The Franklin Repository.

BY MULLIRE & STONER. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864. VOL. 71.—WHOLE NO. 3,671.

Real Estate Sales.

PUBLIC SALE. The undersigned

PUBLIC SALE. The undersigned

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT

PUBLIC SALE

$25 REWARD. Stolen from the

$50 REWARD. Lost on Saturd

CLEARING OUT SALE.

STRAY. Followed the horse

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

NOTICE.

STRAY. Came to the residence of the

SMALL FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

NOTICE. The undersigned has taken

PUBLIC SALE. In pursuance of the

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

FARM FOR SALE IN ST. THOMAS.

LAND FOR SALE IN THE

FOR SALE. A LOT on Main street

Real Estate Sales.

PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned in-

Military Notices.

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-

TO VOLUNTEERS. Any soldiers now mustered out

Wants.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

WANTED. A good TANNER. Good

Glass and Queensware.

JOHN K. HOPKINS & CO. IMPOR-

QUEENSWARE. E. D. REED has just

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID

Legal Notices.

THE estate of James Beatty, late of

ASSIGNEES NOTICE. Notice is here-

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. No-

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. No-

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. No-

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. No-

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. No-

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. No-

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. No-

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. No-

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. No-

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. No-

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is

NOTICE. The Copartnership heretofore

Forwarding Houses.

WINDERLICH & NEAD,

GILLESPIE, ZELLER & KEEN,

ARTHUR H. BANDOLS, MANUFAC-

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY is published every Wednesday morning by THE REPOSITORY ASSOCIATION, at $2 50 if not paid within the year. *All subscriptions continue to be added annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion and TEN CENTS per line for subsequent insertions. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year or year. Special notices charged one half more than regular advertisements. All resolutions of Associations, communications of finite or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

☞ All Legal Notices of every kind and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in the Repository—for large or small advertisements of any paper published in the county of Franklin.

JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand bills, Blank Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPOSITORY OFFICE has just been refitted with Steam Power and three Presses, which enables us to do Printing that can be equalled by no other establishment in this place, and at the lowest rates. TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

☞ Mr. John A. Shryock is our authorized Agent to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements, and receipt for the same. All letters should be addressed to

MULLIRE & STONER, Pubs.&c.

Franklin Repository.

SOLDIERS VOTING BY PROXY.

The law of Pennsylvania, providing for taking the votes of our gallant soldiers in the field, has ample provision for receiving the votes of detached soldiers, soldiers in companies of other States, in hospitals, &c., *by proxy*. Soldiers exercising the right of suffrage in this manner should be careful to conform strictly to the requirements of the law, or their votes may be rejected.

Such ballots must be mailed or expressed in season to reach the voters to whom they are addressed on *or before the day of election*, as they cannot be cast therefor, nor can a soldier vote at a company poll after having sent a ballot by proxy.

In order that our brave volunteers may understand the law perfectly, we publish in full the portions relating to such ballots, and by carefully reading the provisions no soldier can err in the matter.

We give on the *last column of the third page* of to-day's paper, the Union tickets of Franklin and Adams counties in full; and as the corresponding part of the column on the last page is blank, *these tickets can be cut out and used, either at company polls, or enclosed in envelopes to be voted by proxy. Soldiers should cut these tickets out, and preserve them*, as they are all complete and correct. We shall give the Union tickets of Perry, Cumberland, York, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset in like manner as soon as they are completed. We subjoin the sections of the law relating to votes by proxy:

SECTION 22. When any of the electors mentioned in the foregoing section, shall be in the military service of the State, *or in any regiment, troop or company, shall be mustered from one regiment, troop or company into another regiment, troop or company, or shall be employed in any other military service, or shall be a prisoner of war, or shall be in the service of the United States, or shall be employed in any other service, or shall be a patient in any hospital, or shall be absent from his place of residence in the city or county in which he is entitled to vote, by reason of his employment in the service of the United States, or of any State, during the examination to which he may be liable, that he has not set his business aside to prosecute his claim to such authority, position or employment, or shall be sick or wounded, and shall not be able to attend on said election day, at any place where every other elector of the district in which he resides may attend for the purpose of voting, or shall be a student, or shall be absent from the district, or shall be in such military position or employment as to be unable to attend on said election day, at any place where every other elector of the district in which he resides may attend for the purpose of voting

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, September 14, 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. R. McCLURE, of Franklin.
SAMUEL ROATH, of Perry.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HUGH R. DAVIDSON, of Chambersburg.

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

FOR AUDITOR,
MORROW E. SKINNER, of Lurgan.

FOR CORONER,
HIRAM E. WERTZ, of Quincy.

The Old Flag.

THE OLD FLAG will be furnished from the 25th of August until the full return of the Presidential Election can be given, at the following rate:

Single Copies,	45 cents.
10 Copies to one address,	$4 00
20 " "	7 00
30 " "	9 00
50 " "	12 00

And at the same rate (25 cents per copy) for any addition at number over fifty.

☞ Additions may be made to clubs at any time so as to secure the full advantage of our club rates, and clubs may be divided between two or more Post Offices.

We believe that it is as way can be useful and profitable a campaign document be distributed at the same cost as by circulating THE OLD FLAG. Each number is illustrated, and its leading contents are devoted wholly to the vindication of our Country's Cause in its deadly struggle with traitors in arms.

The Union men in every township should see that a full supply of THE OLD FLAG is furnished to our brave soldiers in the field. It is a most welcome visitor to the camps of our gallant defenders, as it makes their cause its course, and earnestly resists the platform and candidates which would chase the war, when on the threshold of final victory, by a peace that would degrade our soldiers and give anarchy to the fairest Continent of the World.

All orders should be addressed to

MCLURE & STONER, Publishers.

GEN. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset, the Union nominee for Congress, spoke here last evening to a large and enthusiastic audience, and goes to Adams county to-day. He will return to this county on Saturday, and will speak at the following named places:

WAYNESBORO', Saturday evening Sept. 17th.
GREENCASTLE, Monday " " 19th.
MERCERSBURG, Tuesday " " 20th.

We presume that Gen. Koontz can give no more time to this county than is required to fill the above appointments, as he has the three western counties to canvass, including Somerset, which will demand a liberal share of his brief time. We ask men of all parties to attend and hear Gen. Koontz and also Gen. Coffroth, when he shall address our people, and judge between them. Gen. Koontz will advocate a vigorous and ceaseless prosecution of the war until traitors in arms propose submission to the power they have wantonly, insolently and murderously defied, while Gen. Coffroth will declare the war a "failure," and demand an "immediate cessation of hostilities" to enable treason to recover from the triumphs of our gallant armies, and renew its desolating, fiendish war. Let the people hear patiently, impartially, and judge between them.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

We give in to-day's paper the letter of General M'Clellan formally accepting the Chicago nomination for the Presidency. It is a virtual confession that the declaration of principles adopted by the Democratic National Convention is at variance with the interests of the government, and needs to be modified, charitably explained, and elaborately apologized for, to rescue him from open, undisguised complicity with the traitors in arms against the Union. This is a most herculean task, and no sincere, earnest and honest patriot would have attempted it; but Gen. M'Clellan has undertaken the hopeless enterprise, and has wasted every element of strength he possessed with many loyal Democrats because of his presumed manliness and unflattering devotion to the government and its faithful soldiers and supporters.

