The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER. CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865. VOL. 72.—WHOLE NO. 3,693.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY is published every Wednesday morning by "THE REPOSITORY ASSOCIATION," at $2 00 per annum, IN ADVANCE OR $2 50 if not paid within the year. All subscriptions to remain until paid for, at the option of the publishers. 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 are charged at FIFTEEN 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 limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five lines are charged fifteen cents per line.

☞ *All Legal Notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial Sales, are required by law to be advertised in the* REPOSITORY—*it having the* LARGEST CIRCULATION *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, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style printed at the shortest notice. The REPOSITORY OFFICE has just been re-fitted with Brown Power Presses, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

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

M'CLURE & STONER, Publishers.

Coal, Lumber, &c.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS!
ATTENTION!
The undersigned have now on hand at their
PLANING AND FLOORING MILL,
a large stock of Ash, Shortleaf Pine, Hemlock and Poplar Boards for sale or made to order.
Mouldings of all descriptions, from half inch to 4 inches in fixed.
Posts and Ornamental Scroll Sawing neatly executed.
Also—Wood Turning in all its branches. Newel Posts, Balusters, Bed Posts, &c., on hand.
Also—Wagon Boxes of Dressed Flooring for sale.
Also—Window and Door Frames on hand or made at short notice.
HAZELLET, VERNER & CO.
Corner of Berwick Avenue Chambersburg, Pa.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
100 TONS OF TIMOTHY HAY
Wanted by GEO. A. DRITZ
200 WALNUT LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DRITZ
100 ASH LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DRITZ
100 LARGE CHERRY LOGS
Wanted by GEO. A. DRITZ
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
and all kinds of Produce bought by GEO. A. DRITZ at his commodious Warehouse adjoining Cutlery of AMERICAN & Imported WATCHES, CLOCKS, and elegant designs of JEWELRY. SILVER WARE.
ELI HOLDEN.
feb22-1 5w Market Street, Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOT SHOE AND VARIETY STORE.—P. FELGNER having disposed of his entire stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., at wholesale, on the 20th of last month, and finding it convenient to resume business at his former place on Main street, I have just returned from the City with a LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his old customers and as many new ones as will be pleased to give him a call at the OLD STAND ON MERCHANT ST., in CHARLES KLINE'S brick building, nearly opposite the Post Office. His stock embraces every variety of Ladies', Misses' and Men's BOOTS & SHOES, which for style of finish, and durability of wear, cannot be surpassed in the country, and which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Having purchased THE LATEST STYLE OF LASTS, he is prepared to make Customer work, at short notice, for best workmen in the county. With a disposition to be obliging and accommodating, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Call and judge for yourselves, is his motto. In our common country, to try and not to buy is no crime.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail for repairing.

TERMS CASH AND PRICES UNIFORM WITH OUT EXCEPTION.

He has also on hand, for sale at cheap, Trunks Valises, Carpet Sacks, Satchels and Paper Collars, Paper, Envelopes, Ink stands, Steel Pens, &c., &c.

N. B.—All persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and make immediate settlement, that I may be enabled to meet my Eastern Debts. P. FELGNER.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—*JACOB HUTTON'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.*—The undersigned, with deep gratitude, returns his thanks to his numerous customers, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs, in his present modernized manner, to wait upon those who may favor him with a call, when they will be remembered. He has the pleasure of informing the public that he has opened his Store in the *Basement of J. K. McLanahan's Dwelling, on Second Street*, four doors North of the Methodist Church, where he is prepared to offer a general assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, suitable for town and City trade, which, for excellence of style and durability are superior to any of his former stock, and will be offered at prices to suit all. He is in Weekly Receipt of Goods from Philadelphia, which for beauty and excellency cannot be surpassed North of the Susquehanna.

CUSTOMER WORK of every variety done with promptness—he has ample room for accommodating workmen, he feels justified in guaranteeing all work made at his establishment, for Style, Fit and Durability. *Inner Door North of the Methodist Church, Second Street, East Side.*

TRUNKS and Leather Belts, Shoe Findings, Boots and Shoes always on hand, and for sale at a very small advance on original cost. JACOB HUTTON.
aug22

Tobacco and Segars.

JACOBS' TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE.—Having no built up Tobacco and Segar Store on South Main street, opposite Washington's Main street, two squares from the Diamond, I would invite all my friends and customers to call and examine my stock of
CHEWING TOBACCO,
Congress all kinds, Fine Cut, Cavendish,
Twist, all kinds, Hose Twist,
Fashionable, Gold Leaf, Gold Leaf English,
Navy, Honey Dew,
Michigan Fine Cut, Solace,
Anderson Sports, Solace,
Talisman, Hun's Delight,
Plantation, Sunny Side, &c.
SNUFFS.
Rappee, Scotch, Coarse.
SMOKING.
Large Hand, Ice Lick,
Cut and Dry, Danville,
Logchopper, Garlandale,
James River, Grant,
Mose, J. A. JACOBS.
sep 21

BUSH 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 of all kinds, Segars, &c., &c., three doors from the M. E. Church. Come, give him a lift.
C. H. BUSH.
aug 17

JACOBS & SMYSER.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 319 *North Third Street, above Vine, West Side,*
PHILADELPHIA.
J. D. JACOBS, late of Chambersburg, Pa. HENRY E. SMYSER.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOBACCO and SEGARS, wholesale and retail at
SHAFER & STUART'S,
on Queen street, East of the Methodist Church.

