers, but the bounty so levied shall not exceed $300 for each volunteer. The bill is also conclusive in regard to and ratifies all loans created or taxes levied by the action of the people of districts in any way that had the sanction of a majority of the citizens. In such case the constituted authorities or board of election officers are required to carry out in good faith the collection of such taxes. It provides also that persons who have furnished substitutes credited to the proper township, the principals shall receive the bounty toward the payment of his substitute. No tax exceeding two per cent. of the last adjusted valuation of property for county or State purposes shall be levied in any year. A *per capita* or poll tax may be levied by the commissioners, school directors, supervisors or road commissioners, or the proper authorities, not exceeding $5 per head to be applied to bounty purposes; but persons in service, or discharged in service shall be exempt; and the property of widows and minor children, and widowed mothers of soldiers who died in service, is exempt from all taxation under this bill. The act was approved on the 25th of August, 1864.

RETALIATION A REBEL LIE.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository.

It is a fact that the burning of the property of the senior editor of the REPOSITORY, was accomplished by a squad of rebels under command of a son of Gen. Smith, of Virginia, familiarly known as "Extra Billy Smith." When the history of this war shall have been fully written, it will be a page well till of a more diabolical act, than the burning of Chambersburg. The act itself, as well as the manner in which it was accomplished, would do no discredit to savage warfare. The order to burn was said to have been given in retaliation for some excesses committed by our troops in Virginia. Doubtless during the three years in which a large portion of Virginia has been occupied by the Union army some depredations have been committed by straggling soldiers, but there has been no deliberate order given to destroy private property. On the contrary, our officers have generally been very careful to protect their property. Within the last two years I spent several days, in my official capacity as an officer of the army, in Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier county, Virginia, which is the residence of "Extra Billy Smith." I had a letter from an aged clergyman, residing in Washington, who in early life was the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Warrenton, to my co-member of Congress residing there. He was absent, as most of our Congressmen from Southern States were; but his wife and daughter were at home, and to them I presented my credentials. From them, and others to whom they introduced me, I learned much of the best history and character of the place. They were violent secessionists, as they assured me the whole town and county were, and, from personal observation, I had good reason to believe their statement. I doubt whether the people of any town in the country were more bitter in sentiment than those of Warrenton, yet our Commanding General, on the application of several influential ladies of the place, had placed the ladies, and detailed a guard, in each case, to protect their private property from appropriated impurity by the rebel Vandals. The place was guarded, and even the shrubbery and flowers were untouched. This I saw and know, and I have been informed by what I saw at Warrenton, and what I have heard of the conduct of his son at Chambersburg need not be enlarged upon.

Warrenton is often within our lines. It is, at present, I believe, not held by either army. It would be a fitting retaliation, if the wealthy and beautiful, but rebellious town were burned to ashes, in retaliation for the destruction of Chambersburg. This would, in war, be nothing but

August 18, 1864. FAIR PLAY.

SPECIAL MESSAGES.

The following special messages from Governor Curtin were sent to the legislature in reply to resolutions of inquiry, relative to the Provost Guard regiment and the 24 Pa. Artillery. They fully explain themselves:

PENNA. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Aug. 22, 1864.

To the Honorable the Senate of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I received the following preambles and resolution on the 20th of August:

SENATE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Aug. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the officers of the 24 Pennsylvania artillery (or provisional regiment) are without surgeons, thereby in some instances, rendering the men of the said

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish, at his earliest convenience, any correspondence on file in his office or the War Department, on the 14th of June, 1862, I appointed A. V. Gibson, then a captain in the artillery service, to be Surgeon of the regiment, and the regiment Provisional artillery. It was represented to me that he was very well qualified, and I selected him accordingly, and he accepted the appointment. Early in January, 1863, complaints were made to me by the officers of the regiment in relation to the conduct of Dr. Gibson, and in consequence I was informed by the Surgeon General, that Dr. Gibson had resigned, and in the month of May or June, 1863, when in Washington, I was told that Dr. Gibson was called upon by many of the officers of the regiment, and in the month of May or June, 1863, when in Washington, I was told that Dr. Gibson was called upon by many of the officers of the regiment, and in the month of May or June, 1863, when in Washington, I was told that Dr. Gibson was called upon by many of the officers of the regiment, and gentlemen who were personally known to me to be of the highest reliable character, and I was assured by persons that I could not disregard them, and I addressed the Secretary of War upon the subject, and got an commission for Dr. Gibson, and he was authorized having retained a copy, asking that Dr. Gibson should be relieved from the command of the regiment and be ordered to Philadelphia, and I forwarded the commissioned to me, and he was returned, but to my surprise I learned, immediately, that all this had occasioned the removal of Dr. Gibson was my request to that effect. On the 30 December, 1863, I again addressed the Secretary of War as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 29th, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR:—I beg leave to request most earnestly that you will issue an order to Dr. A. V. Gibson, late commanding the 24 Pennsylvania artillery, relieving him from the command and returning him to the 24 regiment of the 24 regiment of Regular artillery. I am constrained to make this request from the fact that Col. Gibson has not and does not give satisfaction to his regimental officers, some of them the finest in the service, are constantly appealing to me to relieve them. Charges of a serious nature have been preferred against Dr. Gibson, but he has not sent a ballot to any other person that he will not attempt to vote at any other poll; that he is not a deserter; has not been dismissed the service, and stating when where he is stationed. Officers of election reading the proper oath, shall administer it in proper form, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished by fine and imprisonment. The assessors are required to assess a county tax of ten cents on each non commissioned officer and private in the service, and such soldiers shall be exempt from all other personal taxes while in service. The payment of such tax shall entitle all soldiers, otherwise qualified to the right to vote.

The law is quite voluminous but in the main fair in its provisions, and leans so strongly as possible in favor of the soldiers, so as to prevent him from being defrauded out of his vote by legal technicalities. It is a fair, honest, and just act of the legislature—having been opposed by the Democratic legislators because of its ample provisions for giving the right of voting to our gallant soldiers in the field.

—A supplemental bounty bill was passed at the extra session of the legislature, which gives bounties to volunteers and provides full authority to levy bounty tax and collect the same when the county commissioners neglect or refuse to do so. The districts may levy and collect the tax by their authorities or board of election officers, but the bounty so levied shall not exceed $300 for each volunteer. The bill is also conclusive in regard to and ratifies all loans created or taxes levied by the action of the people of districts in any way that had the sanction of a majority of the citizens. In such case the constituted authorities or board of election officers are required to carry out in good faith the collection of such taxes. It provides also that persons who have furnished substitutes credited to the proper township, the principals shall receive the bounty toward the payment of his substitute. No tax exceeding two per cent. of the last adjusted valuation of property for county or State purposes shall be levied in any year. A *per capita* or poll tax may be levied by the commissioners, school directors, supervisors or road commissioners, or the proper authorities, not exceeding $5 per head to be applied to bounty purposes; but persons in service, or discharged in service shall be exempt; and the property of widows and minor children, and widowed mothers of soldiers who died in service, is exempt from all taxation under this bill. The act was approved on the 25th of August, 1864.

RETALIATION A REBEL LIE.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository.

It is a fact that the burning of the property of the senior editor of the REPOSITORY, was accomplished by a squad of rebels under command of a son of Gen. Smith, of Virginia, familiarly known as "Extra Billy Smith." When the history of this war shall have been fully written, it will be a page well till of a more diabolical act, than the burning of Chambersburg. The act itself, as well as the manner in which it was accomplished, would do no discredit to savage warfare. The order to burn was said to have been given in retaliation for some excesses committed by our troops in Virginia. Doubtless during the three years in which a large portion of Virginia has been occupied by the Union army some depredations have been committed by straggling soldiers, but there has been no deliberate order given to destroy private property. On the contrary, our officers have generally been very careful to protect their property. Within the last two years I spent several days, in my official capacity as an officer of the army, in Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier county, Virginia, which is the residence of "Extra Billy Smith." I had a letter from an aged clergyman, residing in Washington, who in early life was the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Warrenton, to my co-member of Congress residing there. He was absent, as most of our Congressmen from Southern States were; but his wife and daughter were at home, and to them I presented my credentials. From them, and others to whom they introduced me, I learned much of the best history and character of the place. They were violent secessionists, as they assured me the whole town and county were, and, from personal observation, I had good reason to believe their statement. I doubt whether the people of any town in the country were more bitter in sentiment than those of Warrenton, yet our Commanding General, on the application of several influential ladies of the place, had placed the ladies, and detailed a guard, in each case, to protect their private property from appropriated impurity by the rebel Vandals. The place was guarded, and even the shrubbery and flowers were untouched. This I saw and know, and I have been informed by what I saw at Warrenton, and what I have heard of the conduct of his son at Chambersburg need not be enlarged upon.

Warrenton is often within our lines. It is, at present, I believe, not held by either army. It would be a fitting retaliation, if the wealthy and beautiful, but rebellious town were burned to ashes, in retaliation for the destruction of Chambersburg. This would, in war, be nothing but

August 18, 1864. FAIR PLAY.

SPECIAL MESSAGES.

The following special messages from Governor Curtin were sent to the legislature in reply to resolutions of inquiry, relative to the Provost Guard regiment and the 24 Pa. Artillery. They fully explain themselves:

PENNA. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Aug. 22, 1864.

To the Honorable the Senate of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I received the following preambles and resolution on the 20th of August:

SENATE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Aug. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the officers of the 24 Pennsylvania artillery (or provisional regiment) are without surgeons, thereby in some instances, rendering the men of the said

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish, at his earliest convenience, any correspondence on file in his office or the War Department, on the 14th of June, 1862, I appointed A. V. Gibson, then a captain in the artillery service, to be Surgeon of the regiment, and the regiment Provisional artillery. It was represented to me that he was very well qualified, and I selected him accordingly, and he accepted the appointment. Early in January, 1863, complaints were made to me by the officers of the regiment in relation to the conduct of Dr. Gibson, and in consequence I was informed by the Surgeon General, that Dr. Gibson had resigned, and in the month of May or June, 1863, when in Washington, I was told that Dr. Gibson was called upon by many of the officers of the regiment, and gentlemen who were personally known to me to be of the highest reliable character, and I was assured by persons that I could not disregard them, and I addressed the Secretary of War upon the subject, and got an commission for Dr. Gibson, and he was authorized having retained a copy, asking that Dr. Gibson should be relieved from the command of the regiment and be ordered to Philadelphia, and I forwarded the commissioned to me, and he was returned, but to my surprise I learned, immediately, that all this had occasioned the removal of Dr. Gibson was my request to that effect. On the 30 December, 1863, I again addressed the Secretary of War as follows:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 29th, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR:—I beg leave to request most earnestly that you will issue an order to Dr. A. V. Gibson, late commanding the 24 Pennsylvania artillery, relieving him from the command and returning him to the 24 regiment of the 24 regiment of Regular artillery. I am constrained to make this request from the fact that Col. Gibson has not and does not give satisfaction to his regimental officers, some of them the finest in the service, are constantly appealing to me to relieve them. Charges of a serious nature have been preferred against Dr. Gibson, but he has not sent a ballot to any other person that he will not attempt to vote at any other poll; that he is not a deserter; has not been dismissed the service, and stating when where he is stationed. Officers of election reading the proper oath, shall administer it in proper form, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished by fine and imprisonment. The assessors are required to assess a county tax of ten cents on each non commissioned officer and private in the service, and such soldiers shall be exempt from all other personal taxes while in service. The payment of such tax shall entitle all soldiers, otherwise qualified to the right to vote.

The law is quite voluminous but in the main fair in its provisions, and leans so strongly as possible in favor of the soldiers, so as to prevent him from being defrauded out of his vote by legal technicalities. It is a fair, honest, and just act of the legislature—having been opposed by the Democratic legislators because of its ample provisions for giving the right of voting to our gallant soldiers in the field.