The letter of Gen. M'Clellan will, when he shall have been rejected by a loyal people by an overwhelming vote, stand out as the culminating point of his sacrifice of all the qualities of a true soldier and zealous patriot at the feet of a conclave of treacherous politicians. *Their* aim is well understood. Traitor and loyalist alike read their platform and appreciate their purposes; and Gen. M'Clellan, instead of spurning their treachery and giving heart and hope to loyal men by manfully exposing the cause of the imperiled Republic, trembingly approaches the traitor's creed—sugar-coats it with gentle apologies; dilutes it with a finely prepared imitation of fidelity to our Nationality, and then swallows the dose down and seems to congratulate himself on being concealed the poison from sight of his friends and opponents, and hopes to defraud a Nation, just about to triumph decisively over relentless treason, into enforced suicide.

Gen. M'Clellan's letter is unworthy of either a soldier or a statesman. It has neither the frankness of the one, nor the ingenuity of the other. It is miserably jesuitical, serpentine and treacherous; and if inspired by the genius of Treason itself, could not be more hollow, hypocritical and deceptive in its aim. There is not a word in it that would offend the most earnest devotee of Jeff. Davis. All his rethorical repetitions about preserving the Union can bring no terror to traitors as long as he is in command and foot by men who favor his election solely because they *know* that his administration would bring no evil to the authors of this wicked, desolating war. They know that Clement C. Vallandigham nominated him; they know that the business of that Convention was arranged in council at Niagara between the Thompsons, the Holcombs, the Sanders, and the Clays on the part of Davis, and the Vallandighams, the Seymours, the Longs, the Biglers and the Woods on the part of M'Clellan, and they have no fears for the cunning sophistries which he has assumed to weave about their fabric of treason, since it can accomplish nothing beyond deceiving honest men into the embrace of their Country's foes. They know that with him on the ticket as Gen. H. Pendleton, who, while M'Clellan was in the field, "*thanked God that he had never voted or given a dollar in support of the war, or in payment of Abolition soldiers!*" and well do they know that with the triumph of that party all vindication of the majesty of the laws and all hopes of the stability of Republican government must end. With an Executive to control the destinies of the Nation who declares as an additional article of the Democratic faith, "that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once, with a *full guarantee of all of its constitutional rights*," what has treason to fear? It is without penalty. It may drench this fair land in fraternal blood at pleasure, and forfeit no rights; suffer no punishment, and resume its place and honors in the family of States whenever it grows weary of desolation and slaughter. Already treason has sacrificed half a million lives; has shadowed the whole land in mourning; has spread the dark pall of sorrow over almost every family circle; has staggered the world; lit up a war the most causeless, the most wicked in the history of crime; and yet the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, lest his meaningless flourishes on the side of war should offend some faithless man, hastens to declare that traitors must be welcomed to the family fold, and the highest honors and prerogatives lavished upon them. And this from one, too, under whose military lead, full fifty thousand brave soldiers found untimely graves as sacrifices to the fiendish ferocity of traitors! Is there no avenging hand this side of the Eternal bar for such wanton murder? Are there no violated laws—no sacred principle of order and government to vindicate? Is the power of justice so paralyzed in this great Republic that it can have no terrors in its sweep to palsy the arms of future traitors? Alas! for the warrior of the Peninsula and of Antietam, for what did he draw his sword for but what sacrifice thousands of brave men in sanguinary war, if treason is no crime? If it be a crime such as will justify the terrible arbiter of the sword, must it be crowned with honor in its dying hours, and exalted to the highest trusts of the Nation when it is wasted in power; unable longer to glut its infernal appetites, and seeks to be rescued from the damning history its crimsoned infamy merits? If so, then is treason a virtue then are its murderers heroes its desolation records of national prowess and heroism; and fidelity, patriotism, humanity and justice, are but cunningly devised fictions and frauds upon mankind!

We pass hastily over Gen. M'Clellan's war upon himself. The weakness that dwarfed him from the soldier and patriot to the awkward and nonsing politician, explains it all. The first to order and enforce arbitrary arrests and summary punishment, he now, in obedience to his managers, pledges himself to maintain the "rights of citizens" inviolate. "*See that your scope.*" were his peremptory instructions to Gen. Banks when he ordered the summary arrest and incarceration of the Maryland legislature; but Vallandigham had not been scheduled in Chattanooga and Richmond, to teach Presidential candidates how to attempt to give a crowning triumph to treason by systematic perfidy. The first to advise and enforce the liberation of the slaves of rebels by military law, to weaken the resources of the enemy, he now recites in faultless style the new lessons given him which call for a "full guarantee" of "all constitutional rights" to rebels whenever they will deign to accept them slaves and all! The first to counsel war until the insurgents submit to the authority of the government, he now pours the oil of joy into the deadly wounds our brave armies have given to treason, by demanding that they be indemnified for the past, and honored and secured for the future, until it shall be their pleasure to resort to rebellion, murder and free-booting again. The first to demand a conscription of men to fill up the armies, he is now silent as the grave as to the shattered ranks of our heroic and still unfaltering soldiers, while every rioter who abstracts men from the field, to preserve order at home, is vociferous for the triumph of M'Clellan in November next. Notwithstanding his rhetorical flourishes in favor of the preservation of the Union, he well knows that there is not an out-right traitor, nor a semi-traitor, nor a rebel sympathizer, nor a foe of the government of any stamp or persuasion, who will not most enthusiastically vote for him; and there is not a rebel in arms to-day from the arch-fiend, who prowls over the withered waste of treason, down to the humblest of his satellites in crime, who will not watch every pulsation of the North with ardent aspirations for his success!

Such is the position of Gen. M'Clellan as voluntarily made for himself. When the free people of the North forget the claims of their sacred Nationality; when they cease to mourn their martyrs in the cause of Civil Liberty; when they fail to rejoice at the triumph of the Union armies when they accept treason as a virtue or the civil government as a crime—then, and not till then, can Gen. Geo. B. M'Clellan be chosen their President!

WHAT OF PEACE?

The enemies of the government are now exhausting themselves in the effort to reduce the people from fidelity to our noble Armies and our sacred Nationality, by the syren song of Peace. They appeal to every prejudice; to every shade of cupidity; to every real or imaginary evil that can be traced to war, and hold out the delusive hope of Peace to inspire men with devotion to a platform and candidates for whose success every traitor in arms is most solicitous. How, on what terms, or with whom negotiations are to be made and Peace secured, they do not deign to state. They clamor for Peace in and out of season, hoping that it may blind faithful men to their own best interests and holiest duties, and in the end give us universal anarchy as the legitimate fruits of the triumph of treason.