Oil Companies.

BURNING SPRING & RUBLE FARM OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL $300,000.
Shares $10.00 Work Commenced April 6, 1864.
For Value $2.50 Subscription Price $2 per share.
OFFICERS:
A. B. LONGAKER President.
J. ALLISON EYSTER Treas. C. B. PEIFER, Sec'y.
DIRECTORS:
J. H. Eby, Harrisburg. John White, Jr., New York.
Jas. Blair, Pittsburg. JACOB S. BROWN Proprietor.
H. W. Scott, Philada. J. Allison Eyster, Philada.
Alexander Ruble, Philada.
Subscriptions received at the Office, Third Street, back room, Philadelphia.
Persons can pay one dollar per share at subscription, the balance in three days.
PITTSBURG AND BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK $250,000. WORKING FUND, $20,000
SHARES $10.00.
OFFICERS:
President—John H. Mitchell, Pittsburg.
Vice President—John Travis, Brooklyn.
Directors—John Watt, Charles F. Clark, Charles H. Spring, Charles Atlantic, A. B. Kelly, Thomas Connolly.
Secretary and Treasurer—Leander Ritter.
Resident Superintendent—A. B. Kelly.
The undersigned is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the company. Any information desired can be had from him. WILLIAM G. REED.
(feb1 3t) Auer Life In. Office, Chambersburg, Pa.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.—A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, discovered while in the Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was getting up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send a receipt, free, with the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free on receipt of their envelope, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption that it does not cure, when the book of directions is used. Night sweats, prevalence, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the breast and shoulders, dizzy sensations, universal tiredness, transition of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

☞ The writer will please state the name of the paper they saw this advertisement in. Address,

DR. H. JAMES, Philadelphia, Pa.

Groceries, &c.

GELWICKS & BURKHART
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
have received a
Fresh and Large Lot
of
NEW GOODS,
which are of the latest styles and patterns consisting of Gold and Silver (imported and American)
Watches and Jewelry.
Jewelry of fine and medium quality.
Silver Thimbles,
Napkin Rings,
Fruit and Butter Knives,
Gold Pens and Holders,
Pocket Cutlery,
Razors, Strops and Brushes.
Silver Plated Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives.
Jet Goods,
Pocket Books,
Ladies' Purses,
Nail and Tooth Brushes,
Reticule and Pocket Combs
Lead Pencils,
Brown Satchels,
Large and Small Willow Baskets.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Violins,
Guitars,
Flutes,
Fifes,
Banjos,
Tambourines,
Accordeons,
Flutinas, &c.
The assortment of CLOCKS is large and of every variety.
We have on hand the HENRY REPEATING RIFLE, which can be fired *fifteen times* in that many seconds. Everybody should have one for defence.
The public are invited to call and examine them.
PRICES on hand and orders filled for any kind that may be wanted. Cartridges of all sizes kept on hand.
From long experience I can adapt Spectacles to the sight of the old as well as middle aged. SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames always on hand.
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated BRILLIAN AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Farrell, Herring & Co., I will fill orders at the manufacturers price. All information in regard to them given.
Note public generally to call and examine the stock, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at low rates to suit the times.
EDWARD ACGHINBAUGH.
dec14

ELI HOLDEN, INVITES THE ATTENTION of every resident of this paper, which includes many thousands of his old patrons and acquaintances, to his unusually large and diversified variety of AMERICAN & Imported WATCHES, CLOCKS, and elegant designs of JEWELRY, SILVER WARE.
ELI HOLDEN,
5w Market Street, Philadelphia.

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aug22

GELWICKS & BURKHART.

FRUITS, SPICES, &c.,
Oranges and Lemons, Onions,
Bloom Raisins, Preserved Ginger,
Seedless Raisins, Citrons,
Layer Raisins, Pumpkins Preserves,
Currants, Paper shelled Almonds,
Currants, Hard Shelled do
Turkey Figs, Pillords,
Smyrna Figs, Pecan Nuts,
Malaga Figs, Cocoa Nuts,
Fruit, English Walnuts,
Split Peas, Walnuts,
Walnut Catsup, Shellbarks,
Tomato do Water Crackers,
Mushroom do Sugar do
Worcester Sauce, Maccaroni,
Sap Sago do Stove Polish,
Edgelin do Smoke Pipes,
Relish do Market Baskets,
Horseradish do Bordet,
Baker's Chocolate, Brooms,
Worchestershire Sauce, Summer Coffee,
Pepper Sauce, Candies,
Cinnamon, Allspice ground Lead Pencils,
especially for catsup, Tooth Picks,
Mace, Pickles, Tallet do
Cloves Whole Rosin do
Cauliflower do Indigo,
Mustard do Sulphur,
Mace, Ginger, Wrapping Twine,
Nutmegs, Stone ware,
Mustard, Preserving Tumblers,
Worcestershire, Scrubbing Brushes,
Nonpareil Capers, Sweeping do
Olives, Blue,
French Mustard, Shoe Blacking,
Coleman's Mustard, Silver Sand,
Durham do Bath Brick,
Salad Oil, Polish,
For sale at SHAFER & STUART'S,
On Queen Street, East of the Methodist Church.

GROCERIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—*SHAFER & STUART* on Queen *East of the Methodist Church*, would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity to their assortment of GROCERIES, FRESH FRUIT, QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE, and a general Stock of Miscellaneous Goods, which they are now offering, and constantly receiving from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, on Queen, South Second Street, East of the Methodist Church.

It is their intention to keep such an assortment as the demands of the community require. They have the best facilities for the purchase of goods, on the most advantageous terms, and having their own cars on the Road, and one of the firm being almost constantly in the city, afford them every advantage in purchasing goods in the shortest time, and at lowest prices than usual, which enables them to sell on the cheapest terms.

SUGARS, COFFEES AND TEAS of all grades, from the highest class to the lowest price by the barrel, sack or pound.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES by the Barrel, Half Barrel or retail by the quart. Queensware, Cedarware, Cheese and Fine Salt, Fish and Cheese.

We would call especial attention of country dealers and others, wishing to purchase at wholesale prices, as we are prepared to sell everything by the barrel or sack, at prices can be pur-based in the Eastern cities.

The highest price paid in cash for country produce—taken in exchange for goods. SHAFER & STUART.

MARKET HOUSE.—The undersigned respectfully inform their numerous customers and the public generally that they have opened a Fresh Every Morn in the room formerly occupied by the Hook and Ladder Company, in the Market House, and intend by method of returning their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them. Their stock is complete in every variety of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Teas, Sugars, Salt, Mackerel, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Rice, Cheese, Starch, Candies, Tobacco, Segars, Queensware and everything heretofore kept at their former place of business. They will always keep a well-assorted 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, on Queen Street. (aug31) HUBER & LEMASTER.

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. It is not necessary to enumerate, as his stock is large and complete.

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

C. T. HOLLOWAY, *WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT*, 505 MARKET STREET, (North side, above Fifth street,) Philadelphia.

FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS RECEIVED every week at SHAFER & STUART'S, on Queen street, East of the Methodist Church.

FAMILY FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT AND Corn Meal, by the barrel or small quantities, for sale SHAFER & STUARTS, Queen street.

DR. N. SCHLOSSER'S DENTAL OFFICE on Second Street, one square South of the Market House over Mitchell's Shoe Store.

Insurance.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO., Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1850. Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Paid Up Capital $250,000. Assets, $1,000,000. Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1864.

The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on all premiums received upon Marine Policies during the year ending December 31st, 1863, and in force at that date, the above amount to be credited to such Policies, and have also entered the dividend of 1860 on Policies issued during that year to be paid, or the amount credited on said Policies are received. OFFICERS.

President—Alexander Whilldin.
Secretary and Treasurer—John S. Wilson.
Actuary—Jos. M. Wilson.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert G. Roberts, R. R. Maris, Samuel Work, William J. Howard, Hon. Joseph Allison, Samuel T. Bodine, John Allison, Charles P. Heisely, Jr.

Wm. H. Rees, Chambersburg, Pa., is the authorized Agent of the American Life Insurance and Trust Company, and is always prepared to furnish pamphlets or any information required in this Agency.

1864. J. C. RICHARDS and W. H. BOYLE, *Medical Examiners.*

REFERENCES—Hon. A. K. M'Clure, Rev. S. J. Nicholls, J. N. Nixon, Chambersburg, and Wm. M. Marshall, Cashier of the Hagerstown Bank.

Persons desiring information or wishing to insure will please call on, or by addressing the undersigned they will be waited on in any part of the County or State.

W. G. REED, Agent.
aug31

1829 CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS

On January 1, 1864	$2,457,849 16
CAPITAL	$600,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	271,000
INVESTED FUNDS	1,586,848
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $7,416.	INCOME FOR 1864 $3,000,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829	$5,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

Charles N. Bancker,	Isaac Lea,
Tobias Wagner,	Edward C. Dale,
Samuel Grant,	Geo. Fales,
Jacob E. Ridgway,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Geo. W. Lentz, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAS. W. M'ALISTER, Sec'y pro tem.
DAVID OAES is the authorized Agent of the Company in Chambersburg, who will furnish all information necessary to applicants. mar23-tf.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. CAPITAL $400,000. Nos. 232 and 234 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Thirty-eight years of Claims for Losses during the period of nearly seventy years have been promptly paid by this Institution, entitling them to the confidence of the public.

The company will also insure against loss by WAR or INVASION.

Persons wishing to insure will please call on or address the undersigned, W. G. REED, Agent, Chambersburg.

An Agent for this Company, I am prepared to Cancel all Perpetual and Unexpired Fire Policies covering property destroyed by the Rebels on the 30th of July, returning the full premium paid on application at my office.

W. G. REED, Agent.

REFERENCES—J. D. Grier, J. Allison Eyster, Esq., Major J. C. Austin, Col. A. K. M'Clure. aug31

WAR POLICIES.
THE PHOENIX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Real Estate Insured
AGAINST LOSS
BY WARLIKE INVASION.
Persons wishing to insure their property against REBEL INVASION
should make early application to
CHARLES H. TAYLOR,
aug31-3m National Bank, Chambersburg.