—A supplemental bounty bill was passed at the extra session of the legislature, which gives bounties to volunteers and provides full authority to levy bounty tax and collect the same when the county commissioners neglect or refuse to do so. The districts may levy and collect the tax by their authorities or board of election officers, but the bounty so levied shall not exceed $300 for each volunteer. The bill is also conclusive in regard to and ratifies all loans created or taxes levied by the action of the people of districts in any way that had the sanction of a majority of the citizens. In such case the constituted authorities or board of election officers are required to carry out in good faith

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, September 7, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, of Franklin.
SAMUEL KOATS, of Perry.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HUGH R. DAVIDSON, of Chambersburg.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN H. STEWART, of Green.

FOR AUDITOR,
MORROW B. SKINNER, of Lurgan.

FOR CONSTABLE,
HIRAM E. WERTZ, of Quincy.

TERMS.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY is published every Wednesday morning by "THE REPOSITORY ASSOCIATION" at $2 per annum, *strictly in advance*, or $2.50 if not paid within the year. *All subscriptions must be settled for annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for first insertion and TEN CENTS per line for subsequent insertions. A liberal discount is made to quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisers. All resolutions of Associations, communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged fifteen cents per line.

JOB PRINTING of every style, in plain and fancy colors, executed neatly, promptly, and at the lowest rates for CASH. All communications should be addressed to

MCCLURE & STONER, Publishers.

☞ Mr. John K. Shryock is our authorized Agent to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for this paper, and receipt for the same.

COPIES of the OLD FLAG containing the full REPORTORY report of the Destruction of Chambersburg can still be had at this office. Price five cents. Persons sending orders from a distance must enclose two cents per copy for postage.

FILES WANTED.—Any person having files of the REPOSITORY, however old, will receive a Shilling for the same at this office. Several copies of the first number issued by McClure & Stoner, July 8, 1863, are wanted. Any of our exchanges having that number will confer a special favor by furnishing us with it.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Union County Committee for the ensuing year:

Chairman—THOS. JEFFERSON SILL.

North Ward, Chambersburg, A. D. Cauffman, William Gelwicks, South Ward, Chambersburg, Geo. J. Baisley; Thos. J. Easley; Antrim, Wm. H. Davidson; Fayetteville, John W. Barr; Greenvillage, Dr. C. T. Manley; Dry Run, Lloyd W. Mackey; Guilford, Andrew Stutler; Hamilton, Andrew M'Elwain; Letterkenny, W. W. Britton; Loudon, Wm. Bonner; Lurgan, John M. Salsgiver; Metcalfe, Thomas C. Grove; Welsh Run, Dr. John S. Angle; Mont. Jacob Pfahlinger; Orrstown, Samuel Knisely; Quincy, Wm. Pheasant; Peters, James Patton; St. Thomas, J. R. Tankersley; Washington, Geo. W. Walker; Warren, John H. Thomas; Concord, Samuel B. Hockersmith; Mt. Hope, Thos. S. Fuller; Sulphur Spring, Peter Shearer.

The Committee will meet at the office of the Chairman, on Second Street, on *Saturday next*, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

FILL UP OUR BRAVE ARMIES!

Loyal Men! Atlanta, the last inland stronghold of Treason in the Cotton States, HAS FALLEN! The victorious legions of the heroic Sherman now rest in that stubbornly defended citadel of crime, after a march and series of battles unexampled in the history of modern warfare. Their noble sacrifices and brilliant achievements burl back in confusion and shame the driveling cowards who proclaim the war a "failure," and give earnest promise of a speedy, honorable and enduring Peace.

But one vital point of Treason remains, and that is wasting in strength under the tireless energy and unfaltering courage of the great leader and soldier of the Army of the Potomac. They ask for one hundred thousand men promptly to enable them to consummate their great work and preserve to us and to posterity the blessings of Free Government.

Let their shattered ranks be filled, and filled at once. Let every district wanting not one day, nor one hour, until its quota is filled. Brave men are not wanting to respond to the call if citizens but do their duty generously in providing for the wants of themselves and their household gods. This is the work of every patriot, of every christian, of every friend of humanity, of order and of government; and let it be done with hearty, ceaseless energy until it is completed; and our gallant armies, whose heroism and victories stand unparalleled in history, will soon return to us honored, and honoring a Nationality that has swept treason to perpetual infamy, and given to the world a beneficent government, an enduring monument of Civil and Religious Liberty!

THE CHICAGO NOMINEES.

The Democratic National Convention met in Chicago on the 29th ult., and after three days of canvassing, mainly devoted to efforts to hold the hundreds of thousands of loyal Democrats to a thoroughly disloyal purpose, nominated Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, of New Jersey, for President, and Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio, for Vice President. Both nominations were made without a serious contest, and, save a few harmless growls at the moderate evidences M'Clellan has in his time given of hostility to treason, with entire unanimity.

Gen. M'Clellan is a man of blameless character, of moderate abilities, of faithful impulses, and, if left to himself, would naturally prefer patriotism to treason. He is without achievements in the field or in civil life to make him a Presidential candidate; and is doubtless to day amazed at the concurrence of circumstances that has made him the leader of a great party in a most momentous political struggle. That he is to be the instrument of others, if called to the Presidential chair, rather than the leader of an administration, is palpable from the notorious fact that the men who nominated him first adopted a platform directly confronting every public profession he has ever made touching the vital issues to be decided at the next election. If he were a leader—a bold, able matchless leader—a Napoleon or a Jackson, no conclave headed and controlled by Vallandighams and Woods would have presented him for the Presidency in the face of his recent declaration at West Point, that treason must be suppressed by force of arms or the government surrendered; but they have ventured to assume that he will stultify himself; that he will be pliable and therefore most useful in their hands; and it is now for him to determine whether they shall win a traitor, or he lose a nomination proffered with the condition, perfidy to himself, to his noble army, to his country.

The writer hereof is of those who have ever judged Gen. M'Clellan kindly, and who would greatly prefer to speak well of him to-day than to condemn him. When in command we have ever sustained him; and when deprived of his command, although painfully convinced of the injustice that made it inexorable, we hoped and urged that he should be called to some position in active service suited to his rank, and conceded military abilities as an organizing and defensive officer. Notwithstanding the cloud of treachery that fastened its fatal grasp upon him at an early day, and imperceptibly made him his own and his country's foe, he never surrendered the paramount claims of the government to assert its historical power; he never, when he manfully reasserted the doctrine of the patriot at West Point in a recent speech—declaring that there was no remedy for rebellion but war until traitors submit to lawful authority—we rejoiced that he seemed equal to the great task of defying the traitors who dogged his steps, basked in his fame, appropriated his power, and hoped to make him the great suicide of our National Freedom.

The day of trial has now come, and he stands before the country dwarfed and shorn of his only strength—and about to bow in humble submission to the leaders who have resolved at Chicago that his declarations in behalf of the maintenance of the government were but rebuicial falsehoods, and that his sanguinary battles were but remorseless butcheries of a brave but injured foe. When a platform was *fixed* made declaring the war a "failure," and demanding an "immediate cessation of hostilities," just when Sherman was entering Atlanta with his victorious army; when Fort Morgan was just surrendering the Mobile Bay to Farragut, and when Grant is steadily but surely advancing to the very vitals of treason in its last stronghold, we felt that it was a cool, cool day for our boasted American Nationality; but when Clement C. Vallandigham was by consent accorded the honor of moving to nominate Gen. M'Clellan for the Presidency by acclamation, who that had a latent spark of patriotism could fail to feel that any other than a faithless, treacherous man would spurn such a nomination, and hurl from him the proffered embrace of men who openly declare their sympathy with the relentless murderers of our brave sons and brothers, and the fire-brands and vandals who sack and burn our homes, and spread withering desolation throughout the land.

Such is the path, such the duties, chosen by the Chicago Convention for General M'Clellan, and he bows to their bidding. He has already spoken in response, and returns grateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred upon him, but without so much as a feeble allusion to the peril of the great Nation to whose chief office he now formally aspires. Thus surrounded—thus made to excite hostility to the integrity of the very government he aims to administer, he will find arrayed against him every dictate of patriotism, of justice, of freedom—every hope of the living, every sacred regard for our martyred dead—*and he cannot be chosen!* The timid will be aroused to energy, the doubting to hopeful conflict; even the despairing will shrink from the darker future of treacherous triumph before which the present pales; while the earnest, the unfaltering, the devoted friends of Right will go forth to fold strengthened by the madness that made partially unmask itself, and the Republic will live, as the name of the once honored McClellan fades out, with the groveling traitors who dragged him with them to a common, a dishonored grave.

Gen. H. Pendleton, the nominee for Vice President, owes his success solely to the fact that next to Vallandigham he is of all others most like Vallandigham himself. He has been in Congress ever since treason culminated in deadly, wanton war, and he has never cast a vote or uttered a speech that did not give joy in the dominions of crime. He it was who, when the military tribunal, the U. S. district court, and the highest judicial tribunal of the Nation had all declared that Vallandigham was a traitor, and as a traitor, rightfully convicted and punished, moved in Congress to have Vallandigham's arrest and sentence declared unconstitutional, but found only forty (Coffroth of course included) others who were faithless as himself and willing to justify treason in our National legislature. He is a man of superior abilities, and would do credit, alike in fidelity and in fitness, as presiding officer of what little is now left of the ex-fed Senate in Congress. When he is defeated here, as he must be, he has that refuge, if there be still a spot of the continent that owns the dominion of treason, and thence let him go in peace.

Loyal men! your task is before you. The issues are made up so plainly that he who runs may read. *The integrity of this Republic cannot survive the success of the Chicago ticket with its declaration of principles!* CHOOSE, AS BETWEEN THE LIFE OF THE NATION AND THE SUCCESS OF THE CHICAGO DEMOCRACY!

REBEL PRISONS ON A HARMLESS RO-

THE rebel press rejoices with the most fiendish joy over the destruction of Chambersburg. We have already given the article from the Richmond *Sentinel* congratulating desponding traitors that at last they had prostituted their armies to systematic robbery and vandalism. Failing to make the confederacy a nation among the powers of the earth, the leaders whose last ambition and shameless perjury plunged us into desolating war, are now descending into the lowest grade of crime, and their only joy seems to be over some appalling crime committed by their troops. We earnestly commend the attention of armistice men, unconditional peace men, and fraternal compromisers in the North, who insist upon bowing their necks to the yoke of the Earley's and M'Causland's who now fitly and confessedly represent the cause and purposes of traitors, to carefully scan the withered waste of Chambersburg, and then read the following articles from the accredited organ of Jeff. Davis. If they still insist upon a base surrender of a great Nationality to such collossal criminals, then is the word coward to feeble to express their deposed depth of humiliation and shame. We quote from their fraternal organ in the land of treason. The Richmond *Dispatch*, speaking of the burning and robbing of Chambersburg says:

"We love to hear those cries of anguish. The howl of desolation and despair from the quarter in which it is heard comes upon our ear like music on the wind. *It is sweet to smell of earthly gratification.* Glad are we that retribution has at last put forth its terrible arm and assumed its most terrible shape. We hope it will be pushed to the farthest extremity to which it is capable of going. *We should be glad to hear that the whole valley of the Susquehanna was one huge, unbroken, inversal sheet of flame, not to subside as long as a house or tree, or a blade of grass, or a stalk of corn, remained to be blasted by the withering breath of war. No spirit could be more agreeable in our opinion to behold every part of Yankeedom within reach of our arms converted into a mass of ashes—to see every beast that walked on four feet and could not be driven off for one use, slaughtered and left to rot upon the ground.*"

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 2d ult. thus savagely justifies the destruction of Chambersburg by M'Causland:

"At this particular moment, nothing that *we can think of would produce so fine a moral effect in the North as another sweep of Early into Pennsylvania and the burning of York, Lancaster and Harrisburg.* To the war spirit of the enemy that would operate as a sedative. It would diffuse gentle thoughts of peace and quiet in town, and *would make sure at the Chicago convention of a noble peace platform and a peace President.* There is no other conceivable move in which the Confederates can help that blessed cause than by burning a few of their towns and laying waste a few of their valleys, and it so happens that the Confederate forces would not only be fully justified in doing this by the strictest laws of war, but are absolutely called on to do it as a sacred duty in order to protect our so-ambitant population from the ravages of future invaders. Some Copperhead journals, we observe, are complaining they can help the peace party at the North, by giving it sound advice as to its true policy, and by encouraging exhortations to go in. *That does not help but hinders that party. The more interest we appear to take in the success of their movement, the much the less success will attend it.* The more we seem to wish for peace, and talk about it, exactly the farther off will it be. On the other hand we shall be most likely to bring the moment we show that we recognize that we are at war and not secession."