We grant that the prosecution of this war one day longer than is necessary to an honorable and enduring restoration of the Union, would be a wanton, wicked sacrifice of precious blood and treasure; but it is a truth to which no patriotic citizen can close his eyes, that a failure to prosecute the war with earnest, ceaseless vigor, until traitors in arms consent to the re-union of the States under one beneficent government, would be a fatal, crowning suicide. The people of the North, and doubtless the masses of the South also, sincerely desire peace. There is not a loyal man who does not desire it above all things, save the honor and unity of the Republic; and the moment that the war can be ended by a recognition of the majesty of the law, so long and so desperately defied by traitors, this bloody drama of treason will be gladly closed by the government.

But will the rebels assent to any terms based upon the unity of the States? That the masses of the people in the revolted States would do so with alacrity had they an opportunity, we do not doubt; but would Jeff. Davis and the other leaders and officials in the rebel government? What have they to gain by such a peace? Nor Mr. Davis is one of the rulers of the World—a despot before whose absolute prerogatives legitimate despots of the Old World seem liberal and Democratic. It matters not that his throne is crimsoned with the blood of hundreds of thousands of his fellows; that he rules over a land made a withered waste by his fiendish ambition; that he has exchanged peace for war; plenty for abject want; and made his dominions one vast cemetery for his wanton sacrifices; still he is a ruler—one of the potentates of the World, and will he consent to peace on the basis of re-union? If successful in maintaining his power, he may measurably efface the infamy with which impartial history must charge him; but if he shall surrender his bloody, wasting power, he must be shunned of all men while living, and his name go down to posterity as the ruthless monster of the human race. Will he consent at once to surrender his secure and envied sign his name to perpetual ignominy? He who alleges that the rebel chiefs are prepared for peace and re-union, are either sadly deceived, or deliberately aim to defraud the people.

On this point we do *not* conjecture. While Democratic orators and journals clamor for peace, they are most careful to withhold the persistent declarations of rebel officials and journals that *there is no peace excepting by division!* On this point we cannot be deceived. Davis with all the resolution and desperation that every characteristic endangered criminals, and with him stand the rebel press; the rebel Executives of the several States; the rebel Legislatures; the rebel Congress, and every other element or branch of rebel power. Differ as they may over the sad desolation and bereavements they have wrought, they nevertheless have one point of common unity that they will prosecute the war while they can find men to offer as sacrifices upon the altar of their ambition, with the hope of subverting the government and dismembering the Union. The rebel Secretary of State, Mr. J. P. Benjamin, in an official letter dated on the 25th ult., gives the following as the declaration of Jeff. Davis to Messrs. Jacques and Gillmore, who proposed peace on the basis of re-union, and we commend it to the careful, candid attention of men who are clamoring or hoping for peace by negotiation. Hear what Davis says:

"*The separation of the States is an accomplished fact*; that he had no authority to receive propositions for reconstruction except by direct appeal to the people of the South; that PERSONALLY and on this basis alone must proposals be made to him."

Remember that such was the declaration of Davis to gentlemen who earnestly desiring peace, went to Richmond to learn what terms, if any, would be entertained by treason to preserve the Union; and they are answered that the government of traitors is "an accomplished fact," and that he could receive no proposals for peace, excepting as the Executive of an independent Confederacy.

Nor is Mr. Davis singular in his determination. He is sustained, as we have already stated, by the whole power of the rebel local governments, and by the rebel press. The Richmond *Examiner*, one of the leading rebel journals, thus recounts the propositions for re-union. It says:

"Let us get rid of the whole vile cant, and say at once we are for war, and nothing but war, until we have twice more slain our foes. The last of the Union falls in his tracks, and then that we mean to pass it to the next as an inheritance. It is for those who have nobly and wisely intoned our country to offer to peace; and when they do, they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the cities of the Confederate States, and the plundering of stripes is hunted down from every fort within our borders. After that, it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now, the very word is treasonous."

The Atlanta *Register*, then published within the sound of Sherman's guns, said: "*Live with them under the same government we are averse to!*" But in the same issue, it lays the hollow-hearted charge against Mr. Lincoln, while we use the cartridge-box, each side will be a helper to the other, and both cooperate in accomplishing the greatest work which the country and the world have witnessed."

The Richmond *Sentinel* first congratulates despairing rebels that the disloyal men in the North are about to interpose in behalf of treason. After predicting that their allies of the copperhead stripe would give us "mobs, riots, revolutionary out-breaks and civil war" when the draft is to be made, it assures its readers that:

"At no time during the war have we stood on such high vantage ground. *At no time have we had so good reason to insist on the Northern recognition of our independence.* [illegible] *independence.*"

The Richmond *Dispatch* in a recent article, speaking of the rebel government meeting the propositions for peace, says:

"It can make peace on no other terms so far as we can see, than those upon which it has now been offered itself—*absolute independence, and the complete integrity of all the States.*"

The Richmond *Enquirer* in a late semi-official article, says:

"*Sure on our own terms we can accept no peace, whatever, and must fight till thoroughly rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are:*

"*Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.*

"*Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of soil of a rate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.*

"Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland until the State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

"*Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.*

"Yielding up of all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

"An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public and private debts and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties."

The *Dispatch* in a quite recent article reviewing the peace question says:

"Then the only thing we can do is to keep on beating his armies until events, *whether occurring here, or within his own Territories, force him to make proposals.* Then we can treat him with the only answer it is possible for us to give: *Withdraw your fleets and armies, treat on the basis of independence and integrity of boundaries, and we are ready to accept Commissioners to settle all matters of minor consideration.*"

We have given no garbled extracts, nor have we selected exceptional articles. We have taken the latest and most authoritative testimony of Mr. Davis himself, and his ablest journals, and they breath but one sentiment that of resistless, relentless war until we either utterly destroy our local military power and disperse their government, or submit to a base, cowardly severance of the Union of the States. Such is the cruel necessity imposed upon us by treason, and we must meet it in a spirit worthy of a free people struggling for the perpetuation of their own freedom. We cannot hesitate as to the choice. Our thousands of sacred lives sacrificed to defend our Nationality; the millions of money expended; the noble achievements of our gallant armies, and glorious all the high and holy duty of preserving to ourselves and to posterity the great fabric of Human Liberty reared in a terrible baptism of blood by our fathers all demand that the war must be prosecuted until Treason hides its foetid deformities and traitors in arms submit to the majesty of the laws!

HAVE SOLDIERS ASSESSED?

