The Franklin Repository

BY M'CLURE & STONER. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1864. VOL. 71.—WHOLE NO. 3,674.

Real Estate Sales.

EXECUTORS SALE.—By the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Pa., there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the ground, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Hykes, Jacob Hykes, Jr., and others, containing about 50 ACRES, more or less, of good Gravel Land, adjoining lands of John Harris, Christian Stover, Christian Stover, The Improvements thereon are two dwelling Houses, Brick and Frame, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog Pen, Spring House, &c. There is a Well of good Water at the Dwelling and Cistern at Barn and House. About 15 Acres of the above tract is Timber and the balance is cleared and in good state of cultivation. Terms to be made known on the day of sale. By order of the Executors.

JOHN CRAMER, Executor.

Sept. 28—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the last will and testament of Peter Hykes, late of Antrim township, Pa., we will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on the ground, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Hykes, Jacob Hykes, Jr., and others, containing about 50 ACRES, more or less, some quality as first described tract, on which is erected a good two story DWELLING HOUSE, part Brick and part Log, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog Pen, Spring House, &c. There is a Well of good Water on the premises and Cistern at House. About 15 Acres of the above tract is Timber and the balance is cleared and in good state of cultivation. Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB HYKES, Jr.

Sept. 28—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the last will and testament of Jacob Hykes, late of Antrim township, we will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on the ground, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Hykes, Jacob Hykes, Jr., and others, containing about 50 ACRES, more or less, some quality as first described tract, on which is erected a good two story DWELLING HOUSE, part Brick and part Log, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog Pen, Spring House, &c. There is a Well of good Water on the premises and Cistern at House. About 15 Acres of the above tract is Timber and the balance is cleared and in good state of cultivation. Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN HYKES, Executor.

Sept. 28—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the last will and testament of John A. Stover, late of Quincy township, we will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on the ground, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Stover, Jacob Stover, Jr., Mrs. Hoke, Michael Hykes and others, containing about 100 ACRES, more or less, about 60 ACRES of which are in good state of cultivation, the balance is Timber and Meadow. There are about 10 Acres of Meadow. The Improvements are a large two story DWELLING HOUSE, part Brick and part Log, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog Pen, Spring House, &c. There are two Wells of good Water on the premises and Cistern at House. About 40 Acres of the above tract is Timber and the balance is cleared and in good state of cultivation. Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

ABRAHAM STOVER, Executor.

Sept. 28—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the last will and testament of Samuel Lindsay, late of Guilford township, we will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on the ground, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Jacob Hykes, Jacob Hykes, Jr., and others, containing about 50 ACRES, more or less, some quality as first described tract, on which is erected a good two story DWELLING HOUSE, part Brick and part Log, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog Pen, Spring House, &c. There is a Well of good Water on the premises and Cistern at House. About 15 Acres of the above tract is Timber and the balance is cleared and in good state of cultivation. Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB HYKES, Executor.

Sept. 28—ts.

Real Estate Sales.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, the following valuable Property, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND, about 25 Miles from Chambersburg, on the Waynesboro' Road, about 2½ Miles from the latter place, containing 99 ACRES, more or less, of good Gravel Land, adjoining lands of John Harris, Christian Stover, Christian Stover, The Improvements are two dwelling Houses, Brick and Frame, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog Pen, Spring House, &c. There is a Well of good Water at the Dwelling and Cistern at Barn and House. About 15 Acres of the above tract is Timber and the balance is cleared and in good state of cultivation. This property would allow a good opportunity for making two farms, by building a house on the adjoining tract.

FREDIC GILBERT.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, a Valuable Limestone Farm, situated about two miles south of Chambersburg, on the Public Road, containing 100 ACRES more or less, some quality as first described tract, on which is erected a good DWELLING HOUSE, part Brick and part Log, Bank Barn, Carriage House, Hog Pen, Spring House, &c. There is a Well of good Water at the Dwelling and Cistern at House. About 15 Acres of the above tract is Timber and the balance is cleared and in good state of cultivation. This property would allow a good opportunity for making two farms, by building a house on the adjoining tract.

SAMUEL RUTT.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.—A Lot situated on Main street, fronting 70 feet and running back to an alley 200 feet, adjoining lot of Dr. Jacob Hykes, in Berlin property, is offered at Private Sale. This Lot is situated in the most desirable part of town, being well adapted for store, shops or dwelling. Apply to

J. P. GILBERTSON.

FOR SALE.—A LOT on Main street, opposite the property of Michael Hughes, with good BRICK HOUSE, two and a-half stories high, with Brick Back Building, 20 feet by 40, attached. Also, a number of Fruit. Apply at the REPOSITORY Office for particulars and terms.