THREATENED REVOLUTION.

The New York *Herald*, M'Clellan's earliest and most devoted military organ, frankly confesses his defeat on the Chicago platform; but expresses apprehension that the rebel sympathizers in the North will attempt to revolutionize when Lincoln is re-elected. Never mind! Sherman is pretty well through with Hood; Farragut is cleaning up Mobile, and thousands of loyal hearts and strong arms are flocking to Gen. Grant to enable him to finish up on Lee, the vandal Early and fire-bugs M'Causland, and the Vallandighams will cower before the ever whelming and triumphant patriotic sentiment of the North, and will hide themselves in confusion and shame as they witness a Nation rescued from the grasp of treason by a brave, invincible army and a faithful people.

Doubtless the Chicago convention looks to revolution, in imitation of Jeff. Davis, when Lincoln is re-elected, as the Convention, instead of adjourning *sine die*, as such bodies have always done heretofore, it adjourned to meet at the call of the committee, which means to give Vallandigham and his adherents a chance to hatch a revolution in the North when the people decide against them in a peaceful and constitutional manner; but as there won't be any more left of Jeff. Davis and his fast waning hopes—confidence in that fine-weather Peace-bogus Democracy, they could not make a respectable revolution if they should even join hands manfully together. It may be a nice question about that time which shall administer upon the effects of the other; but as Davis is the chief of traitors while Chicago merely developes chattels for his aid, we shall insist upon his rights as administrator upon the bankrupt concern.

Treason in the field and at the polls is about to receive the same death blow, and those forth we shall have a peaceful, united and free people. Steady, loyal men steady; the good cause goes well!

HEAR OUR NOBLE CHIEF!

Gen. Grant asks for one hundred thousand of the new levies to be promptly furnished, as simple "*for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field.*" The brave old warrior gives no uncertain sound in delusive hope. He is building treason in its last stronghold as with hooks of triple steel, and he calls upon his loyal country men to rally to his shattered but still invincible and unfaltering army, and close the bloody drama of traitors at once.

Generously, nobly, freely, are the people responding. From every side we hear of men, strong in heart and faithful in purpose, rushing to our camps to swell the bravest army the world has ever witnessed. Let the good work be accelerated by the aid and encouragement of every patriot, of every political persuasion, and this will virtually be the last struggle of the armies of crime.

The following is the official announcement of the condition and wants of the army:

WASHINGTON, September 2 5 m.

To Major General Dix, New York:

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits, required by the act of August 4, will amount to about 300,000, including New York, which has not yet been reported to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th is practically reduced to five hundred thousand men to meet and take the place of first the enlistments in the navy, reported the casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners and deserters, and third the hundred days' troops, and all others going out by the expiration of service this fall.

One hundred thousand are now promptly furnished, it will that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field.

The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in fort and cities, and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order, and tranquility in every State.

LEWIS M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE Democratic County Convention met last week, and unanimously re-nominated Hon. J. M'Dowell Sharpe for the legislature, and also made nominations for the minor county officers. Congressional conferees were instructed for the re-nomination of Gen. A. H. Coffroth, and judicial conferees favorable to Judge Kimmell were selected. John Armstrong, a long-standing and respectable candidate for floating honors, takes another turn in search of the Commissioner's office.

We are inclined to the opinion that the Democratic managers will have a fair share of trouble in getting the confused and conflicting elements of the ticket to harmonize, unless one side or the other is systematically defeated. Gen. Coffroth will be for war of the blood and thunder order, but it must be most carefully managed so as not to hurt rebels or traitors. He is for war only against loyal men and a loyal government; but when he is called upon to vote men to strengthen our shattered armies, or to provide means for their payment, he invariably votes no, or in any way to favor war against treason and will grumble and borrow the brains and arguments of Vallandigham and Jeff Davis to dismember our Nationality by a disgraceful peace. Judge Kimmell, on the other hand, will be for the rather against traitors than against the government. He has stumped the county in favor of war until traitors unconditionally submit to lawful authority, and we have seen no evidence of his conversion, save his doubtful company. Sharpe will come in with war and peace blended in all the beauty of rhetoric and sublimity of poetry particularly peace. When the caravan starts and the exhibition opens, we shall see how the machine works.

The resolutions, however dimly the truth is thrown upon the surface, mean peace, submission, dismemberment—even here in the midst of blackened ruins, relentless robbery, and atrocious vandalism before which Sepoy warfare pales! Are the people of the "Green Spot" prepared to sanction such a platform? Let its over-sanguine authors wait and see!

GEN. M'CLELLAN has made his maiden campaign speech. On the evening of his nomination he was serenaded at his residence in Orange, New Jersey, and his speech on the occasion is thus reported by the Newark *Journal*, his home organ:

MY FRIENDS—The events of the day are so new and of such vital importance to us and our children, that I do not yet realize them; *nor do I yet fully comprehend the position in which I am placed.* I think you unwisely flattering me, for I know *how difficult and difficult the fatiguing path you have taken is, difficult will you have had to climb.* I am sure you will not expect me to make a speech. If the action of to-day leads to the results we all expect, I think that you will have no cause to regret what has been done. Most sincerely do I thank you, my friends and neighbors, for this kind visit and these hearty congratulations.

His Gen. M'Clellan forgotten himself? Had he not even one feeble word in behalf of a country, he vainly hopes to preside over, in its deadly struggle with merciless traitors? nothing for the noble army he once led, to cheer it in its glorious work? Alas, as transcendent treason has most fall like the chaff of death upon his supporters, and he must be silent. Would he strike Antietam and Malvern Hill from our brilliant history of noble daring and victory, and shield them with shame by humiliating peace? Where is the Patriot of the West Point oration—the Soldier of the Army of the Potomac? Was the one a lie, and the other a fraud? A faithless people want to know!

AN obstinate, erratic fellow is Gen. Sherman. Not having the fear of the Chicago Convention of the rebels before his eyes, just while the Vallandighams and Woods were declaiming in their platform that the war was but "four years of failure," and demanding that "immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities," he cut Gen. Hoods' rebel army in twain with heavy loss killed, Hardee, one of the best Generals of the hosts of crime, and crowned the most brilliant campaign of modern warfare by setting down in the captured rebel stronghold of the South and informing the government that it HAS CONQUERED! Is he or Vallandigham the best Commissioner of Peace? Let the people and the army who have sacrificed their best blood and treasure to preserve our Nationality respond to this vital question. We are for Sherman and Grant as commissioners until our brave armies crown their sacrifices with decisive victory, and traitors of every shade submit to the laws and authority they have so wickedly, so wantonly, so murderously defied. What say the People? What say the Soldiers?

WE have had "four years of *failure* to restore the Union by the experiment of war," says the Chicago Platform. The rebels in a little over three years have lost nearly two-thirds of their territory originally held; have lost the Mississippi; have lost the control of the Cotton States by the fall of Atlanta; they are without reserves to fill up their shattered and decimated armies; their credit is irretrievably broken, and their currency confessedly worthless; recognition is abandoned because of the hopelessness of their cause; but one army of traitors remains that is not utterly broken—that of Lee; *and every State in the Union has the Flag of the Free now waving over the whole or part of its territory!* Is this "four years of failure?" If the Union party shall experience that sort of "failure" in prosecuting this Presidential campaign against the Peace Democracy, how much would be left of them to vote against the government by the 1st Tuesday of November. Boys, get your slates and figure it up! Berks might be carried every other district doubtful!

THE way has been but "four years of failure," says the treacherous Peace-mongers at Chicago. For particulars we beg the delectable Vallandigham to inspire our vision. Hard, lonely quarters at Atlanta, and now supposed to be—somewhere else! A modest inquiry might also be made of one Robert E. Lee, who left Gettysburg about July 4th, 1863, and has this season quartered at various points from the Rapidan to the south of the James—each time moving further South. Perhaps Pemberton who once ruled in Vicksburg; Gardner who in brighter days of treason chose Port Hudson as a rendezvous, and then visited Fort Warren in the North, might also give some reliable information on the subject; and if Gen. Maury, of Mobile, has time to answer, we hope he may be called to the stand, while Gen. Page, late of Fort Morgan, and Col. Anderson, late of Fort Gaines, might also furnish valuable corroborative testimony. How much longer could treason stand such "failures" without the aid of the Chicago politicians?

GENERAL COFFROTH has made another speech at Bedford a few days ago, and is thus reported by the *Patriot*:

"I am opposed to this war, and I am going to make a statement which may startle the Democrats of Bedford county. I say that every man who favors the war, and sustains the Lincoln, would have been a boy, if he had lived at the time of the Revolution."

If Judge Kimmell were on the bench we should apply at once for a committee for our friend the General, as he would certainly do that much for a way-ward relative; but as he is not, and Judge Kimmel had his hand in very long, we affectionately entreat the General to appeal at once from Philip drunk to Philip sober. That's the only way to get out of such intolerable nonsense as the above. Beaten he will be; but it is not an imperative necessity that he should put to shame all his relatives, his party and decency and truth. Its early in the struggle yet, General, take your latitude at once!

EVERY sober in Capt. Coffey's company, which left here on Tuesday for Harrisburg, was a mourner.—*Shippensburg Sentinel.*

GLAD to hear it—they are sadly needed to get up a proper equilibrium of parties in the field; but will they so remain? They must have much more hostility to rebels and traitors than had the Chicago Convention, which seemed ignorant of the existence of the treason that has wantonly sacrificed thousands of lives, or they would not array themselves in deadly conflict with men whom the Democratic leaders do not even venture to condemn. We beg the *Sentinel* to keep a sharp look out for this Democratic company about the idea of November. If it grapples with treason in the field, it will hardly grapple with loyalty at the polls. Brave soldiers will not want to mingle their rejoicings with every murderous traitor engaged in stealing victories. Keep an eye on them—if they mean fight they'll fear it! "Good if the darned thing sticks!" as the Irishman said when he stamped the letter!

IN Atlanta (rebel) *Register* says that if the peace Democrats "use the ballot-box against Lincoln, while we use the cartridge-box, Each side will be a helper to the other." What is to be accomplished by these mutual and humane efforts may be learned from the same article, which states that "live with them the North must—the same government we never will!" The Chicago peace means disunion, whatever may be the pretences of Gen. McClellan; and he must be faithless to those who made him President, if elected, or *utterly faithless to the country.* Which is it?

WHAT has become of Democratic Nationality? They made the country echo in 1860 with the charge of sectionalism because the Republicans nominated two Northern men for President and Vice President. Now they take one man from Ohio, and the other supposed to be a voter in the same State for the first two offices of the government. Is this done because Democratic policy is carried out during the next administration a Southern Vice President might be a foreigner? Who can tell? Has it become sectional to be for *one* Nationality on this continent?

THE Bedford *Gazette* of last week contains the following dispatch from Mr. Myers, its Editor and a delegate to Chicago:

CHICAGO, August 31, 1864.

To O. E. Shannon, Esq.—M'Clellan and Pendleton unanimously nominated—PEACE PLATFORM—*all harmonious.* B. F. MYERS.

Mr. Myers evidently understands what the Chicago platform means, as well as does Jeff. Davis or Gen. M'Causland. The cry of peace from such men means humiliation, dismemberment, and the supremacy of treason. Does Gen. M'Clellan hear?