Our brave soldiers cannot fight rebels in the field and at the same time attend to having themselves assessed at home, so as to secure their votes at the next election. Every soldier who has not been assessed must be present at the District where he resides when at home, and must pay a county tax of ten cents to give him the right to vote. Commissioned officers must pay the same taxes imposed upon citizens.

Any citizen can present the names of soldiers to the Assessor of the proper district, and he must assess them, and collectors are required to receive the tax and give a certificate of payment when the assessment is made. Assessors who refuse to assess names of soldiers presented to him by any citizen, are liable to a severe penalty.

We entreat the Union men of every district to see *that every soldier* in the service from their respective wards or townships is properly assessed. The Democrats will not assess the soldiers; and the Union men should do the work thoroughly. Exclude no soldier because he may have been or still is a Democrat. Let *all* soldiers in the field have the privilege of voting for such rulers as they deem best. They are fit to vote who will come to bring this home upon the war to which they have devoted their lives, by declaring it but "four years of failure," and endorsing a platform and candidate in favor of an "immediate cessation of hostilities." No matter how they will vote—let the Union men see that *all* of them have the privilege. We are willing to trust the destiny of the Republic to the sufferings of those who paid everything to defend it.

LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

The following letter, written by Gen. Grant to Hon. Mr. Washburne, should be printed in letters of gold. It gives not only an encouraging view of the military situation, but is a most effective argument for a vigorous prosecution of the war and the re-election of the present Administration, which is alone pledged to such a course. No higher authority in military matters can be consulted, and when such a clear statement is made of our good prospects should not one more uprising of the North take place?

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, City Point, Va., Aug. 18, 1864.

To Hon. E. B. Washburne—Dear Sir:—I state to all citizens who tell me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined will of sentiment North. The Rebels have now in their ranks their last man—The little boys, and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of the garrisons for intrenched positions—A man had to be then called to be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to serve their present purpose. Desertion what they have in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day.

With this drain upon them the end is not far distant if we will be only willing to ourselves. They only hope now is a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, which it would take our armies to meet. If the draft quickly enforced the wavering would become dependent, and would make that little resistance. I have no doubt but the Northern people are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects.

The hope a counter revolution; the hope for relief from the Peace candidate. In fact, like a drowning man they catch at everything. Meanwhile they hope for something to "turn up." Our Peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of the war a thousand or two miles farther South. The South because of our degrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on our terms" The South would demand the recognition of their slavery already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay or the restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS was unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress by the Union men of the old District on Wednesday last, and he will of course be triumphantly re-elected. He first entered Congress in 1849 when the slave power was making its exhausting struggle for the possession of California and the Territories, wherein to spread the withering blight of human bondage; and he grappled with it then with all the masterly ability he possessed, but it nevertheless triumphed by a compromise, in which Right suffered, as it ever must in concession to Wrong. He was re-elected in 1850, and after serving two terms retired. Again in 1858, when the same insatiate power had ruthlessly trampled under foot the solemnly plighted faith of our fathers by the repeal of the Missouri compact, and had culminated in the Lecompton infamy, he consented to return to our National councils, and he has been successively chosen in 1860 and 1862, and will soon be called to his sixth term, where, if he shall be spared to fulfil his trust, he must witness the final triumph of the government over remorseless Treason, and the great Republic of the world Free as the genius of its authors founded it. He has already reached the period allotted to mortals, but his eye is still undimmed, and his heart still strong as when fired by the energy of youth, in the mighty work of disenthralling a continent from the desolation of Treason and the brutalizing waste of Slavery.

He appeared before the nominating convention and made the following pungent and pointed remarks:

He said there are two classes of men who busy themselves in examining the war, who are not, but in very unequal degrees. The one class urge the President to seek negotiations with the traitors on the basis of the integrity of the Union. These are well-meaning but foolish counselors. The conduct of these men does great mischief. It encourages our local traitors, who are led to believe that there is an urgent necessity for so initiating a course. It is to be hoped they will soon well learn that they are making no Northern sentiment for peace, but only giving more courage into others. There is another class, composed of the Chicago Convention, whose resolutions assemble at Chicago, whose clamor for peace is a moral crime and political treason. These men ask you to elect a peacemaker warrior. They to bring peace about by allowing the rebels to have their own way. Elect McClellan, and the Republic has ceased to exist. Any man who will spring up numerous petty empires, whose future condition will be one of perpetual wars and grinding slavery. Reelect the man who has given new pledges over the nation, and he will lead you to an honorable peace, and to permanent life.

THE platform adopted by the Democracy at Chicago commences thus

"*Resolved*, That in the future, *as in the past*, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution."

We don't doubt it! The "unswerving fidelity" of the Democratic party in the "past," is most consoling to Union Democrats for the future. *The Democrats were in power in every State that seceded from the Union under Jeff. Davis.* Every faithless Government was of the Democratic faith, and every State government that arrayed itself in open insolent, wanton hostility to the government, did its murderous work in the name and under the mantle of Democracy.

Do the people and Democratic "fidelity to the Union" in the future, as in the past?" If so, let the platform and candidates of Vallandigham triumph at the polls. How many States would be in the Union after four years of Democratic rule, if they should keep on pursuing the course of the past? Admitting the last four years? If thirteen Democratic Governors and legislatures in their "fidelity" of the past," took their States out of the Union in less than one year, how long would it require the same "unswerving fidelity" to get all the states into the dominions of Jeff. Davis if they should attain supreme power of the government? A very simple rule of simple arithmetic will solve the problem. Will some of our Democratic friends, who hoot so loud at the government preserved, work it out, and let us know how they like the result?

VALLANDIGHAM, the glorious star that never pales in fidelity to Nationality and Freedom, was the first State to respond to the Chicago platform demanding "immediate cessation of hostilities," and declaring the war a "failure." Her State election was held on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and the largest vote ever polled at an ordinary election gives a largely increased Union majority. Gov. Smith is re-elected by over 22,000 majority, an increase of 5,000 over last year, not one Democratic member of the Senate is left, and the House is almost unanimously Union. Bless General M'Clellan but!

On the same day Wilmington, the chief city of Delaware, held a municipal election, and the Union candidates were chosen by over 450 majority, and every Union Ward candidate elected. Thus does Little Delaware, just redeemed from Slavery, shake hands with Vermont to protest against the humiliating surrender of the government to despairing traitors. The PEOPLE mean that there shall be peace and cessation of hostilities just when traitors in arms submit to the lawful authorities of the government they have wantonly and murderously defied! Be patient Vallandigham & Co.! Wait till the Army answers the proposition to bring dishonor on their crimsoned battle-fields!

THE REBEL PRESS ON ATLANTA.

The capture of Atlanta, the objective point of Gen. Sherman's grand campaign, and the most splendidly defended island city of the South, alike because of its strategic importance, its central and railroad connections, has dealt a staggering blow to traitors. The rebel commander, Gen. Hood, thus officially announces the abandonment of his strong hold:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENN., Sept. 1st.