Internal Revenue.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Gettysburg District, Comprising the Counties of Franklin, Adams, Cumberland, Perry, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Lackawanna and Luzerne.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for 1864 for the above named districts will commence on the 1st day of October, Instant, viz: Franklin county, on the 3rd, Adams, Cumberland, Perry, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Lackawanna and Luzerne, on the 5th, and will be completed on the 31st day of December, 1864.

All persons who in the year 1863 or 1864 have had any income, or have carried on any business, trade or profession, or have had any income from any source, or have had any property, real or personal, in the above named districts, which was assessed, or should have been assessed, for the year 1863, or 1864, are hereby notified that it is the duty of the Assessor to call upon them, or at some place in their respective districts, for the purpose of assessing the same, and they are hereby notified that it is their duty to give to the Assessor, or Assistant Assessor, a true and perfect list or account of the same, and of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for every neglect or refusal to do so, and to the penalties and forfeitures of the 49th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made at the place where the assessment is made, but if any shall be of opinion that they have been assessed by mistake, they can have the same corrected by application to the Assistant Assessor, or Assessor, at the place of residence, or at the place where the assessment is made.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the undersigned, by the heads of Bureaus of the said Revenue, for the appointment of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, and Collectors, in the several districts.

A. R. STEWART, Chambersburg, Pa.

POLICIES AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK LOST.—The undersigned having lost by the late fire in Chambersburg, Policies of Insurance in the Franklin County Mutual Insurance Company, No. 1,002 and No. 1,003, for $2,000 each, and No. 2,126 for $2,000, certificate for one share of stock in the Bank of Chambersburg, No. 1,000, for $100, and one share of stock in the Franklin Bank, certificate of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. loan of 1864, No. 1,000, for $100, and Pennsylvania 6 per cent. loan of 1861, certificate stock, dated October, 1847, No. 2,544, for $1,000, Boston Stock, No. 1,000, for $100, that application will be made for the renewal of the above Policies and certificates.

sept28-3t. JOHN CRAMER.

LOST OR DESTROYED.—The following Policies issued by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, to wit: No. 3143 and 3175 to Jno. K. Cline, Agent, Chambersburg, Notice is hereby given that have made to the said Company for the issue of duplicate Policies in lieu of the same.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having lost by the fire Bond of Chambersburg, a Certificate of Subscription for one hundred dollars, hereby gives notice that he will make application for a new one.

D. S. KIRBY.

sept28-3t

Wants.

CAVALRY & ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—Ordnance Department, Office Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., September 24, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864, for the following Horses, viz:

CAVALRY HORSES, 1,500 Cavalry Horses, 1,500 Artillery Horses, 1,500 Artillery Mares.

Proposals for Cavalry Horses will be received for Horses of the following heights, viz:

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, October 5, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM H. WITHEROW, of Greenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
ABRAHAM BLOOM, of Franklin.

FOR CONGRESS,
ALEX. S. WILSON, of Franklin.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
SAMUEL SIDDON, of Perry.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
HUGH R. DAVISON, of Chambersburg.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN WALTER, of Green.

FOR AUDITOR,
THOMAS H. CRAWFORD, of Lurgan.

FOR CORONER,
BERAH M. WISHOW, of Quincy.

The Old Flag.

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

10 Copies for	$5 00
20 " "	10 00
50 " "	25 00
100 " "	50 00
200 " "	100 00

And at the same rate (50 cents per copy) for any additional number over fifty.

☞ Money may be made to clubs at any time so as to reach the full subscription of one dollar, and clubs may be divided between two or more Post Offices.

We believe that in no way can so useful and acceptable a campaign document be distributed at the same cost, as by circulating THE OLD FLAG. Each number is illustrated, and its reading contents are devoted wholly to the elucidation of our Country's Cause. It is loyal throughout.

The Union men in every township should see that a full supply of THE OLD FLAG is furnished to our home subscribers in their vicinity. It is a most effective campaign document, and we believe their course in so doing will materially assist the Platform and Candidates which will shortly come up, when at the ballot-box of history, by a power that depends on reason and not alone on numbers, the Great Contest of the World.

All orders should be addressed to

SPELTZ & STOKER, Publishers.

THE DAY—THE CAUSE!

UNION MEN! on Tuesday next the cause of your country will be upon trial before the People. The issue is plainly made by both parties—no man can err who honestly seeks the path of duty.

On the one side the Democratic party declares the war a "failure," and demand an "immediate cessation of hostilities." This issue is presented for your endorsement when Sherman has crowned his victorious campaign by the capture of Atlanta; when Sheridan has routed the rebel army in the Shenandoah; when Farragut has possession of Mobile Bay, and when Grant is driving the army of Lee.