THE Democratic convention declares for peace, without pretending to say or know how it is to be attained. The rebel journals also declare for peace, and say the only way to attain it *is* to send M'Causland to lay Pennsylvania waste by the torch and sword. As M'Clellan and McCausland are representative men of the same mission, will some one be kind enough to tell us just where they diverge in their policy, if they diverge at all? We know M'Causland's plan—what is M'Clellan's?

THE rebel Generals kept drawing that indomitable Peace Commissioner General Sherman into "just where they wanted him" until he sat down with his credentials in the very heart of the Cotton States. Wonder were they will "want him next?" For information inquire of a motley crew of dilapidated managers who were last heard from at Chicago, where they resolved everything but treason to be a "failure!"

WE must add the indomitable Old Tar Farragut to the list of Peace Commissioners. He has brought peace and order out of a whole bay of rebel forts about Mobile, and will shortly preach peace in Mobile itself. Bully for Farragut.

GOV. CURTIN has issued an order for the organization of the Pennsylvania State Guard—Three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and four batteries of field artillery will be recruited and organized without delay, to be composed of veteran soldiers, and able-bodied men between eighteen and fifty, giving preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States. They will be officered by men elected by the recruits, who have been in service and honorably discharged. The term of service will be for three years unless sooner discharged, and will be used only for the defence of the State. If the number is not raised by volunteering in thirty days, a draft will be made to supply the deficiency. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, formerly of the Penna. Reserves, has been commissioned State Inspector General, with the rank of Brigadier General, and is charged with the organization of the force. Franklin county has a deep interest in this organization and should contribute liberally to its numbers. The gap and ruins will be the same as those given in the United States service.

J. GLANCY JONES has come to grief again. From being an indifferent preacher he became a worse politician, and has waded through a world of tribulation. He was beaten for State Treasurer—was beaten for Congress by the people of Old Berks, who elected honest John Schwartz, and he then took refuge in a foreign mission. Again he turned up this fall as a candidate for Congress, and set out to contest the election of their own rulers, particularly Congressman, we don't know who could. Pass over chaney!

WE have a letter from P. D. R., a gallant young soldier from this county, now in the hospital at Potomac, who speaks most hopefully of the condition and prospects of the army. He says he hopes soon to be able to return to his home to enjoy peace and prosperity in a re-united government, and adds that he will be more than compensated for his sufferings by the reflection that he was one of the brave men who fought in the bloody campaign of 1864 for Human Liberty and the Rights of Man." Thus do the heroic defenders of the Republic respond to the base propositions for peace and disunion which beset us from faithless politicians.

WE are glad to learn that Rev. R. S. Schenck of this place will soon have published by Lindsay & Blakiston, of Philadelphia, a pamphlet of some eighty pages giving a concise and reliable account of the destruction of Chambersburg by the rebels. Persons wishing an accurate narrative of the atrocious vandalism of the rebels, would do well to procure a copy of Dr. Schenck's publication. We need not say that anything on the subject from his graphic pen will be worthy of preservation as part of the truthful history of rebel barbarism.

THE *Tribune* in a review of the position and admirers of the Chicago Convention pertinently says:

"Let must be baffled and beaten, or the New World is surrendered to the odious spirit of caste and the iron rule of those who believe hard hands a badge of servitude. We are pledged to protect the education of the Children of the Poor. Humanity of every Shade we adjure you to shake off your apathy and rally for the imperiled liberty and life of the Nation."

WE are glad to record the re-nomination of all the Union Congressmen of Philadelphia—Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Hon. Leonard Myers and Hon. Charles O'Neill. All have been most faithful to their constituency, and to the great cause of the Union; and no State can boast of a truer or more eloquent champion of the right than Judge Kelly. He has been twice chosen, and will doubtless be returned again by a large majority.

BOTH the Union and Democratic meetings held recently in Somerset passed resolutions requesting the commissioners of that county to donate $4,000 to the soldiers' orphans of Chambersburg.

WE are indebted to Hon. Wm. D. Kelly and Hon. J. Merchant for valuable public documents.

The Chicago Convention!

Humiliating Peace Demanded!

THE WAR DECLARED A "FAILURE!"

"IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES" WANTED!

VALLANDIGHAM MOVES TO NOMINATE GEN. M'CLELLAN!

M'CLELLAN AND PENDLETON THE TICKET!

The Flag of the Free Prostrate at the Feet of Treason!

The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago on Monday, August 29th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President. A very large crowd of outsiders were in attendance, and the usual hotel-bar-room business for M'Clellan. A strong, steady current was manifested for peace and out Peace man headed by the Woods, Vallandigham, Harris, Long and others; but finding that they dare not take one of their own kind, they resolved to take a man with a moderate war record who would yield implicit obedience to their treasonable palsy and purposes.

Gen. Bigler of the State was honored with the temporary chairmanship, and he was thus enabled to cut off one of the strongest peace speeches containing nothing but what somebody has said much better before. Little else was done on the first day. On the second day Gen. Seymour of New York was elected permanent President, and he made a most diplomatic speech, concealing his rebel proclivities with tolerable grace. Long and Vallandigham the representatives of their delegation of Ohio, were the representatives of their delegation on the most important committee—Val being on resolutions. Hon. Asa Packer was a Vice President, and Frank M. Hutchinson one of the Secretaries—both from this State. The first struggle was on the platform; but it was a feeble effort of the war men. They were utterly overwhelmed by the followers of Vallandigham. Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky, made the speech which was subsequently with but four dissenting votes—thus showing that the entire party was bound body and soul to Vallandigham—he had the resolutions in his pocket—and he knew the whole, and knew how to use them. The PLATFORM

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will not have with answering any fidelity to the compact under which we have existed, we will not be a party to any such foundation of our strength, seek to overthrow the existing form of government, or any form of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both North and South.

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which time, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public safety demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment the union of the States be restored in the bonds of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the above platform is adopted the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, as well as the shameful violations of the Constitution and the repeated usurpations by the executive department of the government, which have been consummated with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That in our mind and judgment the Democratic party, as its preamble, the Federal Union must be the union of the States unimpaired, and that they hereby declare that they recognize the Administrative interpretation of a Constitutional clause, power to suppress insurrection, and that the enforcement of laws and military laws in States not in insurrection, by military authority, is not warranted by the Constitution, and that arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law remains in force, the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of habeas corpus, and general disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the extensive use and abuse of the right of the people to bear arms, are not sanctioned by, nor are they in accordance with, the Constitution, the Union, and the preservation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration in failing to protect our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public interest and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and sincerely extended to the soldiers of our army and navy, who have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all the care and protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

General nominations for President were then made, and the names of Gen. Geo. B. M'Clellan, L. W. Powell, Thos. A. Seymour, and Franklin Pierce were proposed. A spice debate ensued, in which a fill was made at M'Clellan by Mr. Harris, of Maryland, who denounced him as a traitor, and assassin for arresting the Maryland legislature. He said that "*all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be brought against Lincoln and Butler I could make and substantiate against M'Clellan.*" He further said that "*McClellan was the assassin of State Rights; the usurper of liberties, and that if I commanded he would be swinging overyphere as he was at Antietam!*" Charles Carrigan, of Philadelphia, attempted a justification of M'Clellan, and Gaspard Morgan, who had run away from Cumberland Gap and was compelled to retire from the service therefor, followed in behalf of M'Clellan from the long set for which he was arraigned. Mr. Long, of Ohio, M'Clellan was the assassin of State Rights; the usurper of liberties, and that if I commanded he would be swinging overyphere as he was at Antietam!

Franklin Repository.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ABOUT THE DRAFT.—We have procured all the reliable information about the draft that is accessible at present, and herewith present it to our readers.

Time of the Draft.—The draft was not made on the 5th inst. because the adjustment of credits and quotas was not completed. Volunteering is moving rapid in most of the districts of the State, including our own, and as long as it continues, the present ratio a proper adjustment of quotas is next to an impossibility. As soon as volunteering ceases, the draft will doubtless be made promptly. Sub-districts which are not filling their quotas by volunteers present no difficulty in the adjustment of their credits, and they will be drafted at an early day. Sherman has taken Atlanta, and Grant wants *prompt* additions to his heroic forces to enable him to achieve early and decisive results, and crush out the rebellion in its *last stronghold*, and the government will not be faithless to him, in making men and its help equal. Let no man dream that the draft will not be made and enforced. Justice to the loyal districts which have responsibly fulfilled demands that it be done, and it *will* be done.

Volunteers.—Volunteers will be accepted from our district until the day the draft is made, under the same regulations as heretofore. The same government bounties will be paid, and credits allowed. Let every district, therefore, spare no pains to put in its quota. They need only relieve themselves of the draft, but they do their whole duty to our brave armies and to the government by supplying soldiers just when they are needed. Our noble defenders want their thinned ranks recruited JUST NOW—let them have the men.

Exemptions by Commutation.—Under the law of 1863, the payment of $300 commutation money by a drafted man exempted him for three years, at least the law was finally so construed by the Provost Marshal General, although he had at first construed it differently. So long as that decision stands—and it is still not revoked—all who paid $300 before the 24th of February 1864, are exempt for three years from the other enrollment is sooner exhausted. Those who have been drafted and paid $300 under the new law of 24th February 1864, were expressly exempted only for that draft, and are now again liable to conscription. The law, speaking of the payment of commutation, says that "*such payment of money shall operate only to save such person from draft or filling his quota.*" The law is so plain on the subject that no one can err in its construction, and persons discharged by payment of $300 since the 24th of February last, are now liable to draft under the present call.

Substitutes.—Any enrolled man may put in a substitute at any time before the draft; but the substitute must not be subject to enrollment. He must be an alien, under 20 years of age, over 45, or have served two years in the army, and been honorably discharged. All enrolled men can select the arm of service they prefer, and also their company and regiment, *and are paid a*[illegible] *government bounty.* Negroes can be put in as substitutes the same as white men. An enrolled man thus putting in a substitute is exempt from duty for the period his substitute is held to serve, exceeding, however, the time for which he is mustered. The proof as to alienage or age of the substitute must be complete—put such proof as would be necessary to discharge the substitute if he were enrolled and applying to have his name stricken off. Drafted persons can furnish substitutes after the draft takes place, and may then put in enrolled citizens—men who are liable to duty,—and the principals then are exempt from draft *until the existing enrolment is exhausted.* Substitutes going in for drafted men cannot select their companies or regiments, or the arm of service they prefer, and they get no government bounty. The rule is that substitutes stand just as their principals would, and therefore substitutes from the draft are on the footing of volunteers, while substitutes for conscripts are on the footing of drafted men. Deserters from the rebel ranks are not subject to enrolment or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

Credits and Substitutes.—Substitutes must invariably be credited to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and they must also be received and mustered by the Provost Marshal of the district in which the principal resides. Thus—a resident of this congressional district could not have a substitute received and mustered at Carlisle, or by any other Provost Marshal than Capt. Geo. Eyster. To this rule there is but one exception. Regular army officers recruiting in the State, may receive a substitute and muster him for any district in the State in which the principal resides.

Applications to strike Names off.—Any enrolled man can apply at the office of the Provost Marshal at his convenience, to have his name stricken from the enrolment, for alienage, non-residence, under 20 or over 45 years, or for *manifest permanent physical disability.* As we have already stated, the evidence touching age, alienage and non-residence must be of the most conclusive and satisfactory nature, and the disability must be plain. Where a man has been properly enrolled in his district, and afterwards moves into another district, his name cannot be stricken from the original enrollment until he presents the certificate of the board in his new district, that he is duly enrolled there. This course is required.

Non-reporting Conscripts.—The government properly holds it to be the duty of every citizen to aid in having every drafted man reported for duty, and it is especially the interest of citizens to do so to guard against *supplemental* drafts to make up for deserters. *Each district may be made to fill quota of men to the service*—not by running them off to Canada or hiding in the mountains or under the shelter of disloyalty, but by their being reported and the government arrests them as deserters, they are not credited to any district—Drafted men who have failed to report can be found, however, still do so and be credited to their proper districts, if they come promptly. See official notice of Capt. Eyster in our advertising columns.