On the evening of the 30th of August the enemy made a lodgement across Flint river, near Jonesboro. We attacked them there on the morning of the 31st with two corps *but failed to dislodge them.*

We made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st of September.

Our loss on the evening of the 31st was small.

On the evening of the 1st of September Gen. Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro, was assailed by a superior force of the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night, with the loss of eight guns.

The enemy's prisoner's report their loss very severe.

J. B. HOOD, General.

The comments of the rebel press show how deadly is the blow delivered by the victorious army of Sherman. The Richmond *Examiner* denounces Hood for sacrificing his gun fruitlessly, and for want of generalship. It admits that Sherman's plans were well devised and executed in such a skilful manner as to sever Hood's army, and gain a comparatively bloodless but most important victory. It says that "this abandonment of Atlanta, under the circumstances, *is not a good thing*," but it adds, "the loss of the army, would than more *inflict a mortal wound*."

But previous to the loss of Atlanta to the rebels in a military point of view, the *Examiner* is stricken with sorrow because it clouds the prospects of the Chicago nominations. It says that "the result is disaster at Atlanta, in the very nick of time when such a victory alone could save the party of treason from utter overthrow."—and for this result Gen. Hood is unsparingly denounced as emotionally incapable of managing any thing larger than a division."

As the prospects of the bogus confederacy generally are fading out since Atlanta has fallen, the *Examiner* gives Davis a kick along with the rest. Speaking of the military management of Jeff Davis as developed by the loss of Atlanta, the same paper says:

"Now, is it not hard—is it not cruelly harsh that the struggle of eight millions, who sacrifice their money, exertions, their lives, who groan in the throes of exertion, *who wrench every muscle till the blood starts with the strain—should come to naught—should end in the ruin of us all*—that the predilections and partiality, the pitiful personal feelings of a single man may be indulged

The lamentations of the *Examiner* conclude by declaring that "the moral effect of the Atlanta's loss, though it may be temporary, *will be great*. It will obscure the prospects of peace, *late so bright*. It may render incalculable assistance to the party of Lincoln, *and enable him to execute the fiat*. It will also diffuse gloom over the South." And now that it is needless longer to insist that Atlanta cannot be taken; that Sherman is about to be cut to pieces, and that Wheeler is destroying all the railroad bridges, we have the truth of Wheeler's operations, and they amount to a grander failure, as the rebel journals now confess. Sherman's lines are not even impaired, and it is virtually confessed that they cannot be seriously interrupted. After publishing from day to day glowing accounts of Wheeler's operations before the fall of Atlanta, the *Examiner* now gives the truth, as we learn it, as follows:

"We hear nothing further from Wheeler's movements in East Tennessee. The general opinion is that he is making for Nashville, *but Burnside's gunboats will be before him, he has to stop for burning destroyed the great bridge over the Tennessee at London.* The same paper says the seven-shilling Democrats assemble at Chicago, whose clamor for peace is a moral crime and political treason. These men ask you to elect a peacemaker warrior. They to bring peace about by allowing the rebels to have their own way. Elect McClellan, and the Republic has ceased to exist. Any man who will spring up numerous petty empires, whose future condition will be one of perpetual wars and grinding slavery. Reelect the man who has given new pledges over the nation, and he will lead you to an honorable peace, and to permanent life.

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THE New York *Herald*, speaking of the Vermont election, demands that the Chicago convention be recalled to put itself on an honest and loyal platform. It thus accepts the lesson of the "Star that never sets:"

It means that the personal popularity of Gen. McClellan, as the war is now going, will be lost upon that platform; that the people of the loyal States will soon adhere to the idea that *Grant, Sherman and Farragut are on the right road to peace*, and that they must be supported, whatever may be the delinquencies of the administration. A few days hence the State election in Maine, we guess, will go the same way as that of Vermont, and early in October, from all the signs of the times, *we may look for similar results from the State elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. As they go so will the Presidential election go in November.* If there were any positive reactionary work in the popular mind in favor of the Chicago democracy, on their equivocal peace platform, we should have had some manifestations of it even from Vermont; for a popular political reaction is spontaneous and general, and operates with remarkable uniformity upon a Presidential issue in all the participating States.

It is a fact that *not one single man has voluntarily enlisted since old* LINCOLN *issued his Emancipation Proclamation.* All who have gone in since have been paid large bounties, and have no heart in LINCOLN'S treasonable designs.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Thus does the leading M'Clellan organ of Cumberland county libel the brave soldiers in the field. We quote the article just as we found it, italics and all; and commend it to the hundreds of gallant sons of Cumberland county who are now pouring their lives to preserve the blessings of Free Government to all. How many votes will the *Volunteer's* peace ticket secure from the army this fall? We hope that the Union County Committee of Cumberland will circulate M'Clellan's Carlisle organ freely among our army. In hatred of the designs of the Republic it tells the truth most importunately for its friends and candidates sometimes.

GEN. GILLEM, of Tenn., seems to be kicking awfully out of the Chicago traces. He so far forgot that the war is a "failure," and that there should be an "immediate cessation of hostilities," as to attack, defeat and kill the rebel raider Gen. John Morgan, the 6th ult., and capture his staff, artillery and destroy his command. The following is his official report:

BOLIVAR, TENN., Sept. 6.

GEN. TILLSON:—I surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greeneville this morning.

The killed are scattered for miles and have not yet been counted. They probably number 50 or 100. About 75 prisoners were captured, and among them were Morgan's staff, also one piece of artillery and a wagon.

The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

(Signed,) ALVAN C. GILLEM, Brig. Gen.

WHEN GEN. Hood abandoned Atlanta, after sacrificing thousands of lives to raise the siege, the Mayor and Sheriff of the place formally surrendered the city to Gen. Sherman, asking that "*non-combatants and private property be respected.*" A city captured after bloody resistance, is at the mercy of the conqueror; but Gen. Sherman is as humane as he is brave, and he illustrated the highest type of the humanities of War. The request was promptly acceded to and faithfully observed, although among the gallant soldiers in that army who marched into Atlanta as victors, were a number from Chambersburg, whose homes are now but blackened, shapeless walls, because of rebel vandalism in a town that was utterly defenceless. Thus do Union armies wage war, persistently as the rebel and copperhead journals defame them.

THE Judicial Conference for this district met at Bedford on the 29th ult. As all the counties were instructed for Judge King, conferees from Fulton and Franklin did not attend; but authorized by telegraph their votes to be cast for King. The following conferees were present:

SOMERSET—John W. Parker, Geo. M. Neff, Harman G. Cunningham.

BEDFORD—Jeremiah Bowles, Sam'l L. Russell, Thomas Hughes.

Mr. Hughes was chosen President and Mr. Neff Secretary, after which Hon. Alexander King was unanimously nominated as the Union candidate for Judge of this district.