OUR AGENT.—Mr. JOHN GROVE, of Chambersburg, is our authorized Agent of the Franklin County Mutual Insurance Company. june29

Hats, Caps and Furs.

HO! FOR THE BEAVER!!!
FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
DECHERT
has now opened
a large assortment
of
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Cloth Sets,
Beavers, Ermine,
Capes,
Muffs, Collars, Ermine, &c.
GENTS FUR GLOVES AND MUFFLERS.
A large Stock of
HATS AND CAPS
constantly on hand.

COME TO THE MARKET HOUSE
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES.
W. W. PAXTON has just opened a fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., in the Market House, where he can furnish all articles in his line *cheap for cash. Goods are sold at old prices.*
A fine assortment of CANES, UMBRELLAS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Call and examine our large stock of goods.
sept21 W. W. PAXTON.

Books and Stationery.

THE OLD BOOK STAND
OF
S. S. SHRYOCK,
Has been removed to the new building opposite the Post Office, where a full assortment of
SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, ETC.,
Can be had at exceedingly low Prices.
WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES a large and new stock.
Pens and Photograph Albums cheaper than they can be had elsewhere.
Music sent free of postage to any part of the country.
Gift Frames, Wermelsky and Fancy Goods constantly on hand.
Our engagements are such that we can supply any School Authority with any and all books.
Mr. J. K. SHRYOCK, is now located in New York, which enables us to make purchases to better advantage. Call and examine our stock before purchasing.
Old Books of particular editions duties or sale, bought up at a reasonable commission. (nov23)

JOHN SNIDER
BOOK SELLER, BOOK BINDER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND
PAPER RULER,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
Has opened a Room in the Market House, and keeps constantly on hand School, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Blank Books, Foolscap, Paper and Envelopes, Linen Window Shades, Photograph Albums Letterheads, Cotton Balls, Gold and Silver Pens, Hymn Books, Steel Pens, Pencils, Arnold's genuine Writing Fluid, Fancy Pictorial Envelopes, Gilt Cornice Pins, Paints and Pencils, Marking Pencils, Architect's Drawing and Pattern Paper, Novels, Ballads in great variety, Diaries for 1865, Violin Strings, Fancy Travelling and School Baskets, &c.
BLANK BOOKS made to order. Paper ruled to Pattern. Old Books, Periodicals, Music, and Newspapers Bound in any style. jan25-1m

MILLER, HAMILTON & CO., Dealers in Paper, Paper Hangings, Window STORES, TIN, JAPANNED AND OTHER WARE. They are determined to sell cheap for cash or produce.
Just put on TIN ROOFS FINE, and warranted.
aug 17 TERMS CASH.

FOR SALE.—A full course Scholarship in the Quaker City Business College of Philadelphia. Apply at this office.

Franklin Repository.

STEVENS AND CLAY.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository.

In another print I have just read your late article on the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and a Cabinet appointment. One of your suppositions is erroneous; and, as it attaches the odium of bad faith to a distinguished statesman who has otherwise left behind him an honorable name, the mistake should be corrected. I never was an admirer of Henry Clay as a statesman; my interference in his favor will not, therefore, be suspected of partiality. I was the man if not the only agent between the friends of Mr. Stevens and Gen. Harrison on the occasion alluded to in your article, and my testimony should have weight. I can, therefore, give the following statement I depart from a rule long adhered to—that of not troubling the public with explanations of the past. But in this case I am perhaps the only person now living cognizant of the whole facts, and I therefore feel constrained to do justice to the name of one of our most distinguished men.

After the Presidential election of 1840, it seemed to be conceded that Pennsylvania was entitled to representation in Gen. Harrison's cabinet. A number of gentlemen, who had been prominent in the campaign, met in Harrisburg, and, after consultation, agreed to demand the position for Mr. Stevens. Measures were taken to place the matter before the President elect, and I, being Chairman of the State Committee, was charged with the duty of urging it.

Gen. Harrison was frequently waited on at Cincinnati, and though the probability of failure in the application even then began to show itself, yet, by his own special request, a final interview was agreed on to take place the beginning of the following February, at Washington.

In the latter part of January I was at the seat of government, in order to be on the ground before his arrival and to ascertain the movement of the different cabinet interests. By the advice of my immediate constituents, and with letters from some of them to him, I first called on Mr. Webster, who, it was then well known, would be the Secretary of State, and made known my business. His aid had been strongly relied on in our favor, as we thought, for good reasons. But the interview was unpromising. He was quite sparing of words, and very formal. This was then so obvious, and his coldness subsequently became so plain, that had you written *Metaphysik* instead of "Ashland," when indicating the person who he fondly cherished as of Mr. Stevens' friends, you would not have had the trouble of reading this letter.

But be this as it may, Gen. Harrison did not arrive in Washington till well on in February; and while waiting I made, for the first time, the acquaintance of Mr. Clay. He was then still confidently looking forward to the Presidency, and treated me with disrespected consideration, having no doubt ascertained my mission, as well as my relation to politics at home. The first conversation was at his own quarters, and by his own invitation. It was somewhat prolonged, though most of it was our mere general matters, for I had neither authority nor sufficient ground on which to attempt to interest him in my purpose. I remarked that my stay would be for some weeks, and he offered me kindly such services as he could render. Of course I thanked him, and then advised that I promised myself no little pleasure from attempting to find out some of the under-currents of public affairs at the seat of government." He replied, with his peculiar and pleasant smile, that if I succeeded in getting much below the surface he would be more successful than he had ever been. When I rose to leave he laughingly asked me to favor him with the result of my observations before I left the city, which I promised to do.