Adjustment of Quotas.—There are many districts from which numbers of volunteers have gone to receive high bounties elsewhere, and have credited away from their homes. This unit operates harshly upon the citizens of such districts, and unless their credits and quotas are so adjusted before a draft is made, in some cases there are not enough able-bodied men remaining to fill the quotas required. We do not know what action the government may take in such cases, but we feel warranted in assuming that it will deal justly, and if, be there more than the number of the enrollment and quotas. We would advise citizens to ascertain definitely the names of men who have thus volunteered and been credited elsewhere, and make proof of the fact to the Provost Marshal, so that when the day for drafting comes, there may be no laughable evidence of the wrong that a draft of the full quota would impose upon the people. The government cannot, we feel assured, fail to correct the enrollment in such cases, and if the enrollment be corrected, the quotas must be reduced. It is a misfortune, but not a crime to be poor; and the people who have paid commutation can pay higher bounties than poor ones, and thus drain the men away from them, will not warrant the government in requiring the few men left to furnish the whole original quota, and we doubt not that ample justice will be done in such cases. Citizens of other districts, however, should have the evidence at hand to show the number of men they have lost in that manner.

The One-hundred Day Men.—The men now in service enlisted for one hundred days, may recover at any time, without regard to the time they have been serving, and receive local bounties which were they prefer. Formerly they were required to have been in service forty-one days before they could re-enlist; but on Saturday last Gen. Couch was officially notified that they could re-enlist for one or more years at any time. If three fourths of any company or regiment re-enlist, their organization will remain just as it is. When they enlist in less numbers they are consolidated and placed under competent officers of their own preference wherever practicable.

Beware of Swindlers.—Every volunteer should shun a bounty-broker as he would a pestilence. These rascals go to profit by swindling soldiers and the government, and no honest man will encourage them. There are responsible and duly authorized recruiting officers to be found in almost every locality, and these volunteers should go. Let every enlisted soldier understand also, that any officer who retains any part of his bounty, on any pretext whatever, is a thief and a scoundrel, and is insolently violating military and civil law. Equally iniquitous and dishonest are those who lure board of to insure against the coming draft for $150. We have been shown circulars of a New York establishment proposing to furnish a substitute for any man, in case he is drafted, for $150. *It cannot be honestly done.* Either the government or the patrons of such a concern must be swindled, and honest men should avoid it. Possibly individuals might not be cheated; but substitutes could be furnished at that price only by a combination of corrupt officers, bounty-brokers and bounty-jumpers, and no honest man should sanction such a fraud upon the government. The low price at which insurances are proposed to be taken is conclusive as to fraud in some quarter. Let honest men be honest with their government, and shun bounty swindlers and soldiers brokers of every kind.

How Bounties may be Collected.—The new act of assembly authorizes the proper authorities of any ward, borough or township, in case the county does not do so, to levy a tax to raise a bounty not exceeding $300 for each man required to fill their respective quotas, and collect such tax not exceeding two per cent. on the last regular valuation of property. Additional bounty must be raised by subscription; but a majority of the citizens may by petition to the Legislative Department the authority to raise the full amount by taxation. We give on the first page of today's paper an abstract of the new law.

REMEMBER OUR SUFFERING.—The people of Franklin county have suffered sadly since the commencement of the war, alike by the spoliation of friend and foe; but our fields have yielded golden harvests, and the labor of the husbandman has been well repaid. Our barns and storehouses teem with abundance, and of that abundance let the homeless and suffering of Chambersburg have a liberal share. Already the chills of autumn are upon us, and soon the biting frosts and bonne storms of winter will bring to hundreds in our midst a bitter dregs of the cup of bitterness presented by a desolating foe.

Against this inevitable, widespread want, let the wealthy and generous of our own county make seasonable and liberal provision. There are few farmhouses in Franklin or Cumberland counties that have not well spare a few blankets, quilts, or other bedding, without sorely feeling the loss and it the present suffering in our midst—which must be greatly increased as winter approaches—was but realized, many of our country people would spare from their superabundance something to contribute to the many wants of Chambersburg.

We earnestly urge upon every farmer to set aside something to relieve the pressing necessities of Chambersburg this winter. A barrel of flour, a few bushels of corn or potatoes, a quarter, or side of meat or meat, or anything that will supply the wants of a homeless people, almost wholly destitute of clothing, furniture, and means of livelihood. It each will give something to meet this great demand upon us, every one blessed with plenty there will be comparatively little suffering here this winter; but if our own people do not deal generously with the unfortunate, there must be appalling wantand distress where space was abundance and cried to spare.

We ask every man and woman who feels for the stricken and sorrowing to lend a helping hand in this matter, and do not let it be delayed. Promise may be made to the Mayor of Chambersburg in Chambersburg with the assurance that it will be properly disposed of, and clothing may be sent to any responsible citizen of the town. Many sections of the State have more than met every just expectation in contributing to alleviate the suffering of our people; and now the great and varied wants to enable them to brave the pitiless storms of winter must be largely supplied, if supplied at all, from the bountiful garners and surplus clothing of the people of the Cumberland Valley. Bear in mind that the promise to the "Coverlid girls" is from Him who faileth not."

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.—The Bank of Chambersburg lost nothing by the rebel burning, but the loss of the Bridge Company, which will probably twelve or fifteen thousand dollars to repair with the present enhanced cost of materials and labor. All the notes, securities, specie and other valuables were safe from the attack. The full operation again in the house of Mr D. K. Sharpe, which is on the street near to the Methodist Church, and is fitted up for business regularly. has a surplus of about sixty thousand dollars, loan of residence and operations to legitimate and safe business, and is therefore not crippled by the Abolitionist that destroyed our beautiful town. It is worth just as much as before, which is worth nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, despite of his outrages and devastations of war. The old Bank of Chambersburg, under its present prudence and tactful management, is always accounted one of the institutions whose security and good credit rebel robbery and atrocity cannot impair. We learn that it is the purpose of the management to rebuild the Bank building in a creditable style as soon as possible.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic County Convention met in the Public School House on Tuesday the 30th ult., and after electing John Armstrong President, H. M. Shallett and Joseph Gilmer Vice President, and Andrew Burgess and John G. Orr Secretaries.

The following ticket was then nominated—Mr. Sharpe by acclamation:

Prothonotary—Moses Sharpe Chambersburg.
Commissioner—Jacob Hykes Antrim township.
Auditor—Jos. Gilmore Guilford township.
Coroner—A. V. Miller, Mercersburg.

J. W. Douglas, Sam'l Stenger and J. W. Dellinger were appointed Congressional Conferees, with instructions to support Geo. A. H. Coffman, of Somerset. C. M. Duncan, J. B. Orr and John Foltz were selected as Judicial Conferees, without instructions. Col. R. W. M'Allen, W. Stenger and Jacob Hykes were elected Senatorial Conferees. Addresses were made by Mr. Sharpe and W. Stenger.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.—The people of the County may congratulate themselves that the records belonging to the Court House were saved from destruction in the late fire, through the exertions of Messrs. Jno. Q. Ahl, Prothonotary, and Harry Strickler, Esq., Register and Recorder. These gentlemen took the precautionary measure of having the records moved for safe keeping, and when the fire was then kindled, they were put in enrolled citizens—men who are liable to duty—and the principals then are exempt from draft *until the existing enrolment is exhausted.* Substitutes going in for drafted men cannot select their companies or regiments, or the arm of service they prefer, and they get no government bounty. The rule is that substitutes stand just as their principals would, and therefore substitutes from the draft are on the footing of volunteers, while substitutes for conscripts are on the footing of drafted men. Deserters from the rebel ranks are not subject to enrolment or draft, nor are they acceptable as substitutes or recruits.

Credits and Substitutes.—Substitutes must invariably be credited to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and they must also be received and mustered by the Provost Marshal of the district in which the principal resides. Thus—a resident of this congressional district could not have a substitute received and mustered at Carlisle, or by any other Provost Marshal than Capt. Geo. Eyster. To this rule there is but one exception. Regular army officers recruiting in the State, may receive a substitute and muster him for any district in the State in which the principal resides.

Applications to strike Names off.—Any enrolled man can apply at the office of the Provost Marshal at his convenience, to have his name stricken from the enrolment, for alienage, non-residence, under 20 or over 45 years, or for *manifest permanent physical disability.* As we have already stated, the evidence touching age, alienage and non-residence must be of the most conclusive and satisfactory nature, and the disability must be plain. Where a man has been properly enrolled in his district, and afterwards moves into another district, his name cannot be stricken from the original enrollment until he presents the certificate of the board in his new district, that he is duly enrolled there. This course is required.

Non-reporting Conscripts.—The government properly holds it to be the duty of every citizen to aid in having every drafted man reported for duty, and it is especially the interest of citizens to do so to guard against *supplemental* drafts to make up for deserters. *Each district may be made to fill quota of men to the service*—not by running them off to Canada or hiding in the mountains or under the shelter of disloyalty, but by their being reported and the government arrests them as deserters, they are not credited to any district—Drafted men who have failed to report can be found, however, still do so and be credited to their proper districts, if they come promptly. See official notice of Capt. Eyster in our advertising columns.

Adjustment of Quotas.—There are many districts from which numbers of volunteers have gone to receive high bounties elsewhere, and have credited away from their homes. This unit operates harshly upon the citizens of such districts, and unless their credits and quotas are so adjusted before a draft is made, in some cases there are not enough able-bodied men remaining to fill the quotas required. We do not know what action the government may take in such cases, but we feel warranted in assuming that it will deal justly, and if, be there more than the number of the enrollment and quotas. We would advise citizens to ascertain definitely the names of men who have thus volunteered and been credited elsewhere, and make proof of the fact to the Provost Marshal, so that when the day for drafting comes, there may be no laughable evidence of the wrong that a draft of the full quota would impose upon the people. *The government cannot, we feel assured,* fail to correct the enrollment in such cases, and if the enrollment be corrected, the quotas must be reduced. It is a misfortune, but not a crime to be poor; and the people who have paid commutation can pay higher bounties than poor ones, and thus drain the men away from them, will not warrant the government in requiring the few men left to furnish the whole original quota, and we doubt not that ample justice will be done in such cases. Citizens of other districts, however, should have the evidence at hand to show the number of men they have lost in that manner.

The One hundred Day Men.—The men now in service enlisted for one hundred days, may recover at any time, without regard to the time they have been serving, and receive local bounties which were they prefer. Formerly they were required to have been in service forty-one days before they could re-enlist; but on Saturday last Gen. Couch was officially notified that they could re-enlist for one or more years at any time. If three fourths of any company or regiment re-enlist, their organization will remain just as it is. When they enlist in less numbers they are consolidated and placed under competent officers of their own preference wherever practicable.

Beware of Swindlers.—Every volunteer should shun a bounty-broker as he would a pestilence. These rascals go to profit by swindling soldiers and the government, and no honest man will encourage them. There are responsible and duly authorized recruiting officers to be found in almost every locality, and these volunteers should go. Let every enlisted soldier understand also, that any officer who retains any part of his bounty, on any pretext whatever, is a thief and a scoundrel, and is insolently violating military and civil law. Equally iniquitous and dishonest are those who lure board of to insure against the coming draft for $150. We have been shown circulars of a New York establishment proposing to furnish a substitute for any man, in case he is drafted, for $150. *It cannot be honestly done.* Either the government or the patrons of such a concern must be swindled, and honest men should avoid it. Possibly individuals might not be cheated; but substitutes could be furnished at that price only by a combination of corrupt officers, bounty-brokers and bounty-jumpers, and no honest man should sanction such a fraud upon the government. The low price at which insurances are proposed

REPORT OF MARKETS.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 6, 1864.