WE have several numbers of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, a spicy and ably edited Democratic daily published by Cooper, Sanderson & Co. It wears a very clean face, and in all but its politics is highly commendable. Mr. Cooper was formerly editor of the *Spirit* of this place, and was the owner of the *Spirit* building burned by M'Causland. His loss is some $12,000. When he gets to fraternal harmony with Early and M'Causland, we hope that he may square the account in some way or other. He is a clever gentleman, and will give the *Examiner* and *Express* a foeman worthy of their steel.

WE were made to say, by a typographical blunder in last week's issue, that Gen. Coffroth, when called upon to vote one more or means to prosecute the war, "invariably votes no, or in *any* way to favor war against treason." Of course it should have read "or in no way to favor war against treason." However, that an article about so unintelligible a subject as Gen. Coffroth should tangle the types mint

Franklin Repository.

LOCAL ITEMS.

VOLUNTEERING—THE DRAFT—Volunteering has been very brisk in most of the districts of this county during the last two weeks. Antrim, Greencastle, Washington, Waynesboro', Green, Guilford, Hamilton, Peters, Letterkenny, Warren, and probably other districts in the county, are altogether or nearly full with their respective quotas; and what is most gratifying, they have put in the very best class of men for soldiers. A few of the one hundred day men on duty here re-enlisted and were credited to some of the township; but most of the men who have entered the service were of our young, active, brave, patriotic men, who feel that they can best serve their country in our gallant army. Many of them had been in service before—in the 1264 and 1674, and some had already served over two years. We learn that the draft will not be made at present in Chambersburg. It would be but just to postpone it indefinitely, and we presume that the temporary postponement means that no order will be given to enforce it.

Many persons have flattered themselves that the draft will not be made in the districts which have failed to fill their quotas. This would be most unjust to loyal districts which have given their sons and liberally of their means to pay bounties, and it would be the greatest injustice to our cause, our armies and to the National cause, now on the threshold of decisive victory, not to put in the full number of men called for. The stronger our armies are, the less blood will be shed by treason, and the less money will be expended, for invincible armies will bring the war to a speedy close.

We have the official authority of the Secretary of War for the assurance that *the delinquent districts will be drafted promptly*. In a dispatch dated the 7th inst., Secretary Stanton says:—"The Provost Marshal General's office is busily engaged in arranging the credits of the several districts, and *is ordered to draft without delay for the deficiencies in the districts that have not filled their quota, beginning with those most in arrears*. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but *the advantage of filling the arrears immediately requires the draft to be speedily made in the delinquent districts*. All applications for the postponement have therefore been refused." Such is the latest official information on the subject of the draft; and delinquent districts should move at once to cheer our soldiers in the field, and at the same time relieve themselves of the draft, by filling up the quotas as promptly as possible. Volunteers can be credited until the draft is made.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—The undersigned, committee on behalf of their suffering fellow-citizens by the late calamitous fire, hereby tender their profound acknowledgments to the many kind and generous friends who sent forward subsistence supplies for their relief. These supplies came at an opportune time. Thousands were homeless, house less and without the smallest necessaries of life. Our town was a heap of smouldering ruins, and grief, lamentation and desolation pervaded our midst. Without these supplies the suffering of many would have been greatly increased. But can have extended to us substantial sympathy, and the more sacred expression of charity and friendship, but with it the earnest appreciation of our sufferings in precisions which led the hunger and the destitute. We need hardly say that words are inadequate to convey to you the gratitude we feel for the assistance you thus rendered us, but will ever pray that it may be blessed to the beneficent Providence that all those things that make life appreciable, and that it may come to the rest and of each and every one of you, in the future.

The Committee respectfully submit a statement of the contributions received and distributed by them.

SAM'L CORBIT,	Jr.
H. C. NEAD,	
W. G. RUPP,	
GEO. FOUTS,	
D. K. WINEBRIER,	

Carlisle and vicinity—For Flour, Meat, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Tea.

Shippensburg—For Flour, Meat, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Tea.

Newville—For Flour, Meat, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Tea.

Chambersburg—For Flour, Meat, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Tea.

Mercersburg—For Flour, Meat, Cakes, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Potatoes.

Franklin Co. Chambersburg—For 15 barrels of Flour.

Gettysburg—For Flour, Meat, Cakes, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Potatoes

Musical.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
MELODEONS were introduced some twenty years since, and were succeeded by the HARMONIUM about nine years ago. The CABINET ORGAN was brought to its present state of perfection only in the summer of 1862.

THE AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL has great advantages over any shower invented of the kind, *is capable of much finer effects* than can be produced by any other, and is more easily used by the performer, and always especially in capacity for expression.

☞ Prices same as elsewhere in pieces.

CABINET ORGANS.—SINGLE REED.
No. 15. Four Octave, Single Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case ... $110
No. 16. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case ... 125
No. 17. Five Octave, Single Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case ... 130
No. 18. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case ... 150

DOUBLE REED.
No. 19. Four Octave, Double Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case ... 140
No. 20. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case ... 160
No. 21. Five Octave, Double Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case ... 170
No. 22. The Same in elegant Rosewood Case ... 200
No. 23. The Same, in Solid Carved Walnut or Oak, with Walnut Carvings ... 300
No. 24. Six Stop Cabinet Organ, in Walnut or Oak Case ... 200
No. 25. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case ... 250

EIGHT STOP.
No. 12. Eight Stop Cabinet Organ, in Walnut or Oak Case ... 225
No. 11. The Same in elegant Rosewood Case ... 275
No. 28. The Same in Solid Carved Walnut ... 500

PEDAL BASS.
No. 10. Pedal Bass Cabinet Organ, in Walnut or Oak Case ... 500

Cases of extra finish on hand or made to order.

MELODEONS.
No. 5. Five Octave Piano Style, Rosewood Case ... $150
No. 6. The Same Portable, Rosewood Case ... 175
No. 7. The Same Portable Walnut Case ... 95
No. 8. Four Octave Portable, Rosewood Case ... 75

☞ Descriptive pamphlets furnished by the subscriber.

As Agents for Messrs Mason & Hamlin we are enabled to sell at their New York prices, and charge nothing for freight.

We have sold a number of their instruments and can give numerous satisfactory references.

S. S. SHRYOCK, Agent,
aug31 Chambersburg Pa.

PRINCE & CO'S WELL KNOWN MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS introducing the effect of Pedal Bass on every instrument.

E. GARLIC'S unsurpassed PIANOS, for cash or liberal instalments, or on Monthly Instalments.

☞ Over 20,000 sold in Philadelphia.

JAMES BELLAK, Sole Agent,
279 & 281 South Fifth Street, above Spruce
Philadelphia, Pa.
sept6-17

KLEMM & BROTHER, IMPORTERS, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, German, French and Italian Strings, No. 722 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Orders carefully attended to by S. S. SHRYOCK, Chambersburg, Pa. sept31-y

Groceries, &c.