Side by side with the authors of the Chicago platform and its candidates, are Vallandigham and Long, of Ohio; Reed and Hughes, of Pennsylvania; the Woods, of New York, and every notorious friend of treason and traitors in the North. Can they be the active supporters of the Patriot's cause in this struggle? Can they favor the ticket that will, if successful, hait triumph over treason?

On the ticket with Gen. M'Clellan for the Vice Presidency, is Geo. H. Pendleton, who boasts that he never voted one dollar or one man to aid in the prosecution of the war, wantonly commenced and wickedly waged upon us by traitors. He has been in Congress since the beginning of the war, and has made a consistent record against every measure designed to strength-en or pay our armies. Can a great party have a loyal aim and purpose with a disloyal man upon its ticket?

Gen. Grant writes from his brave army, about to make the last great struggle with crime, that the rebels "*hope a counter-revolution: they hope the election of the Peace candidates*," and adds that they "have robbed the cradle and the grave," "to hold out until after the Presidential election." Gen. Grant is a Democrat—never voted any other ticket in his life; but he now turns with anxious solicitude to see the loyal North disappoint the last hope of the foe by the defeat of the Peace ticket. Can any honest voter doubt on which side rest the hopes of Patriotism?—on which the last lingering hope of Treason?

Gen. Dix, in a speech made on the 27th ult., said—"I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and directly to a recognition of the insurgent States; and I need hardly add that I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is the basis." Such is the testimony of Gen. Grant; of Gen. Sheridan; of Gen. Meade; of Gen. Burnside; of Gen. Rosecrans; of Gen. Hooker; of Gen. Logan; of Gen. M'Clernand; of Gen. Smith—all Democrats when the war commenced; and also of Gen. Sherman, of Gen. Fremont, and others of the Republican faith.

With one accord our heroic Christians who have given to victory in the field, declare that there can be no Peace save by the destruction of the military power of traitors, and their submission to the majesty of the laws. With one accord they denounce the proposition for "a cessation of hostilities" as the last hope of the despairing armies of Jeff. Davis. Can loyal men hesitate when compared by such a cloud of witnesses pointing out the only safety of the Republic?

—The Union party proposes PEACE through VICTORY! It would attain an honorable and enduring Peace by the overthrow of Treason—not by base compromise to give appalling murder the sanction of the Nation, and gild colossal crime with the laurels of heaven.

Our brave and victorious armies have well nigh fulfilled their mission. They have wrested half the territory from the grasp of the insurgents—have practically destroyed all the rebel armies but that of Lee, and it is shattered and dispirited by the avenging hand of Justice in their wide-spread disasters. The hour of the final triumph of Right is at hand, and we have but to be faithful to ourselves, to our armies, and to our Country, and soon we shall have Peace with Honor—Union with Freedom!

UNDER Democratic administrations the laboring man could afford to drink tea and coffee and sugar in his family.—*Spirit.*

THAT WAS so until various Democratic U. S. Senators, with Jefferson Davis at their head, left the Senate stained with perjury to plunge us into wanton war; until all the Democratic Governors of the Southern States hurled their States out of the Union by insolent treason against the government and matchless perfidy to their own people; until an assortment of Democratic military officers basely deserted their posts and drew their swords upon the Nation that had schooled, nourished and honored them; until a Democratic Secretary of War stole the guns and munitions of the government to arm the armies of treason; until a Democratic Secretary of Navy ordered every ship of war where they could not conflict with the schemes of treason; until a Democratic administration allowed rebellion to become strong enough to capture our forts, rob our mints and arsenals, and organize a government without even an attempt to vindicate the laws; until, in fine, a Democratic administration and *its friends* in Congress and in the army made open, conscious, bloody war upon a loyal people and a beneficent government. Until then—until treason, the growth of Democracy, gave us war, and slaughter, and taxes, and desolation, and bereavement, poor men could buy bread and supply all their needs. That they cannot do so now is due to the Buchanan administration and the rest of viperous traitors it nursed into life to crimson the history of the Republic.