Flour—White ... $11 00 Butter ... 25
Flour—Red ... 10 50 Eggs ... 12
Wheat—White ... 2 30 Lard ... 15
Wheat—Red ... 2 25 Tallow ... 8
Rye ... 1 50 Rye Flour ... 5 00
Corn ... 1 50 Shoulders ... 12
Oats ... 75 Sides ... 12
Clover Seed ... 12 00 Washed Wool ... 60
Timothy Seed ... 5 00 Unwashed Wool ... 50
Flaxseed ... 2 75 Dried Peaches ... 5 00
Potatoes—New ... 1 25 Stewed Peaches ... 10
Potatoes—Pink Eye ... 1 50 Tallow ... 2 00

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Philadelphia Markets.

Flour—Daily sales 1,000 barrels at $8 50 @ 8 62½ for Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra family, the latter rate for the best brands, and extreme price for common. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet. Wheat—Sales 5,000 bushels at $2 30 @ 2 35 for fair to prime Pennsylvania red, and $2 40 @ $2 45 for white. Rye—Sales 1,000 bushels at $1 50 @ 1 55 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn—Sales 2,000 bushels at $1 50 @ 1 55 for Western yellow, and $1 70 @ $1 75 for prime Pennsylvania. Oats are quiet and unchanged. Prime Cloverseed—Sales 300 bushels at $12 50 @ 13 00. Whiskey—Sales 500 barrels at $2 05 @ 2 10 for Western and Pennsylvania.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.

Stocks steady. Penn. fives, 97. Reading Railroad, 64½. Morris Canal, 79½. Long Island, 47. Pennsylvania R. R., 74½, exchange on New York par.

ATLANTA FALLEN!

Gen. Hood Routed in his Retreat

REBEL GENERAL HARDEE KILLED!

20th CORPS IN ATLANTA!

Treason Surrenders the Cotton States!

FORT MORGAN SURRENDERED!

600 Prisoners & 60 Guns Captured!

Mobile Must Soon Fall!

GEN. AVERILL ROUTES THE REBELS IN THE VALLEY!

Early Retreating to Winchester!

Sheridan Pressing the Rebels!

GRANT STILL HOLDS THE WELDON RAILROAD!

ALL GOES WELL!

ATLANTA, the last inland rebel stronghold in the Cotton States was given up in a fierce battle on the 1st inst.—the day Gen. M'Clellan was nominated for the Presidency on a platform declaring the war to be a failure!

Hood has taken the "monster strategist Sherman," as rebels call him, completed a march which stands without a parallel in the history of warfare. He had to pass a network of natural fortresses, strengthened by all that art could add to them, and with a line of battle extended to keep open, he and his brave men have achieved the most astounding achievement of this war. The loss of Atlanta is a blow to the cause of Georgia, and of any interior hold of the Cotton States, and destroys beyond all hope of recovery the unity of the Rebelion confederacy. All honor to Sherman and his noble heroes!

The following is the official dispatch announcing the capture:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—1 P. M.

The following is received from Maj. Gen. Sherman, dated this day, in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the capture of that city:

Gen. Schofield has taken Atlanta.

The Twentieth corps occupies the city.

The main army is on the Macon road, near East Point.

A battle was fought near that point, in which General Sherman was successful. Particulars are not known.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near East Point by General Sherman with the rebels, in which the latter were cut up, and heavy losses to the enemy, and Gen. Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Fort Morgan surrendered to Com. Farragut on the 23d ult., with 600 prisoners and 60 guns, thus giving the rebels Mobile Bay for "old Salamander," as the gallant tars call their brave commander. In his official report he thus pays his respects to Gen. Page, the rebel commander of Fort Morgan:

I regret to state that after the assembling of the Rebel officers at the appointed hour, 2 P. M., for the surrender outside the fort, it was discovered on an examination of the interior, that most of the guns were spiked, many of the gun carriages so much injured, the ammunition precision, etc. destroyed, and there was every reason to believe that had been done after the white flag had been raised.

It was also discovered that Gen. Page and several of his officers had no words to deliver up, and further that some of these which were surrendered had been broken.

Gen. Page and his officers, with a childish spite, destroyed guns which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had kept for the manifest use against their enemies; for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment and the outer pickets of our army were actually on its glacis.

General Sheridan has steadily advanced up the Shenandoah Valley, but no general engagement has been fought. Gen. Averill has had several most brilliant victories over the rebel cavalry—his last on Saturday, near Bunker Hill, resulting in heavy captures and routing the rebels handsomely. Gen. Earley's headquarters are at Winchester.

LATER.

An official dispatch from Gen. Sheridan states that Earley is retreating up the Valley, and is pursued by Sheridan with his whole army; that Averill had attacked Vaughn's cavalry and captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners and killed many.

An official dispatch from Gen. Sherman confirms the fall of Atlanta and says that Hood blew up all his magazines, buildings, &c., and destroyed all his cars and stores. Sherman captured 13 guns, 1 000 prisoners, and a large number of small arms.

THE VETERAN 10TH.—In the engagement of the 19th inst., on the Weldon Railroad, this gallant regiment bore a conspicuous part, and succeeded in capturing the battle flag of the 26th North Carolina. The prize was taken after a desperate conflict, by the color-bearer of the regiment, Private Hutchinson, of Co. C. We have not as yet heard the casualties sustained in the regiment.

MILITARY.—The 20th Regt., P. V., of one year men recently organized at Harrisburg, arrived in this place on Tuesday of last week and proceeded immediately to Camp Curtin, on the Pittsburg pike. The regiment is commanded by Col. Asbury Ayer of Harrisburg, a soldier of experience and capacity.

ORPHANS' COURT.—An adjourned court will be held on Tuesday, October 4th, as usual, for confirmation of accounts, presentation of naturalization papers &c. Accounts for confirmation at the regular October term—commencing Monday, October 31st—must be filed on or before the 3rd of October.

LT. COL. GEO. SPITZER, Commanding the 11th Penna Cavalry, has been here on a short leave of absence. We need hardly say that Col. Spitzer is well known in this community, and his conduct as a soldier since the commencement of the war has always elicited the highest commendation from both military and civil sources.

ON A VISIT.—Our former townsman Robert Early, Esq., is now on a visit to this place. Mr. Early has the rank of 1st Lieutenant and is Quartermaster of the 136th Regt. Indiana Volunteers (hundred day men.) We are glad to find the gent thereon in good health.

LIEUT. M. W. HORNER, of the 57th Reg. P. V., arrived at his home in this place yesterday. He was wounded twice in the battles of the Wilderness last May, but resumed his command before his wounds healed, and has been on duty ever since. He is direct from the front.

WM. S. STENGER, Esq., has been selected as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

New Advertisements.

LOST OR DESTROYED.—The follow. ing POLICIES issued by the National Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, to wit: No. 2264 of Jacob Hykes, dated 17th Sept. 1862, & No. 2265 of J. B. Sherrick, dated 17th Sept. 1862, of which J. B. Sherrick and J. A. M. Hykes are the beneficiaries, and belonging to Certificates of surplus profit. Also, Policy of $10,000 issued to Jos. Ent, dated 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2267, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2268, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2269, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2270, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2271, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2272, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2273, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2274, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2275, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2276, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2277, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2278, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2279, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2280, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2281, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2282, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2283, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2284, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2285, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2286, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2287, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2288, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2289, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2290, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2291, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2292, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2293, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2294, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2295, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2296, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2297, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2298, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2299, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2300, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2301, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2302, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2303, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2304, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2305, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2306, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2307, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2308, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2309, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2310, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2311, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2312, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2313, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2314, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2315, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2316, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2317, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2318, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2319, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2320, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2321, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2322, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2323, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2324, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2325, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2326, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2327, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2328, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2329, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2330, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2331, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2332, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2333, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2334, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2335, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2336, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2337, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2338, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2339, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2340, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2341, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2342, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2343, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2344, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2345, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2346, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2347, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2348, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2349, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2350, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2351, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2352, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2353, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2354, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2355, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2356, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2357, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2358, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2359, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2360, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2361, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2362, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2363, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2364, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2365, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2366, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2367, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2368, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2369, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2370, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2371, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2372, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2373, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2374, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2375, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2376, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2377, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2378, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2379, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2380, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2381, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2382, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2383, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2384, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2385, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2386, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2387, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2388, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2389, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2390, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2391, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2392, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2393, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2394, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2395, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2396, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2397, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2398, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2399, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2400, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2401, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2402, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2403, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2404, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2405, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2406, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2407, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2408, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2409, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2410, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2411, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2412, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2413, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2414, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2415, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2416, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2417, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2418, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2419, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2420, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2421, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2422, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2423, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2424, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2425, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2426, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2427, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2428, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2429, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2430, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2431, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2432, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2433, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2434, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2435, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2436, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2437, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2438, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2439, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2440, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2441, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2442, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2443, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2444, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2445, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2446, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2447, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2448, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2449, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2450, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2451, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2452, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2453, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2454, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2455, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2456, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2457, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2458, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2459, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2460, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2461, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2462, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2463, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2464, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2465, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2466, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2467, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2468, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2469, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2470, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2471, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2472, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2473, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2474, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2475, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2476, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2477, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2478, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2479, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2480, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2481, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2482, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2483, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2484, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2485, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2486, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2487, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2488, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2489, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2490, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2491, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2492, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2493, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2494, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2495, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2496, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2497, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2498, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2499, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2500, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2501, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2502, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2503, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2504, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2505, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2506, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2507, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2508, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2509, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2510, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2511, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2512, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2513, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2514, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2515, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2516, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2517, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2518, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2519, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2520, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2521, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2522, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2523, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2524, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2525, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2526, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2527, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2528, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2529, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2530, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2531, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2532, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2533, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2534, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2535, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2536, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2537, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2538, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2539, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2540, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2541, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2542, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2543, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2544, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2545, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2546, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2547, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2548, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2549, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2550, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2551, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2552, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2553, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2554, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2555, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2556, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2557, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2558, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2559, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2560, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2561, 1st Jan. 1864, $10; No. 2562, 1st Jan

Lines of Travel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD!
SPRING TIME TABLE. *FIVE TRINS DAILY to and from Philadelphia, on and after May 16th, 1864.*
The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:

EASTWARD:

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 8.2 A. M., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.55 A. M.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 4.00 P. M. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.10 A. M. Passengers take breakfast at Lancaster.

FAST MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 1.00 P. M. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.50 P. M.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMODATION, leaves Harrisburg at 7.30 A. M., connecting at Lancaster with Lancaster Accommodation Train and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.25 P. M.

COLUMBIA ACCOMODATION TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 12.00 P. M., Columbia 1.25, P. M., and arrives at Lancaster at 2.20 P. M., connecting with Fast Line at Lancaster for Philadelphia, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.50 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.50 P. M., Lancaster at 2.47 P. M., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7.15 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 5.25 P. M., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 P. M.

WESTWARD:

BALTIMORE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 2.10 A. M.; Altoona 7.35 A. M., take breakfast, and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 3.40 A. M.; Altoona 9.20 A. M., take breakfast, and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.00 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.30 P. M.; Altoona at 7.15 P. M., take supper, and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.30 A. M.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 3.15 P. M.; Altoona at 9.55 P. M., take supper, and arrives at Pittsburg at 4.00 A. M.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMODATION TRAIN leaves Lancaster at 8.30 A. M., connecting with Fast Line at Harrisburg at 11.10 A. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMODATION TRAIN leaves West Philadelphia at 2.45 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.10 P. M.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMODATION No. 2, leaves Lancaster at 6.35, connecting with Harrisburg Accommodation West, leaves Mount Joy at 7.00 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M. SAMUEL D. YOUNG,
Supt Middle Div. Penna. R. R.
may 16, 1864.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
SUMMER TIME TABLE.—Three Trains Daily to and from Baltimore and Washington.
Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, to and from Pittsburg and the West.
THREE TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West through Susquehanna, Elmira and all of Northern New York.
On and after Monday, May 16th, 1864, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily except Sunday	10.25 A. M.
leaves Harrisburg	1.30 P. M.
arrives at Baltimore	5.40 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)	11.42 P. M.
leaves Harrisburg (except Monday)	2.20 A. M.
arrives at Baltimore	7.00 A. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg	7.00 A. M.
SUNBURY ACCOMODATION leaves Sunbury daily (ex. Sunday)	7.30 A. M.

NORTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)	9.00 A. M.
leaves Harrisburg	1.15 P. M.
arrives at Sunbury	4.05 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily	9.30 P. M.
arrives at Harrisburg	1.50 A. M.
arrives at Sunbury	4.45 A. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday)	3.15 A. M.
arrives at Baltimore	8.35 A. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily ex. Monday	3.00 P. M.
SUNBURY ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg daily (ex. Sunday)	4.00 P. M.

For further information apply at the office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.
June27.64 J. N. DE BARRY, Gen. Supt.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.
It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to St. Mary's (276 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie 76 miles, on the Western Division.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT HARRISBURG

	LEAVE EASTWARD.	LEAVE WESTWARD.
Mail Train	1.30 P. M.	1.50 P. M.
Express Train	2.20 A. M.	2.50 A. M.
Mail Train	1.35 P. M.	
Express Train	3.15 A. M.	

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.
For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. Corner 13th and Market streets, Philadelphia.
And for Freight business of the Company's Agents
S. S. KINGSTON, Jr., cor. 13th and Market Sts., Phila.
J. M. DEBIL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore, Md.
H. H. HOUSTON,
Gen. Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
Gen. Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS
Gen. Manager, Williamsport.
may 4, 64.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY & FRANKLIN RAILROADS.—*CHANGE OF HOURS.*
On and after Monday, April 4th, 1864, Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, (Sundays except):

FOR CHAMBERSBURG AND HARRISBURG:

		A. M.	P. M.
Leave Hagerstown		7.00	2.45
Greencastle		7.35	3.20
	Arrive at	8.17	4.00
Chambersburg	Leave at	8.35	12.55
	Arrive at	9.00	1.20
Leave Shippensburg		9.00	1.20
Newville		9.22	1.42
Carlisle		9.36	1.57
Mechanicsburg		9.55	2.17
Arrive at Harrisburg		10.40	3.15

FOR CHAMBERSBURG AND HAGERSTOWN:

	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Harrisburg	7.05	1.35
Mechanicsburg	7.47	2.17
Carlisle	8.07	2.35
Newville	8.20	2.49
Shippensburg	10.33	4.00
Arrive at Chambersburg	11.10	4.30
Leave Chambersburg	11.30	4.40
Greencastle	11.47	4.56
Arrive at Hagerstown	12.25	5.30

Making close connections at Harrisburg with trains for Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg, and with trains for all points West.
The Train leaving Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M. runs only as far as Carlisle. H. N. ULL, Supt.
R. R. Office, Chamb'g, April 4, 1864.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOT SHOE AND VARIETY STORE.
D. P. FELDMAN, having just received a large stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., at wholesale, on the 20th of last month, and finding it inconvenient to remove business, will for the next place on Main street, I have just returned from the city with a LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his old customers, and as many of the new as may be pleased to give him a call. HIS NEW STORE ON SECOND ST., in CHARLEY KLINE'S brick building nearly opposite the Post Office. His stock embraces every thing in the line of Boots, Shoes & SHOES when for style of finish, and durability of material, cannot be surpassed in the country, and which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Having purchased THE LATEST STYLE OF LASTS, he is prepared to make Customer work, of short notice by the best workmen in the country. Still disposed to be obliging and accommodating he hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage. Repairing done in neatness, as his motto is, in our common sphere "to do good and be happy."
Particular attention paid to all kinds of Repairing.
TERMS CASH, AND PRICE UNIFORM WITHOUT EXTORTION.
He has also on hand, and for sale, cheap, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Sacks, Linseys and Paper Collars, Paper Envelopes, Ink stands Steel Pens &c. &c.
N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber will please call and make immediate settlement, that I may be enabled to meet my former liabilities with promptness.
may 12, 1864.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
JACOB HUTTON'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.—The undersigned takes this method of returning his thanks to his numerous customers, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes, in his present undertaking, to merit a share of every business man in town. that he will still continue to be remembered, by the friends of industry and the public that he has opened his *Shoe store the Basement of J. H. McLanahan's Dwelling* on Second street, a few doors North of the Methodist Church, where he is prepared to offer a general assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, embracing his own and City manufacture, which for excellence of style and durability, is superior to and of his former shoe, and will be offered at prices to suit all. He is now in receipt of a large stock of Philadelphia, which for beauty and excellence cannot be surpassed South of the Mountains.
CUSTOMER WORK of every variety done with promptness, by his employees, who are superior workmen, and he feels justified in guaranteeing all work done in his establishment. Don't forget the place *Four Doors North of the Methodist* Church on Second street. Also on hand THE SKIN of the latest style from approved makers always on hand, and for sale at a very small advance on original cost. aug31 JACOB HUTTON.

W. PAXTON has turned up in Washington street, in the former shop of Mr. Hoover, where he has a large assortment of HATS CAPS BOOTS and SHOES suitable for Fall and Winter and also, as he found on last his low prices. He is now ready for past favors he invites his old customers and many new ones to call and see the new goods.
aug24-3t W. W. PAXTON

Glass and Queensware.

JOHN C. HOPKINS JOHN M. SLYMAKER
JOHN C. HOPKINS & CO., IMPORTERS and Dealers in CHINA GLASS and QUEENSWARE, No. 412 *Market Street Philadelphia.*
For further parts more apply to S. S. SHIRICK Chambersburg Pa. aug24-1y

QUEENSWARE.—E. D. REED has just returned from the East with a full line of *Queen* and Ulipa Ware, which he is offering at low prices at the Family Grocery corner of Main and Washington sts. aug24

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for Barley at the Brewery of WASHABAUGH
aug24

Agricultural.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The cheapest and best "Thresher and Cleaner" is "Wheeler & Melick's Improved Patent Rotary Power and combined THRESHER AND CLEANER." This machine is manufactured at the rural manufactory of the proprietors, near that of last year. The farmers are readily adopting it everywhere. It saves labor and expense, and does more and better work than any other machine. Price of a two horse $230, of a three horse machine $250. These prices embrace everything complete. This machine has advantages that are greatly superior to any other. One is that it can be used entirely in the Barn floor, and that the power can be conveniently used for cutting fodder, shelling corn, cutting wood, sawing wood, &c. Last it requires less power and it cost hands than any other.
PALMER'S SCREEN SELF-SEATING HORSE PITCHFORK has many advantages over others, among which are: it will accompany depositing attention until its load is to be discharged. By the use of the pulleys furnished with the forks it will swing directly over the most when it discharges its load by simply pulling the proper line. Any one can use it before in length. This patent has been awarded the premium at the New York State Fair, and at all the County Fairs, wherever exhibited.
SMITH'S CROSS MOUNTAIN SHINGLE AND HEADING CUTTER, will cut Shingles and Heading of any required length, or diameter, any desired thickness or length, up to 24 inches. This Machine can be set up and the pulleys furnished with the belt, and will range and make most shingles per hour.
Mr. Robert Black, of Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa., is the State Agent for Franklin and Adams counties. Any farmer desiring to see or inspecting any of all of these machines can be informed by either calling upon in person, or addressing the undersigned, or addressing any of the establishments. If please make their orders soon, as it requires some time to get them from the manufactory. Note will be ordered but those that are sold. They will be furnished at satisfactory prices, and on reasonable terms.
CERTIFICATE OF A. M. MCLURE.
CHAMBERSBURG, May 17, 1863.
Robert Black, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have thoroughly tested the Power Thresher and Cleaner, and Rotary Power Horse Rake, and I find the machines approved of are decidedly the best I have ever seen, and I cheerfully recommend them to farmers. Any one desiring a good machine, will do well to call and see for himself. Yours, &c.
A. K. MCLURE.
Apply to the undersigned in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa.
may 16-4m ROBERT BLACK.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COS CHEAP FERTILIZERS.
Office No. 8 S. Delaware Ave.
This Fertilizer is composed of night soil and the fertilizing element of bone dust, which is combined chemically with other valuable fertilizing agents and absorbents.
It is reduced to a pulverized condition ready for immediate use, and without any further labor or expense fertilizing properties.
In uniformity and applicability to all crops and soils, and its durability and active qualities, are well known to be all that a fertilizer should be desired. $45 per Ton.
CHEMICAL COMPOUND.
This Fertilizer is largely composed of animal matter such as meat, bone, fish, leather, hair and wool, together with chemicals and inorganic fertilizers, which decompose the mass, and retain the volatile properties, and is thoroughly incorporated with urine, and the thinner portions of night soil.
It is a very valuable fertilizer for field crops generally and especially for potatoes and garden purposes.
Its excellent qualities, strength and efficiency, have made it very popular with all who have used it. Price $25 per Ton.
BONE DUST AND FRUIT FERTILIZER.
It is a highly phosphatic fertilizer, and is particularly adapted for the cultivation of trees fruits, berries and grapes. It will promote a very vigorous and healthy growth of wood and fruit and largely increase the quantity and perfect the maturity of the fruit. For hot-house and house-hold plants and flowers it will be found an indispensable article to secure the greatest possible results. It will prevent and cure diseased conditions of the peach and grape and is excellent for grass and lawns.
The formula or method of combining its nutritious fertilizing ingredients have received the highest approval of eminent chemists and scientific agriculturists. Price $50 per Ton.
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The Agricultural Chemical Company manufacture a Phosphate of Lime in accordance with a new and valuable formula, by which a very superior article is produced, and is to be offered at a less price than other manufacturers charge. Practical tests have proved that the value as a fertilizer is equal to the best Phosphate of Lime in the market. Price $45 per Ton.
TERMS CASH—Cartage and Freight to be paid by the Purchaser.
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
WORKS ON THE DELAWARE
AT CANAL, Office No. 8 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
R. R. FITTS, General Agent.
The Company's Pamphlet Circular embracing full directions for using the above Fertilizers, sent by mail free when requested.
may 24-1y

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR. MANUFACTURED by HENRY BATES & DAY, Mansfield, Ohio, offer the following testimonials, from persons of good name, a sufficient number of gallons of syrup to make a barrel of sugar, of Merchantable quality, making quality gallons of syrup with which to fill a barrel per gallon, and a per barrel of Maple Evaporator to make 1 gallon of syrup per hour, and 1 gallon per hour of the Farmers to use time.
Cook's Evaporator has been sold in average of sixty counties in Ohio and seven in market. An one of good quality and perfect in every respect, and is the most convenient and well given on such a new many crops would be a million. Call and see.
Cook's Evaporator has taken the first premium over all others at the Lake Erie Fair and many thirty place Fairs.
Cook Sugar Machine Company's CANE MILL and also SEED for sale by
J. C. HOPKINS Agent Chambersburg Pa.
☞ The *Sorgo Head Boss* sent free to any person making 50 of it. may 24-1y

AMMONIATED PACIFIC GUANO.
A real guano containing from seventy to eighty per cent of PHOSPHATE OF LIME, to which has been added by a chemical process a large per centage of actual Ammonia, so that it cannot evaporate, making it more valuable than any other fertilizer.
Pamphlets with opinions of Ammonia by Dr. Jackson, Mass. Stiles Leonard and Dr. Lieby of Baltimore and testimonials from a number Agric Boards, showing its value. Can be obtained from
J. C. BAKER & CO.
Agents.
may 24-3m 47 Wall Street New York

Sewing Machines.