MARKET HOUSE.—The undersigned respectfully informs their numerous customers and the public generally that they have re-opened their Grocery Store in the room formerly occupied by the Hook and Ladder Company in the Market House and take the method of returning their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them. They shall keep constantly on hand a supply of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Teas, Syrups, Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Soaps, Tobacco, Brushes, Brooms, Buckets, Cords, Twines, Candles, Queensware and everything heretofore kept at their former place of business. They will always keep a sufficient stock on hand to be enabled to meet the demands of the community. COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods at cash market prices. Don't forget the place, Market House, three doors from the corner of Queen Street. [aug31] HUBER & LEHMISER.

D. BEIDELMAN, WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 202 MARKET and 1 N. 2d ST. PHILA. Invites the attention of merchants to his large and well assorted stock of Sugars, Syrups, Teas and Coffees, all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates. Country buyers and sellers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Price currents containing all the variations of the market to be had of S. S. SHRYOCK Chambersburg.
aug31

SPRECHER'S GROCERY STORE. The undersigned has the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES in town, which he offers to the public at the lowest CASH PRICES. Pls and necessary articles on his stock is large and complete.

☞ Highest prices paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods. [aug31] CYRUS SPRECHER.

C. T. HOLLOWAY, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 505 MARKET STREET, (North side above 5th street) Philadelphia.
aug31-4m

FRESH GROCERIES. Just received at the new and cheap Family Grocery Store, corner of Main and Washington Streets, a large assortment of fresh Groceries, which will be sold cheap.
aug31 E. D. REED.

Pension & Bounty Agencies.

JOHN M. POMEROY, ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY, No. 204 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. The undersigned having resigned his position as Paymaster in the U. S. Army, has opened an office at the above address as AGENT FOR PROCURING PENSIONS, and for the collection of Officers, Soldiers and all other CLAIMS against the Government.

His long experience as Paymaster has given him unusual facilities for knowing the requirements of claims, and his business in all its details for the receipt of and disbursement of the money of Officers and Soldiers, he flatters himself, renders him competent to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their business.

No charge unless successful. When $5 will be charged for collecting small sums his fee will be $10 and $20 on sums over that amount and under $200. Larger claims taken on special arrangement. Letters promptly answered if inclosed by law.

JOHN M. POMEROY,
Jan17-6m No. 204 South Fourth St.

PENSION, BOUNTY AND WAR CLAIM AGENCY.—Persons wounded in the service of the present war, or who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted, will be in the service of the United States, and Pensioners $100 Bounty, and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows, or heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service. JOHN R. ORR, mar31-y Corner Agent, Chambersburg Pa.

Tobacco and Segars.

TOBACCO AND SEGAR STORE.—JOHN A. JACOBS has opened out in full blast in the new weather boarded building, adjoining on the corner of Main and Washington Streets. A full and well selected assortment of TOBACCO and SEGARS SNUFF PIPES &c., which he offers at wholesale or retail. His Stock consists of Plumsoker, Nine Cogress Spun Roll, Cavendish, Morgan, Sunny Side and all superior brands.

SMOKING TOBACCO such as Kinnikinick, Sailors Delight, Picket Guard, Mammoth, Tulsa and other choice brands.

☞ A full stock of every variety, quality and price from 12½ cents upwards.

Meerschaum Cigarette Rapper and Sundry Stuff.

Remember, Street Row, next door to the corner, and call at the Shanty, and give the old gentleman a helping hand.

RISH STILL ON HAND. TOBACCO & SEGARS.—The undersigned has just returned from the City with a complete stock of Tobacco and Segars such as Natural Leaf Michigan Smoking Tobacco and Pipes. Store on Queen Street, three doors from the M. E. Church. Come give him a call.

C. H. RISH.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for officers and managers of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company, will be held by the Company's office in Chambersburg, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., on *Monday, the 3rd day of October next.*

sep7-3t P. H. RIDDLE Secretary.

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 2.45 A. M. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.35 A. M.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.10 A. M. Passengers take breakfast at Lancaster.

FAST MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 1.00 P. M. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.30 P. M.

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

COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 12.20 P. M., Columbia 1.55 P. M. and arrives at Lancaster at 2.30 P. M., connecting with Fast Mail east at Lancaster for Philadelphia, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.30 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M., Lancaster at 2.47 P. M. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7.40 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 5.25 P. M., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.00 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 2.10 A. M.; Altoona 8.20 A. M.; take breakfast, and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.00 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.30 P. M.; Altoona at 7.45 P. M.; take supper, and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.30 A. M.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 3.15 P. M.; Altoona at 8.30 P. M.; take supper, and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.40 A. M.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Lancaster at 8.20 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 11.10 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves West Philadelphia at 3.45 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10.10 P. M.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION No. 2 leaves Lancaster at 8.25, connecting with Harrisburg Accommodation West, leaves Mount Joy at 7.00 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 9.30 P. M. SAMUEL D. YOUNG, jun13-tf Supt Middle Div. Penna R. R.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY. *SUMMER TIME TABLE.—Trains Leave Daily as follows:* Baltimore and Harrisburg City (Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Pittsburg and the West).

THREE TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West Rivers Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of North-ern 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 Rushburg daily (except Sunday)	10.05 A.M.
"	leaves Harrisburg	5.00 P.M.
"	arrives at Baltimore	8.40 "
EXPRESS TRAIN	leaves Rushburg daily (except Sunday)	11.02 P.M.
"	leaves Harrisburg (except Monday)	2.40 A.M.
"	arrives at Baltimore	7.00 A.M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	leaves Harrisburg	7.00 A.M.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.00 M.
SUNBURY ACCOMMODATION	leaves Sunbury daily (except Sundays)	7.20 A.M.

NORTHWARD

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Baltimore daily (except Sundays)	9.20 A.M.
"	leaves Harrisburg	1.50 P.M.
"	arrives at Sunbury	5.45 "
EXPRESS TRAIN	leaves Baltimore daily	9.40 P.M.
"	arrives at Harrisburg	1.50 A.M.
"	leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday)	2.15 "
"	arrives at Sunbury	6.15 "
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	leaves Baltimore daily (except Monday)	3.00 P.M.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.00 "
SUNBURY ACCOMMODATION	leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday)	1.00 P.M.

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

JNO. E. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
JAS. N. DUBARRY, Gen'l Superintendent.
jun6-tf

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traversing the State from East to West, Northern counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their management is being rapidly operated in connection with their lines.

It is now in use for Passengers and Freight business from Harrisburg to St. Mary's City and Lumber City Branch, Emporium and from Sheffield to Erie 76 miles on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT HARRISBURG.

	LEAVE EASTWARD.
Mail Train	12.00 P. M.
Express Train	2.50 A. M.
	LEAVE WESTWARD.
Mail Train	9.20 A. M.
Express Train	9.45 A. M.