My instructions, as he been intimated, directed me to avoid Mr. Clay and rely on Mr. Webster, for reasons not only now unnecessary to be stated, on the occasion just alluded to, the bearing of the former seemed so frank and his known leaning of my mission so obvious, that I designedly threw out the above intimation of our intention to watch all the sources of intrigue, and then judge for myself. That he understood the allusion to be some particular object which I had in view was plain, for during the next three weeks we never met, even casually, without some reference by him to my "explorations below the surface." I am now quite satisfied, that even if he had any hostility to Mr. Stevens, this course would have seemed to restrain him from active opposition. Yet even if he had those feelings, there would have been neither wrong nor dishonor in his opposition to our wishes. Not only had he not intimated any design to sustain us, but he had not even been applied to or trusted on the subject; and, more than that, the friends of Mr. Stevens in Pennsylvania, had been the known opponents of his Presidential aspirations.

But to shorten the story, Mr. Stevens was not appointed. To say nothing of Gen. Harrison's flagrant breach of his own volunteered written offer and pledge, of the extent to which even then knew nothing. The cause of our defeat, as I understood them, were—1. The treachery of one of our own men at home, who has since gone to his last account, but who made a small office for himself out of his baseness. 2 The defection or want of nerve of Mr. Webster; and, 3d, an unknown, but very predominant, "which over-rid all political considerations, and feared Mr. Stevens' determination and talents if admitted to the sources of power.

The full history of this transaction, if written out, would be instructive to the politician and studied in human nature; creditable to a few, laughable in some of its details and disgusting in others; but in all showing that a knowledge of private character for firmness and integrity is the best clue to public conduct.

The day after the affair was decided, and a few hours before leaving Washington, I called on Mr. Clay according to promise. I then, for the first time, told him what had been my business, and that I was unsuccessful. "I regret to hear it," said he. "It is a mistake. Gen. Harrison will discover that no man who betrays his friends will be long able to sustain himself. His friends in Pennsylvania had strong claims upon him, and more so than on Mr. Stevens." I then intimated that I had come specially to let him know the result of my observations of the under-current in connection with my business at the capital. This seemed to interest so well as amuse him. I said, we have had no right to expect aid, nor any by complaint of opposition from him, but that I thought it due to him to say, that I had not detected the evidence of any interference by him or any one under his known influence, against our claim. He at once rose to his feet with much animation, and said: "Sir, I thank you for this. You do me no more than justice, and justice is so rare that I am thankful for it. I have not moved a finger against your claim. If I had been consulted I would have favored it. I will tell you now what I have not been in the habit of mentioning. Gen. Harrison did me the honor, soon after his election, to tender me the appointment of Secretary of State. I declined it. He then consulted me as to the proper person to appoint. Situated as Mr. Webster and I are in relation to each other, I could not do less than name him, which I did. Since that time I have urgently requested the appointment of my old friend Clayton, of Delaware, to the Treasury Department, but could not effect it. I have taken no other part in the formation of the Cabinet. I tell you these things because you seem to appreciate my course."

He then proceeded to talk of future political movements; but as my time was limited, and the prospect then ahead in that direction very obscure, I did not prolong the conversation. I never met him again.

But from all I saw, and heard, and learned on this subject, and no one had a better opportunity for becoming acquainted with it, I am satisfied you do the memory of Henry Clay injustice in supposing "that the real author of this violated faith sleeps in the quiet shades of Ashland."

As to Gen. Harrison's written offer of a place in his cabinet, before the election, to Mr. Stevens, those who know the latter gentleman best will not be surprised when told that even I, the trusted and known agent of his friends in their application in his behalf, did not learn of its existence till years afterwards. Himself honorable, and always keeping his word with scrupulous punctuality, he would not arm even his friend with a volunteered and confidential document, or compel by a threat that which should be conceded without demand. Hence, no doubt, the alarm and trepidation in that weak man, so conspicuous every time I saw him on this subject, but which I could not account for at the time. Hence probably, also, his throwing offer of a seat in his cabinet to another Pennsylvanian at the time when he announced this branch of faith, but who being one of those demanding the appointment of Mr. Stevens, indignantly refused it, and hence, I suppose, the unexpected appointment of Walter Forward to the Treasury Department, in order to avoid openly insulting the State which had nominated and elected him, though her wishes as to her first choice were disregarded.

T. H. B.

LANCASTER, February 2, 1865.

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. COFFROTH, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, January 31, 1865.

The SPEAKER stated the question in order to be the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House, on the 14th of last June, rejected Senate joint resolution No. 16, submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States; and that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Ashley] was entitled to the floor.

Mr. ASHLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Coffroth.]

Mr. COFFROTH. Mr. Speaker, I speak not to day for or against the amendment. I contend that this much-agitated question shall be adjudicated at the proper time by the people. It is my purpose to vote in the affirmative, if the vote should be prompt me to give the vote I shall also record.