IN 1860 Gov. Packer's cabinet, considering of Hon. Wm. M. Meister and Hon. John C. Knox, were ardently opposed to Lincoln. Now Mr. Meister is the Union candidate for Congress in Berks, and Mr. Knox is stumping the State for Lincoln. Hon. James L. Reynolds, brother of the late Gen. Reynolds who fell at Gettysburg, was on the Democratic Electoral ticket in 1860—now he is zealously for Lincoln.—Gen. M'Call who led the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves through the Peninsula campaign under M'Clellan, and who ran as the Democratic candidate for Congress in Chester in 1862, espoused the cause of Lincoln as soon as M'Clellan was nominated. So with Judge Cunningham of Beaver; Gen. Geary of Westmoreland; Hon. Daniel Dougherty, Hon. A. R. Browne, Buchanan's Post Master; Hon. B. F. Brewster; Hon. D. Paul Brown; Hon. Wm. Strong, Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court, and others in Philadelphia; Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford; Hon. John Rowe, of Franklin; Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, and many others, who were leaders in the Democratic party in 1860, are now earnest in the support of President Lincoln. They adhered to the Democratic party until it proved itself utterly faithless to the government, and they have sacrificed party to save a country imperiled by treason.

The plundered and outraged citizens of Franklin county will remember the noble efforts made by J. McDowell Sharpe, Esq., in the legislature, to get for them some compensation for their losses by rebel raids and invasions. They will not forget him at the polls.—*Spirit.*

DID the *Spirit* forget to whom else it ascribed credit for laboring untiringly and unselfishly to promote the same cause? Last spring, on the 18th of May, when the *Spirit* had no reason to be other than just, speaking of the same subject it said:

"It is due to the cause of truth to say, that no one could have given a more *cordial, efficient and earnest support* to the measure than did Col. McCLURE. He was in Harrisburg time and again using his personal influence with his party to secure the passage of the bill. We do not admire the Colonel's politics, nor do we swear by him in those matters, *but we will give him credit for being a UNIONIST, TO THE INTEREST OF HIS OWN SECTION.*"

When the *Spirit* appeals for votes on other than party issues, it should not be forgetful of its own record. Mr. Sharpe simply did his duty. He was elected and compensated to do so; and we have not gainsayed his fidelity; but Mr. McClure was not charged with such a trust, was not compensated; was not a claimant in his own behalf; was not counsel for others, and yet he went to Harrisburg "time and again" and no one gave a "more cordial, efficient and earnest support to the measure" than he did, according to the *Spirit*. If the people "will not forget" Sharpe at the polls, what will they do for McClure?

TRAITORS, speculators, gold gamblers, and all the combinations made to bolster treason and exhaust the people and the government, have been tumbling down. Gold has fallen; dry goods have fallen; bread and meat have fallen; and traitors of every shade have been sadly crippled. The draft is being peacefully made, and rebel hopes have fallen; Early has been soundly thrashed as often as he would give the show of battle to "Philadelphia, Philadelphia," and the bottom is tumbling out of the bogus confederacy; and the Democracy have trembled head over heels in Maine, Vermont and Delaware, and had high hopes crushed at Atlanta, at Winchester, at Fisher's Hill and at Mobile, and the whole army of traitors and sympathizers are about to go down together. Light breaks upon loyal men, and they and the Republic will triumph!

DRAFTED MEN, who were saved the necessity of marching a hundred miles to report, will remember that it was through the exertions of Gen. Coffroth that they were enabled to report at their county seat; thus saving them much valuable time and expense. Let them not forget him at the polls.—*Spirit.*

RATHER far fetched! In the first place Gen. Coffroth didn't effect any such thing; in the second place no such thing was effected, and in the third place the drafted men don't "report at their county seat," but *all of them report at Chambersburg.*

The editor of this paper proposed to office last year allowing conscripts to report in their own counties, and none can probably hold Gen. Coffroth, who at once imagined that such a law had been passed, and his next delusion was that he had passed it. Not much of a mistake, however, for Coffroth! What next?

WE won't stand Judge Kimmell putting "Old Abe Lincoln and Mr. Jefferson Davis" just even—both classed as treasonable violators of law. The one is the constitutionally elected President—the other a wanton, wicked usurper. The one exhausted conciliation and forbearance to avoid war; the other ruthlessly fired upon our forts, pillered our mints, and plunged us into this bloody drama. There is some choice.—A decided choice between them; only make it like a man! Under which King, O Judge? How will ALEXANDER KING do?

GEN. EARLY, as stated by the Richmond *Examiner*, started out to "stump Pennsylvania for the Peace party," but we learn that his plans have been sadly deranged. He has left his mission hurriedly and, it is feared by his friends, never to return to it. If any of our Peace men are solicitous about his welfare, we are assured that letters can be addressed to him in care of one Phil Sheridan, who is said to keep Early's company with tireless obstinacy.

OUR Democratic friends started out by insisting upon a "free election or a free fight!" Well Mahone, Vermont and Delaware gave them a "free election" of the most liberal sort, and one Phil Sheridan is doing all that anybody can well ask of him in the way of a "free fight." As Early was sent to "stump Pennsylvania" for the Peace ticket, we insist that our Democratic friends have halloaed all they ask for. Are they satisfied? If not, be patient there's more of both just coming!