Through Cars through without change both ways on Express Train between Philadelphia and Lock Haven.

Express Sleeper on Express Trains both ways between Philadelphia and Baltimore and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at No. 1 Broadway, Philadelphia, or at the Office in Erie.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents,

S. H. KNIGHT, Agent, 12th and Market Sts., Phila.
J. W. BYNG, Erie.
J. M. WITT, Agent N. C. R. R. Baltimore, Md.
H. B. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Agent Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, Gen. Manager Williamsport.
may12-y

CUMBERLAND VALLEY & FRANKLIN RAILROAD.—*CHANGE OF HOURS.* On and after Mon day, April 18, 1864, Passenger Trains will run daily, on Sundays excepted.

FOR CHAMBERSBURG AND HARRISBURG:

	A.M.	P.M.
Leave Hagerstown	7.00	2.45
Greencastle	7.40	3.25
Arrive at Chambersburg	8.05	3.50
Chambersburg	A.M.	P.M.
Leave Chambersburg	8.20	3.55
Leave Shippensburg	9.30	5.05
Newville	9.50	5.25
Carlisle	9.55	10.10
Mechanicsburg	10.25	10.40
Arrive at Harrisburg	10.45	11.00

FOR CHAMBERSBURG AND HAGERSTOWN:

	A.M.	P.M.
Leave Harrisburg	6.05	2.15
Mechanicsburg	6.37	2.47
Carlisle	6.55	3.05
Newville	10.02	3.20
Shippensburg	10.20	3.40
Arrive at Chambersburg	11.00	4.20
Leave Chambersburg	7.00	11.00
Greencastle	11.35	7.30
Arrive at Hagerstown	12.15	8.00

Mail cars connect at Harrisburg with trains for Philadelphia New York and Pittsburg and at Hagerstown with trains for Wheeling.

The Train leaving Harrisburg at 6 P. M. runs only to Carlisle.

R. R. Office, Chambersburg, April 14, 1864.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOT SHOE AND VARIETY STORE. P. PELDHAM having disposed of his entire stock of Boots, shoes, &c. at auction on the 16th of last month, and finding it inconvenient to pursue business at his former place on Main street, has opened his store in the City with a A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, which he offers to the respectable public, on his old customers and as many new ones as will be pleased to give him a call. THE NEW STORE IS SITUATED ON MARKET STREET, A HARDLY KLENS's book building, nearly opposite the Post office. His stock embraces a full line of Gentlemen, Ladies' and Misses BOOTS & SHOES which he will sell at prices as low as the cheapest house in the county, and which will bear comparison with any house. Having purchased THE LATEST STYLE OF LASTS, he is prepared to make to order any boot or shoe to suit the best customer in the country. Wishing dependent to be obliging and accommodating, he hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage, confident it shall be to every one who may favor him with a call. Remember the place, Market street, next door to Klens's book building.

TERMS CASH AND PRICES UNIFORM WITH THE LOWEST.

He has also on hand and is constantly receiving a large stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, which he will sell at Lowest prices. Ink stands Steel Pens &c.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

☞ Repairing done neatly and promptly.

☞ Please call and examine stock and prices.

P. PELDHAM.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. *AUCTION BOOT & SHOE STORE.* The undersigned announces to his friends and the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last year, that he has opened his Store on the Diagonal by every business man in Boots, Hats and all articles usually kept in a Boot and Shoe Store, and he will call the public that he has opened his Store on the *Diagonal of P. McLaughlin's Building* on *Second Street* the next door 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 the latest and best manufacture, which he will sell at prices of any and all competitors. Anyone in need of any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to give him a call. He is a Weekly Receipt of Goods from Philadelphia which he boasts that and therefore cannot be surpassed South of the Susquehanna.

ELEPHANT WORK of every description done with promptness, which he employs none but superior workmen. Thus he is enabled to guarantee all work made in his shop. Don't forget the place *Diagonal Store North of the Methodist Church, Second street, Last side.*

TRUNKS of the best style from approved makers always on hand, and for sale at very small prices.

aug24 JACOB HITOS.

SUMMER'S FREY & MONG'S GENERAL UNDERTAKERS, and Manufacturers of MAHOGANY WALNUT CHERRY AND COFFINS. They will also furnish METALIC ZINC BURIAL CASES.

☞ Funerals attended in Town and Country.

☞ Rooms at Williams Foundry, Cold Street, South Street.

☞ Night calls attended at all hours. Mr Frey can be found at the residence of J. Zattman, one door South of the Shop, and Mr. Mong at Brooks's Hotel.—July 27, 1864.

H. SEIBER HAS OPENED A CHAIR and CABINET WARE ROOM in the basement of the M. E. church, where he has now on hand all kinds of Cabinet Ware such as Bedsteads Bureaus Tables, Chairs, Stands and Mattresses, onts of OAK and WALNUT COTTAGE FURNITURE. Window Blinds &c. which he will sell cheap for cash.

BARBER SHOP.—G. HEID has opened his shaving saloon in the dwelling of Joseph Tuto opposite the Academy Mt. His old customers and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call.
aug24

Agricultural.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The cheapest and best "Thresher and Cleaner" is "Wheeler & McKee's Improved Patent Railway Power and combined THRESHER AND CLEANER." This machine is manufactured at the small sum of $120 less than any other of that 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 three horse $350 and 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 on the floor, and that the power can be conveniently used for cutting fodder, sawing wood, cutting straw, grinding corn, &c. And it requires less power and fewer hands than any other.

PALMER'S EXCELSIOR SELF-SUPPLYING HORSE PITCH FORK has many advantages over others, among which are, it is self-unloading, requiring no attention until its load is to be discharged. By the use of the pulley attached with the forks it is drawn directly over the mow, when it discharges its load by simply pulling the rope. It has a handle but is useless in draught. This patent has been awarded the premium at the New York State Fair, and at the County Fairs, wherever exhibited.

SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN SHINGLE AND HEADING MACHINE is a new and valuable invention and is unknown to manufacturing Shingle and Heading cutting—cheapest, or otherwise, any covered machines of its sort. The Machine can be set up and run by one man, and can be easily moved. Price of a three-block machine per board.

Wheeler Black Engine Boiler for sale in Franklin county. Pa. by the Sole Agent for Franklin and Adams counties. Any information desired respecting any of said farm machines can be obtained by either calling upon the persons or addressing him by letter. Persons wishing any of the machines will please make their orders soon, as it requires some time to get them from the manufacturers. Also, the celebrated Ice Cream Freezer.

Any Respectfully,
A. K. SWIGER.
Agent for the Sole Agent for Franklin County.
Chambersburg, Pa.

Wheeler & McKee's Improved Patent Railway Power and Combined Thresher and Cleaner is running in Cumberland Mountain, Green Spring, Cedar Spring, Mt. Rock, Mt. Alto, Fairview, Fairfield, Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Hope, Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Hope, Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Hope