The amending of our Constitution is fraught with so much importance to the American people, that before it is accomplished the amendments proposed should be scrutinized with the strictest criticism. No friends of liberty of unerring judgment should be for a moment tolerated. The life and existence of this nation is centered in the observance of the faithful execution of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the servants of the people.

The joint resolution before us proposes:

That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ART. XIII, SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The first inquiry is how has Congress this power? I turn to the Constitution, and find article fifth provides—

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

It is not claimed that Congress itself can engraft this amendment into the Constitution without being ratified by three-fourths of the States, and, under the Constitution, Congress has no power beyond discriminating what shall or ought to be submitted to the people. The members of this House assume no responsibility, they enact no amendment, but as faithful Representatives they submit the proposition, for adoption, to whom their power comes, the proposed amendment. "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." All political power is invested in the people. At their will constitutions can be remodeled and laws repealed.

The amending of our Constitution is no new experiment. Already at three different times amendments have been submitted to the Legislatures, and they have adopted. The first amendment was ratified in 1791, the second in 1798, and the third in 1804. It never occurred to the statesmen who adopted the Constitution that it should remain unchanged. The growth of the nation, its progress and its adaptation to the times, gave rise to these new articles and additional provisions. The people are the guardians of the Constitution, and I am not convinced that the amendment now proposed, as presented in the following illustration of the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Pendleton,] put with such admirable conciseness and clearness, is safe:

"1. Insert that there is another limitation, stronger even than the letter of the amendment, and that is the spirit of the amendment and its foundation idea. I put the question which has been put before in this debate, namely, *Are the people competent to form a republican Government, and make it an authority?* It is not probable that any one will question that.

2. "Can three-fourths of the States make an amendment to the Constitution? Is it not a fundamental principle that all the states of this Government? It is not prohibited."

3. "Can three-fourths of the States make an amendment to the Constitution, subvert the State governments of one-fourth and divide their territory among the rest? It is not prohibited."

3. "Can three-fourths of the States so amend the Constitution as to bound the States of the remaining one-fourth? Is this an abolishing States?"

"I do not think that any power in the Constitution which would permit three-fourths of the States to change the form of government. The Constitution provides for a republican form of government, and to establish an autocracy would not be amending the Constitution, but utterly destroying it, and substituting upon its ruins a new form of government of self-derived power.

I would not give one of the new copper twocent pieces for the insertion into the Constitution of a plain prohibition against every other supposition brought forward by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Pendleton:]

"Long before three-fourths of the States can be known as defunctive and dismembered that they would practice this monstrous injustice, they would have long the sense of home that would be heard by a compact, and the fear of God that would keep us safe. We do these virtues have died out, no matter what safeguards a written constitution may contain, it would be of no more value than the paper it is written on. There are certain things which can never be imposed, and yet, in the Constitution, we have never to attempt to do so. Certain things, or equally violate the Constitution. It is for this reason we insist that the amendment proposed, as part of the Constitution, is safe, and that it is not, as the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Pendleton,] put it, a mere general objection of the parties bound by it. It is not a mere general, or a mere specific, or a mere general, or a mere bracking an engagement. You might as well swear a man not to be a murderer, and yet, if he should, you would be compelled to respect an oath. It would be unjust and if he be not, so, his oath prevailing.

Again, it is urged that this amendment is unconstitutional; that the Congress of the United States has no legal authority to propose this amendment, nor have the States in ratifying at the constitutional power to destroy or interfere with the right of property. Learned gentlemen on this Floor

CONSTITUTIONAL. The Constitution itself of opinion and the Supreme Court of the United States in two of article three provides:

"The Congress shall have power to make rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

In my opinion of my opinion is injured by this decision, by the constitutional remedy before the highest court of the country.

If the States of the South

Franklin Repository.

Monday, February 13, 1865.

THE LATE PEACE MOVEMENT.

At length we have the official statements on both sides relative to the origin, progress and results of the peace conference between Messrs. Lincoln and Seward and Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. From them messages we gather nothing else than that Mr. Blair went to Richmond in accordance with his own inclination; without any instructions from President Lincoln or authority to make any propositions whatever. When he reached Richmond he called upon Jefferson Davis and conferred with him as to the best means to close the terrible war now waged against the government. When he was about to return Mr. Davis gave him a letter designed to be shown to President Lincoln, in which he professed an ardent desire for peace, and proposed to send or receive any sort of agents, formally informally, with a view to secure peace to the two countries. When the letter was shown to Mr. Lincoln he authorized the return of Mr. Blair to Richmond, bearing a letter from Mr. Lincoln addressed to Mr. Blair, which was to be shown to Davis, in which Mr. Lincoln says that he is "now and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he (Davis) or any other influential man now resisting the national authority, may informally send me with a view of securing peace to the people of our common country." It will be seen that Davis wanted peace for "two countries," while Lincoln wanted peace for "the people of our common country"—a distinction with a most material difference. This was the rock on which all effort at negociation split, and it stood squarely in the way of all adjustment from the start. Davis and his commissioners started out to establish "two countries," while Mr. Lincoln can recognize and must maintain that there is but one "common country," and it must be preserved with unfaltering fidelity.