The *Spirit* says that the Union legislature "refused to compensate the plundered citizens for losses sustained by them by reason of rebel raids." If so, it's time some Union men were sent to the legislature who are in favor of doing justice to the border. The *Spirit* of 18th of May last said that "*no one could have given a more cordial, efficient and earnest support to the measure than did* Col. McCLURE!" Face the music neighbors!"

THE *Spirit* publishes a list of the converts who are for M'Clellan; but it don't complete the circle. Why not add that Jeff Davis is strongly for M'Clellan; that Gen. Lee is strongly for him; that Gen. Early is clamorously for him; that McCausland would burn and rob another town to illuminate over his election, and that there is not a traitor North or South who does not earnestly desire his success? Tell the whole story!

Dr Sharpe is for war how does he support Pendleton? If for Peace, how does he support McClellan? If for paying our soldiers how does he oppose taxes? If for giving success to our armies how does he denounce conscription? If for government and law, how does he propose to compromise with traitors? If he shall explain satisfactorily, we will print his speech under the title of politics made easy!

JUDGE KIMMELL states on the stump that he agrees exactly with the editor of the Repository on the prosecution of the war. If so, he must declare for ample revenues to prosecute it; for ample force to make our armies invincible, and for candidates who will never make a humiliating peace with traitors. Fall in Judge! or if that don't suit, fall out, and stand up for what you mean to vote for at the polls!

THE latest Peace Commissioner, and one of the most improved pattern, is Phil Sheridan. He fights and defeats the rebels just as if the war wasn't a "failure," and as if the Chicago platform had never been written. He must be taught the necessity of an "immediate cessation of hostilities," or there will be more wailing and disappointment than comes from rebel-dom. Referred to Orr.

THE Old Keystone State has just sent sixteen new regiments, numbering nearly 19,000 men, to the army of Grant, and not less than 20,000 patriotic volunteers to the old regiments, within the last sixty days. Will the people reward their patriotic fidelity to our common Nationality by voting the war "a failure," and demanding a "cessation of hostilities?"

JUDGE KIMMELL declares for a prosecution of the war and Mr. Sharpe for Peace; but both use precisely the same arguments to enforce their propositions. The fountains profess to be different, but the stream is the same. One or the other must be subordinate in the party. Which is Jonah? which is the whale? If Kimmell has to be swallowed, Sharpe is to be pitied!

BY a recent decision of the Provost Marshal General, all men who have been drafted, at any time heretofore and paid $300 commutation money, are exempt under the present draft, and until the existing enrolment is exhausted. This is but just, and will give renewed assurance that the government means to deal equitably with the people.

EARLY hoped to "stump" Pennsylvania, defeat the draft and secure the election of the Peace ticket. Sheridan stumped Early and drafted more than half his army in killed, wounded and captured! Will any one who is in doubt on the subject inquire of Early whether our side of the war is a "failure?"

LET every Union man give Tuesday next to his country. It needs it, it demands it. See that no loyal votes are lost by neglect. Let the feeble and infirm be brought to the polls in good time, and see that the indifferent are not forgotten. Poll every vote, and we shall triumph. A full vote cannot fail to be a Union victory!

GEN. COFFROTH voted against filling up Congress without providing means to pay our soldiers and maintain our credit. The result was that Coffroth's credit was somewhat damaged, while the government credit was sustained, and the district will redeem its credit by sending Gen. Koontz to Congress. *Au revoir* Coffroth!

GEN. KOONTZ advocated and voted for the right of our soldiers to have a voice in the selection of our rulers. Gen Coffroth voted *against* allowing our brave armies the right of suffrage. Soldiers, and friends of soldiers, which shall receive your suffrages on Tuesday next?

JUDGE KIMMELL declares that he is for the prosecution of the war, and to prove his sincerity denounces the administration because a man can't die without being stamped. We promise the Judge that the dead of Tuesday next can rest in peace without being taxed for dying.

GEN. MCCLELLAN; in his letter of acceptance, demands a frugal administration of the government, yet he retains his commission in the army and draws his pay without pretending to render service.—Will Kimmel, Sharpe, Stenger or Duncan explain?

IF the defeat of our armies would strengthen Gen. McClellan's chances for success, as is confessed by friend and foe, how should loyal men vote? Pause well, faithful men, and learn from your foes on whom their hopes centre!

IF you would arrest the victorious Sheridan in his pursuit of the free-booter Early, vote for the Democratic ticket and endorse the declaration of that party that the war is a "failure" and the demand for a "cessation of hostilities."