LONG LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST.
The Perfection of Sewing Machines.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES.
Can now be seen at the residence of MRS. R. P. HAZELL LAST South Main Street Chambersburg
18 & 18 Sewing Machines.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine this wonderful much so.
It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other best sewing machines and after the patent, nothing labor of years and a liberal expenditure of capital to accomplish the long-desired object their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now prepared to supply the most perfect sewing Machine in the world. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be mentioned the following:
First. It makes four different stitches on one and the same machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on both sides of the work.
Second. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as well as the length of stitch, can be made while the machine is in motion.
Third. Its simplicity is perfect in itself making the strongest and durable, combining elasticity, strength and durability.
Fth. It has the reversible feed motion which enables the operator to run the work backwards or forwards, or any part of the seam or fasten the ends of seams without turning the work or changing the machine.
Sixth. It is the most repid sewer in the world, making from 1 to 1500 stitches per minute, and is adapted to all kinds of work, which no other sewing machine can do. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is not equal to any other machine.
Seventh. Price the lowest of any sewing machine, without the usual exorbitant profits of agents.
Eth. It makes fifty yards gathers beside quilts and fastens and sews a ruffle at the same time.
Nth. Its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to use it with perfect ease and success. Agents and Hawkers are offering inferior and other and is adapted to all kinds of work, and is the best and cheapest machine in the market.
☞ The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalled in beauty and durability and is sold for some to be supplied.
☞ MR. R. P. HAZELL, sewing been appointed sole Agent for the Florence Sewing Machine in Franklin County, respectfully invites the Ladies to call and examine the Machine.
☞ All Machines warranted for one year. [aug31

Lost, Stolen and Strayed.

$25 REWARD: Stolen from the subscriber Mylton & Trostle on Sunday night, Aug. 7, a GRAY HORSE 5 years old, both with light pointed heavy tail. He was used in the county service and carried a Mail. Any one who will detain the thief and give information, or deliver the horse to the undersigned, shall receive the above reward.
DANIEL TROSTLE
aug 17

CERTIFICATE OF STOCK LOST.
Lost or mislaid, a certificate of Stock in the Union Book of Lancaster, for one share, in the name of Jacob Hoover, and the subscriber will apply for a new certificate should not be found in a reasonable time.
JACOB HOOVER
aug 31-3t GREENAWALT Lancaster Pa.

ESTRAY.—Followed the team driver to the subscriber from the neighborhood of Lemuel Shank's Mill, a Dark Brown Mare, about 5 years old, with a small star in her forehead. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN MUNGLEY Fayetteville Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Power belonging to a threshing machine, the owner of which is supposed to reside in Franklin county, Pa., is now in the shop of Mr. Hoover & Lehner for repairs. Not called for within thirty days from this date it will be sold to pay charges, by the undersigned.
aug 31-3t JOHN MILLER, Jr.

NOTICE. The undersigned lost, by the burning of his property on the 20th ult. a per sonal Policy of Insurance issued by the Enterprise Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, No. 891, dated August 6th, 1863, for $600, and application has been made for the renewal of the same.
aug31-3t J. ALLISON EYSTER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having lost by the mislaying of Chambersburg a certificate of Stock for 1000 Shares of the New York & Middle Coal Field Company, application will be made for the renewal of the same. aug31-3t A. K. MCLURE

Coal, Lumber, &c.

GEO. A. DEITZ. TENCH MCDOWELL.
DEITZ & M'DOWELL
WILL PAY THE
HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,
FOR
FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
ALSO
SALT, COAL, LUMBER, CEMENT, PLASTER AND SAND,
FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT
DEITZ & M'DOWELL'S
WAREHOUSE AND COAL YARD,
NEAR THE
RAIL ROAD DEPOT
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
may 12-1y

LEONARD EBERT & SON,
COAL AND LUMBER MERCHANTS.
We have on hand all kinds of Coal and Lumber, and are prepared to deliver it to any part of the town, at the lowest reasonable terms, that work of Lumber or Coal can be had.
White Pine Family Plank.
" " Plank.
" " Scantling and Culling Boards.
" " Boards.
Hemlock Culling Boards.
Best River Shingles.
Weather Boarding.
Lath.
Joist and Scantling all sizes.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling.
Boards.
Yellow Pine Boards Joist and Scantling.
Palling and Plastering Laths.
We have also always on hand a good supply of all kinds of Coal for stoves and line burning. Also a superior article of Blacksmith Coal for Blacksmiths. Lime for sale by the bushel or barrel.
☞ Office on Second St. in the rear of the Jail Yard.
Chambersburg Pa. LEO. EBERT & SON.
July 27-tf.

LEO. EBERT & SON have just received a fresh assortment of all kinds of LUMBER. The public are invited to call and see for themselves.
☞ Office on Second St. in the rear of the Jail Yard.
July 27-tf. LEO. EBERT & SON.

Liquors.

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS.
LAUMAN SALLADE & CO.
No. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia.
ALBERT SINN
A. M. SALLADE
J. D. BIDDLE.

RIVESE, GARDIAT & CO'S
SUPERIOR COGNAC BRANDY
VINTAGE OF 1828
Each bottle sealed with green seal with the signature of the firm.
IMPORTED BY
LAUMAN SALLADE & CO.

SUPERIOR OLD MADEIRA WINE
FINE SHERRY, CLARET AND
SAUTERNE WINES
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
FINE BRANDIES, GIN, WHISKEY
OSBORNE & COS
OPORTO
IMPORTED AND BOTTLED BY
LAUMAN SALLADE & CO.
Each bottle sealed with yellow seal with the initials of the Firm.
IMPORTED BY
LAUMAN SALLADE & CO.
No. 128 *South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.*

OLD RYE WHISKEY
OLD GREAT WHISKEY
WARRANTED
OBERHOLTZ WHISKEY
OLD GREAT WHISKEY
WERRT'S WHISKEY
TAPPEN'S WHISKEY.
READING WINES
LAUMAN SALLADE & CO
No. 128 South Sixth *Street Philadelphia.*
may 19-1y.

Trees, Plants and Vines.

RYDER'S FRANKLIN COUNTY NURSERIES—FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GREAT SMOKE SHRUBBERY PLANTS, ETC.—The largest stock to select from for the coming. Everything in the FRUIT TREE and PLANT line but is of all description. Large stock of Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, for the rural and most elegant taste, or foreign species, or variety, of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, Bulbs, Roses, Bedding Plants, Bouquet Flowers, Seeds, Seed heavy trunks, furnished with tree branching heads from three to five feet from the ground, and from one to three years old. Not sure to grow, but to be sure of growing, pruning and cultivating upon scientific principles, consequently, our production are offered in competition with Trees grown upon the old let alone system. An assortment is exhibited at all the most important Fairs in the country, and see for themselves.
A large stock of Evergreens and Bedding Plants Roses, &c., in pots will be early in April and May. Ever thing warranted to be as represented. Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental trees. &c.
Address R. L. RYDER
West Fingal Nurseries,
may 16-tf New Lisbon, Franklin Co. Pa.

KEYSTONE NURSERY. The subscriber is prepared to furnish most articles usually to be found in Nurseries, of good quality, and at reasonable rates.
The Stock embraces all the leading Varieties of
APPLES, CHERRIES, PEACHES
Pear of most approved Dwarf Pears.
Grapes.
Strawberries.
Raspberries, Currants.
Gooseberries, Blackberries &c.
Also—an extensive stock of Evergreens, consisting of
EVERGREEN TREES.
Varieties, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, &c.
Great facilities are possessed for shipping articles to all parts of the country, as the Nursery adjoins the depot.
Address JACOB MISH
may 24-1y Harrisburg Pa.

THE OPORTO GRAPE. This Grape is not recommended particularly as a dessert fruit, but as an excellent dark colored Grape, well adapted Wine, as closely resembling genuine old port WINE that none but experienced judges can distinguish between the two. Cuttings from the Vine, warranted to grow, sent to any Post Office, the supply is unequal to the demand, at $1.00 & $2.00 a dozen.
Vines for sale by the subscriber, who has been appointed agent for the sale of the full blood stock.
Due to three years old, due to three years $2 20 to $5, and three years old to $8 per vine.
JACOB MISH
may 31-tf Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg, Pa.

PEAR TREES.—Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees of the healthy and most valuable varieties. Among them can be furnished some EXTRA SELECTED Trees that I can bring first fruits and ready for market in one year.
Price for dwarf trees, $2 to $3 each. Extra trees by dozen.
JACOB MISH
may 31-tf Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg, Pa.

NORWAY MAPLE TREES, from 8 to 10 feet high and upwards. A handsome Tree, much resembling the *Sugar Maple* but of more certain and rapid growth.
Price Half-growth each: $3 (50) per dozen; $20 (00) per hundred.
JACOB MISH
may 31-tf Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg, Pa.

CHERRY TREES. A fine assortment of about Forty best varieties, trees of large size and vigorous.
Price 30 cts, 50 cts, 75 cts each; $3, $5, $7 per dozen; $10, $25, $35 per 100.
JACOB MISH
may 31-tf Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg, Pa.

HORSE CHESTNUT TREES. *Ordinary size for planting, 10 cents each, smaller sizes,* 8 cents; from 2 to 3 feet 25 cents each; $2 50 per dozen, $10 per 100.
JACOB MISH
may 31-tf Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg, Pa.

EUROPEAN LINDEN The Red twig. A good variety, not subject to injury by the *borer.* For sale at Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg, Pa.
Trees 10 to 12 feet high, 75 cents each; $7 per dozen.
JACOB MISH.

EXCELSIOR ASH, a handsome, ornamental shade Tree, of rapid and vigorous growth, not subject to injury by the borer.
Price 50 cents each; $4 (00) per dozen; $30 (00) per 100.
JACOB MISH
may 31-tf Keystone Nursery, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hardware Cutlery, &c.

COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues to keep the above business at his old stand, on Main Street opposite the German Reformed Church,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
Having enlarged his business, *Saddlers and Coach makers* will find in his store Rooms a general assortment of goods suited to their several requirements such as
Fore and Crossbeams, Hickories,
Patent Leather,
Saddle Trees and Clothing,
Gig Trees, Full Plated, Plated and Japanned Trimmings,
Hair, Smashing Web and Worsted Hair
Web, Inner Sheet Cotton,
Hames,
Hits and
Stirrups
Plated,
Tinned and
Japanned
Coach Handles
Iron styles, Carriage Frames, Hub Bands, Spokes,
Rounds, Springs and Ornaments,
Iron Plated and Wood
Gig Shafts.
WUCKLES—BRASS SILVER AND JAPANNED all Styles and Patterns, Ivory and Wooden, Mortonguis Rings, Brass Clouts and Screws,
of other goods suitable
on the trade.
ALL KINDS OF PAINTS Oils, Glass 6x9, sashes and doors,
LEWIS WAMPLER
may 24-1y

HARDWARE. SMITH & RICHARDSON 631 *Market street Philadelphia.*
THOS. RICHARDSON, CHAS. SMITH.
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of CASH BUYERS to their large and well selected stock of HARDWARE.
Having made special arrangements for the *Fall trade* we flatter ourselves we can offer inducements to purchasers that will fully compensate the trouble of examining our stock. We are always prepared to offer Goods at *Fixed Prices* that we are prepared to sell low and are resolved our stock shall be equal in quality and prices to any Jobbing house in the city.
We have constantly on hand a large assortment of Building Materials such as
Locks, Latches,
Fine Butt Hinges,
Screws and Nails
Shoemakers' Tools
Screws and Nails
every thing in spare fitting for the Builders trade.
Particular attention paid to country orders. It is our aim to secure the good will of our customers, and to this end we employ only the best workmen, use the best material and as nearly up to the times in style and finish as possible.
REMEMBER 631 N. Second Corner, N. E. Market Sts. R. Eyerly Gunsmith's shop in rear.
SMITH & RICHARDSON
631 Market st. Philadelphia.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
WM. KNIGHT & SON
Importers and Dealers in
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HARDWARE.
Building Materials,
Rimmed and Mortised Locks and Latches,
Butts, Screws and Hinges,
Bronze and Japanned Door Knobs and Escutcheons,
Bronze and Japanned Door Knobs and Escutcheons,
Bronze and Japanned Door Knobs and Escutcheons