It will be observed that notwithstanding the clearly defined purpose of President Lincoln to maintain the integrity of the Union, Davis appointed and forwarded commissioners to represent informally the bogus confederacy and insist upon its recognition. Mr. Blair called the attention of Davis to the concluding portion of Mr. Lincoln's letter, to which he replied that he understood it. But with this understanding he selected commissioners, doubtless with the view of getting them into Washington for several days to confer with all shades of traitors, and report the power of treason in the North. He evidently did not mean peace; but hoped by sending the ablest of his diplomatists to throw the responsibility of future war upon Mr. Lincoln and at the same time gather all the information essential to the rebel cause from their sympathisers in the Union capital. But Mr. Lincoln defeated the cherished hopes of the rebel leaders. He did not allow them to come to Washington, and he did not allow them to leave the conference in any better position to command the favorable judgment of the country and the world than they had before. Mr. Seward was dispatched to meet the rebel commissioners at Fortress Monroe, with a letter from Mr. Lincoln stating frankly the terms on which the war could be arrested. In that letter the President said to Mr. Seward:

"You will make known to them that three things are indispensable, to wit.—

"First. The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.

"Second. No recedingby the Executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress and in preceding documents.

"Third. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the Government. You will inform them that all propositions of theirs not inconsistent with the above will be considered and answered upon in a spirit of sincere liberality. You will hear all they may choose to say, and report it to me. You will not assume to definitely consider anything."

The rebel commissioners demurred to the meeting at Fortress Monroe, and claimed that they should confer with Mr. Lincoln at Washington. Mr. Lincoln being advised that they wished to have an interview with him, waived all dignity and ceremony, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where a conference was had. What transpired there is best stated by Mr. Lincoln himself in his message to Congress. He says:

"On the morning of February 3 the three gentlemen, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, came aboard of our steamer and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hour's duration. No question of preliminaries to the meeting was then and there made or mentioned. No other person was present. No papers were exchanged or produced, and it was in substance agreed that the conversation was to be informal and verbal merely. On our part the whole substance of the instructions to the Secretary of State hereinbefore recited was stated and repeated, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith; while by the other party it was not said that in any event or on any contingency they ever would consent to reunion, and yet they equally omitted to declare that they would not consent. They seemed to desire a postponement of that question and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to reunion, but which course we thought would amount to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without result."

—Thus ended the first formal effort to effect an adjustment of our national difficulties and the termination of this bloody war. Mr. Lincoln did all that he could do. He could not surrender the Union—he could not set aside the laws enacted since the outbreak of the rebellion—he could not assume any other position than that the Union must be maintained at all hazards, and its supremacy unqualifiedly recognized. This was, of course, not acceptable to the rebels, and again the sword becomes the arbiter between the loyal people and the insurgents. What the real purpose of the Stephens' mission was, is left to conjecture. They certainly knew that, with our armies triumphant in every theatre of the war, and with an overwhelming declaration of the people just made at the late election, in favor of the prosecution of the war until treason shall bow to the authority of the government, they could not have the remotest hope of any surrender of the national authority as the price of peace. They evidently had some other purpose in view. Just what it was, we are not clear; but we infer that it had reference to recognition by England and France after the 4th of March next. They are exerting almost superhuman efforts to induce England and France to recognize the rebel confederacy by declaring that the States only which participated in the late Presidential election shall be treated as subject to the authority of the United States. This is their last hope—their earnest aim, and they probably expected to turn a sham peace conference to aid this desperate project. But in this they have signally failed, as the conference affords no pretext for foreign recognition, and it cannot come unless it was pre-determined, and of that we see no indications.

—We must therefore accept war—bitter, relentless, desperate war for another season, unless the military power of treason shall sooner be destroyed. There is but one road to Peace, and that is over victorious battle-fields. Treason is still not content. It has surrendered more than half its territory—has lost every important port—has its armies all shattered but that of Lee, and that is wasting and dispirited by the fearful tide of disaster that has befallen the rebel cause; but it will make one more death-struggle, and for that we must be prepared. Let every loyal man stand firmly by the government, confident that with a just cause and a heroic army, all must soon be well.

GEN. COFFROTH'S SPEECH.

We give in to-day's paper the speech delivered by Gen. Coffroth in Congress, in explanation of his vote for the resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution for the abolition of Slavery. As his vote has been severely criticised, it is but just to him that he be heard in vindication of his act. During the previous session, when the same resolutions were before Congress, Gen. Coffroth opposed them with considerable earnestness, and voted against them. Now, however, he has seen fit to change his position, and eminently for the better in our judgment, and we give him the benefit of the widest publicity for his remarks.

It was once well said by an old judge to his son, who was about to assume the ermine, that he should decide as he thought just, but to be extremely careful not to give reasons therefore unnecessarily. This admonition would have been of inestimable value to Gen. Coffroth, if accepted by him. Hitherto he has almost invariably voted wrong, and when he blundered on the right, he gave nearly every possible reason for it but a rational one. Had he said when he cast his vote—"I voted against these resolutions before in obedience to my own convictions and the feelings of my party; but since then the Nation has decided by an overwhelming vote that Slavery must cease to curse this fair land with discord and death, and I bow to that verdict of the sovereign people," he would have been understood, and whatever might be the judgment of the politicians of the day, his record would have been one of consistency and in harmony with the inevitable progress of the age.