SAMUEL B. THE, Esq., the Union candidate for Assembly, in Perry county, is a man of blameless character; of unfaltering loyalty, and will be efficient and faithful to all the interests of his constituents and of his country if chosen to the legislature.

THE last phase of the armistice question is presented by fighting Phil. Sheridan. He has agreed that if Early runs so fast that he can't catch him, he won't fight him. A good text for Stenger on the failure of the war!

VOTE EARLY! The Union sluggard does but half his duty. When your vote is polled, rest not until every Union vote in your district is deposited. We want a full vote, and a Union victory must be the result.

If everybody had voted as Coffroth did on the 2d of August, to prevent the extension of the right of suffrage to soldiers, how old would a soldier have to be to get a vote? Figure it out, boys!

GRANT is for Lincoln; Sherman is for Lincoln; Meade is for Lincoln; Sheridan is for Lincoln. Wm. B. Reed and Francis W. Hughes, who propose to dissolve the Union, are for M'Clellan.

DO Democratic orators swagger revolvers to enforce free speech, or to provoke free speech? to get up a free fight or for fear of a free fight? Referred to Duncan.

IF nobody went into the Union army, and nobody paid those who did go into it, how soon would the war end, and how much would it cost? Referred to Coffroth.

VOTE for Union and Peace will come! The only hope of Peace with traitors is in the success of our brave armies and the submission of traitors to the laws.

THE Beside Grant is moving "on to Richmond!" Let his the time to vote for "a cessation of hostilities?" Answer at the polls!

IS the war a "failure?" For particulars refer to Grant, Sheridan, Sherman and Farragut!

THE Democrats of Fulton believe in the Chicago platform, and practically illustrate it to the best of their ability. The barn of Mr. Davis, the enrolling officer for Licking Creek township, was fired last week and entirely consumed with all his crops; and Mr. Hixon, enrolling officer of Bangtoll Settlet was shot at a few days ago and his horse wounded. Need any average fool be told how such incendiaries and assassins will vote on Tuesday next and in November? They will vote for Coffroth with a yell, for Hickmaster, like mad!

WE invite attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper offering for sale the extensive Steam Saw and Planing Mill of *Shefler, Clark & Co.* It is in excellent order, conveniently located, and is doing a very large and profitable business. Considering the large amount of improvements that must be going on in Chambersburg, for some years, we know of no more desirable investment as a permanent business. Mr. Clark also offers his private residence for sale.

WE have a letter from one of our Franklin county soldiers in the Hospital at Cumberland. He says that they had a vote in the Hospital there and it was unanimous for Lincoln. He reports a vote at the Hospital at Parkersburg, as follows:

For Lincoln	147
For Gen. B. Scott as the good	16
Lincoln's majority	131

WE received an interesting communication reviewing the speeches at the M'Clellan meeting at Strasburg but it is crowded out by the interesting news from the army. Never mind—the speeches there were just a repetition of what they have given everywhere else, and made scores of Union votes!

HON. GEORGE W. SCOFIELD, one of the ablest members of the Pa. Congressional delegation has been unanimously nominated for re-election. Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler is his competitor, and the contest will be a desperate one, but Scofield will come in by a thousand or two.

OUR old chum Hugh W. Smith, Esq., has been assigned the luxury of running against, or rather after, Hon. Thad Stevens for Congress in Lancaster. He will have this consolation however; he will be sent to the man that is elected.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, on Saturday, furnished as a representative recruit John Summerfield Stables, of Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., a young man, twenty years of age, who has served nine months in the 16th regiment, P. M.

HON. WILLIAM W. KINGSLEY, the Union candidate for Congress in Susquehanna and Wyoming, will make a most gallant fight, and we hope may win. He will, but deserve it.

MAJ. HARRY WHITE, 67th Pennsylvania, late State Senator, has been exchanged and has arrived at Chattanooga.

HARRISBURG.

Prospects of Success Decided for Union—Majority in Dauphin Increased—Curtin Gains Ten Thousand Votes in the Interior—Majority in the State.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, October 3, 1864.

There are few cities in Pennsylvania who appreciate the patriotic fidelity of the Old Keystone State and its State authorities in meeting the wants of the general government in its struggle with Treason. Our State has furnished more men, and better men, under the date call than any other State in the Union, and as such has lived up the invariable habit of Pennsylvania, it enables them to the Constitution the laws of our country. I will not conceal my gratification at the incontrovertible testimony which this vast sacrifice presented, that whatever prejudices the people may have heretofore divided on the constitutional rights of the Union, the conviction has now taken hold of the minds of the people of this country, that the rebel States have forfeited their rights in the Union, and that it is imminent some can removal from the scene of action. Nothing may delay its accomplishment but the war must be—if the bayonet must crush social order and liberty, then, before God, I feel my conscience clear, I have struggled long and there may, and even after this war had almost disappeared, for a peaceful solution of the trouble. *I have not only tendered full satisfaction and ample justice, but pledged conservation, even to the extent of emancipation and a remedy. The return which we receive is war on our Government, the search of treason on our capital, the abstinement of our trade, the issue of letters of marque authorizing pirates to prey upon our commerce—in short, a concerted assault by blot out the Union. Shall we yield the sword of the world? The simple question is whether we are to maintain the Government, or allow it to be stricken out of existence. I for one, will no longer acknowledge its authority, and seek only to destroy it.* What is the use can the Government do? Shall it go up the best Government the sun ever shed its light upon? They are dissatisfied with the result of the last Presidential election. Shall we, then, tender before? Are we to tolerate the idea that the defeated party is to resort to the sword? I understand it to be a fundamental principle of our Government that majority command obedience. They assume that in the election of a party candidate their rights are not safe. What rights have we of it? I defy any man to show a fact that will substantiate it. What one act has been committed which they can complain of? *So far as the rights of the South are concerned—the rights of slaveholders—we act has been committed of which they can complain.* There has been no violation of the oath of Washington's inauguration down to this moment, when the rights of the South have stood sinner under the law. Shall we, then, resort to a time when they had not quite as good cause for dissuasion as now. What opposite grievance can they adduce from the 4th of March to this moment? If they refer to the territorial question, it is an extraordinary fact that there is now no act on our statute books limiting slavery in any territory. If in the enforcement of the laws, the only complaint is that too much has been done, that we have been too eager to enforce the fugitive slave law.

Then, I ask, what excuse has the South for the rebellion which they have commenced to wind up the Union? The territorial question is a mere cipher, the election of Lincoln is but a pretext. The present secession movement is the result of the conspiracy which was matured a year ago. This conspiracy was framed by the leaders of the secession movement twelve months ago, and they have used every means to urge it on. They have caused a man to be elected by a sectional vote, to demonstrate that the Union was divided; and when the history of the country from the time of the Lecompton Constitution to the date of Lincoln's election, is written, it will appear that a science was matured in secret which was for no end except to break it up, and they used the slavery question as a means of effecting it. It is not a sectional vote, to demonstrate that the two sections could not live together. The division card dictated that the South was to carry the election, and that the North was to defeat Lincoln. Then a united South was to be divided by the result of the election victory. This scheme was defeated by the overthrow of the Union candidates in Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland.

Still the grand conspiracy existed, and the union movements was the result of it. But I have no time to enter into details. Suffice it to say, that the plot was been twice defeated. There are but two sides to the question, and every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be none but patriots or traitors. Thank God, Illinois is not to be disobedient this question. *The conspiracy is to produce a civil war among the politicians and Democrats, expecting to step in and accomplish an easy victory.* The scheme will involve civil war and bloodshed in the North, South and the calamity is only to be averted by united action.

I repeat, that, so long as there was a possibility of settling the troubles peacefully, every sacrifice was made and proposed and now, when the question is to be transferred from the cotton States to the core-bodies of Illinois, I say, the further off the better. War is a sad thing, but civil war must be recognized and existing in the United States. We can no longer *shun* it, we must *face the music fad.* In this *exigency the Government must be sustained, and the more energetic and decisive the ordering are our preparations, the shorter will be the struggle.* But, my countrymen, we must rely on the aid of the Lord of Hosts, and be prepared to aid. We must not forget that we are Christians, and that war must be waged in a Christian spirit the rights of women and children. Say that you will question no one on right, and say that notwithstanding by force your country demands that you claim as your own are recognized. We were born under the Constitution of the United States, and we must live and die under it. Then be prepared to endorse the inalienable rights which it confers.

We have peculiar reasons why we cannot recognize the right to secede and break up the Union. *Once recognized it and you not only destroy the Government, but you place it in the power to separate according such as disgraced the history of the worst days of the French revolution.* My ancestors were in the revolution, and I have in all your power to maintain the Constitution and the Government which our fathers give us. The greatest blessings of life are life and liberty and property, and the source the establishment of peace. I am aware that we have some prejudice against the negro, but does not surprise me. It is but a few short months since we opposed a slavery election, and it takes some little time to drive out the party connections and associations of years, and yet he who would not sacrifice political difference does not deserve the support of his country.

How then are we to present a united front? *Come to discuss, cross testimonials and terrinate, indulge in no insult to any man, but in these troubles, let unite manfully now, and when the fog weeves over every inch of our country engage the point of bayonet and the point of the sword.* Let every man who is a man, and who has a family to provide for our children to live under, it will be time enough to discuss its difficulties, but now let him be marched to unite the ranks of the Patriots and rebels and move discussion. I have said more than I intended. It is a sad, sad, but not so it is, bloody as it will be, I believe that God is on our cause, and earnestly hope in no every patriot rally around the flag of his country in the hour of its peril. I cannot in you my grateful acknowledgement for the inspiring reception you have given me. I acknowledge it on behalf of the Government and the flag of our country. You have demonstrated that you prefer to lay aside party feelings, and unite to a man in the cause of the nation, in the field, and everywhere that men can make themselves useful and patriotic. Illinois occupies a proud position, before the nation, and let her come noble in the determined resolve never to permit this Government to be dissolved.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE WAR.

The following pungent letter from Gen. Sherman, dated the 14th ult., and addressed to Mayor Collins, of Atlanta, covers in a few paragraphs, the whole ground on which sympathizers and disloyal men quibble about the war. Every candid man who desires to be just to his country, should read it carefully and ponder it well:

GENTLEMEN,—I have your letter of the 11th, in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your motives and the motives of the men who have signed by it, and yet dare not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the wants of the time, but to prevent a future. The two struggles in which millions, yea hundreds of millions of good people, quibble at the idea, is deep interest. We think here, Yonder, and only at the South, that we are fighting to secure to ourselves and our children the rights of our fathers, under the Constitution of our Country, which all must respect and obey. To defeat these rights we have been precipitated into the war, and we have been compelled to fight, and we will fight, to the end, to secure these rights. We defeat them in order to secure peace, and we have proved and shown that we are willing to accept peace on the terms of our fathers, and we will accept it on no other terms. Yet, we are

Franklin Repository.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Gunner Worn Out Firearms.—We started on Broadway yesterday, and enjoyed the bright sunshine overhead and in the bright faces of the thousands of beautiful forms that thronged the great thoroughfare. Hundred dollar beauties, fabulously expensive silks, rich cravats and mantles, and sparkling jewelry everywhere met our admiring personalities—without a glimpse of military uniforms, or accoutrements have heard, here and there a pretension, a flaunt, ostentation and the usual ostentatious exhibit perfect pictures of good humor and gaiety. All at once, without any premonition, it begins to rain. The blinded dolls' faces are hidden, the sunshine and gaiety fled, and we are in a hurry to get out of the way of the impending "shower." Well, a gentleman of military uniform, an occasional form

Publications.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.—CHIEF [illegible]

Insurance.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO. Corner Fourth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1850. Capital $500,000. Charter Perpetual.

The Trustees offer for sale a Division of Profits TEN PER CENT. and upwards upon all TOTAL POLICIES during the year ending December 31st, 1864, and to form an entire class, the shares assigned to be credited to such Policies and have also ordered the declaration of a Dividend of Seventy Per Cent. upon the net profits for the current year, to be added to Policies on Profits.

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Dec. 4, C. RICHARDS & W. H. ROTH. Medical Examiners.

REFERENCES.—Rev. A. K. McClure, Rev. S. J. Nicolls, J. S. Kline, Chambersburg, and Wm. M. Marshall, Carlisle.

Persons desiring to effect insurance or wishing to insure will hear of one, or by addressing the undersigned they will receive the same in any part of the County or State.

W. O. REED, Agent.

1829 CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS	
On January 1, 1864	$2,457,849 95
CAPITAL	$600,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	971,002
INVESTED PREMIUMS	1,046,346
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, DIVIDEND PAYABLE 1864	$3,000,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	$5,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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Notice is hereby given that I am appointed Agent of the Company in Chambersburg, who will furnish all information, &c. W. H. ROTH, Agent.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. CAPITAL, $400,000. Office 232 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. The Company insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., for a limited period or permanently, and may also be entitled to receive a portion of the profits. The Company also insures Dwellings and other Buildings, Stores, &c., in towns and villages, on the Mutual Plan, for one year, on the cash premium received, without any liability for a share of the profits. The Company also insures Churches, Academies, Colleges, Public Buildings, Factories, &c., on the Mutual Plan, for five years, on a cash premium, with a liability for a share of the profits. The Company also insures Dwellings, Stores, &c., in towns and villages, on the Mutual Plan, for three years, on a cash premium, with a liability for a share of the profits. The Company also insures Dwellings, Stores, &c., in towns and villages, on the Mutual Plan, for one year, on a cash premium, with a liability for a share of the profits. The Company also insures Dwellings, Stores, &c., in towns and villages, on the Mutual Plan, for one year, on a cash premium, without any