But Gen. Coffroth vainly endeavors to explain that in voting for the constitutional abolition of slavery, he didn't mean anything—he is merely experimenting and don't seem to care much whether the thing hits or misses, so his status in the Democratic party is preserved. This is a weakness worthy of Gen. Coffroth. Any average fool would have known that to vote at this time for so wise and patriotic a measure as the constitutional extinction of slavery, would alienate him from the confidence and support of every regular Democrat in this congressional district, and from nine-tenths of the party throughout the State. The Democracy of this district will stand a great deal with most amazing patience, as they have demonstrated during the last two congressional contests; but they will not tolerate a desertion of the doctrines of the party as they understand and teach them; and one of those doctrines is fidelity to Slavery regardless of its persistent aggressions and final war upon the government. Gen. Coffroth is therefore outside the pale of the Democratic faith, and it was the sheerest folly for him to attempt to prove the contrary. He might have argued with some plausibility that the Moon should be annexed to the United States or that there should be an air-line railroad through to China, but to pretend to be Democratic and vote to drive the last nail into the coffin of the first, the last and only love of the Democracy, is a refinement of nonsense in which none but himself could be his parallel.

We rejoice that Gen. Coffroth has cast the vote in question. True, taking him at his word, he did not seem to know exactly why he did it, for every reason given is only an argument against the act; but he has nevertheless cast a most righteous, patriotic and christian vote—one of which he may well be proud and for which his children will bless his memory. That he is not awarded the credit for the vote that its high morality and patriotism merit, is not to be disguised; but, as his successor is chosen, he can now retire to enjoy the sweet fragrance of the flowers loved ones will cause to bloom over his political grave. *Ne recoit*, Coffroth!

STEVENS, CLAY AND WEBSTER.

We give in to-day's paper a communication vindicating Henry Clay from the generally accepted conviction that he interposed to defeat the appointment of Thaddeus Stevens to a position in the Harrison cabinet. From the general tone of the article and the initials appended thereto, any one conversant with our public men and their relations to each other in the past, will readily recognize Thomas H. Burrows as the author, and the late Charles B. Penrose as the competitor of Mr. Stevens for a seat in the ministry of 1841. Mr. Burrows was the devoted personal and political friend of Mr. Stevens, and at that time had been for some years conspicuous as a sagacious and successful political leader. He gives, in the brief chapter he has added to the unpublished history of political movements in the State when the Whigs first attained power, an interesting account of the under currents whose results only have hitherto been known to the public.

We presume that ninety-nine hundredths in this State who have any opinion on the subject, believe that Mr. Clay defeated the appointment of Mr. Stevens to the cabinet under Gen. Harrison. Until we perused Mr. Burrows' article, we never doubted it; and knowing as we did that Gen. Harrison had, before the election of 1840, voluntarily tendered Mr. Stevens a place in his cabinet in the event of his election, we stated in a recent article that the real author of Gen. Harrison's violated faith probably sleeps beneath the shades of Ashland. Mr. Clay and Mr. Stevens were never devoted friends. The one was a Mason and the foe of Anti-Masonry, of which Mr. Stevens was confessedly the life and leader in this State, and contributed more perhaps than any other man of that day, to give vitality and power to that organization in the several States where it was formidable. He was not, therefore, in sympathy or in co-operation with Mr. Clay, and it is well known that the Anti-Masonic element prevailed in the Harrisburg Convention of 1839, and set aside Clay for Harrison. To this end Mr. Webster contributed indirectly. He was in harmony with the Anti-Masons, and when his nomination could not be composed, his friends naturally joined the friends of Harrison. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Webster were thus contributing to the same end, and the friends of Mr. Stevens confidently expected the prompt and cordial sanction of Mr. Stevens' appointment in the cabinet. From Mr. Clay they expected opposition; but Mr. Webster was approached by Mr. Burrows, the representative of Mr. Stevens, with entire confidence, and was chilled by the Websterian reserve that foreboded disaster, and in the end Mr. Stevens was sacrificed.

Mr. Burrows makes out a very plain case. Gen. Harrison had committed himself without solicitation to call Mr. Stevens to the cabinet even before the election. The offer was certainly made in good faith, and the appointment would have been one of eminent fitness; but some potential voice interposed, and it seems that it was not Mr. Clay, while Webster, who should have been friendly, refused to co-operate. He was the Premier of the administration; none could have been more powerful in dictating the cast of the remainder of the ministry, and he doubtless made the fatal thrust at Mr. Stevens. Whether he feared the obscure son of New England who had risen to rival his fame, or simply hated him for his genius and power, are questions not now to be answered; but he evidently was the author of Gen. Harrison's violated faith and Mr. Stevens discomfiture in 1841.

We thank Mr. Burrows for his article, and regret that he has not given us a more thorough insight to the political movements which followed the Whig triumph of 1840.

THE DRAFT.

The draft under the President's call of December 19th, for this district, will very shortly take place, probably be commenced this week. Last week we published the quotas assigned to the several townships. The proportion of men required is large—about two men in seven of those liable to be put in the wheel. We understand that since the quotas were assigned at Washington, a large reduction has been made in the enrolment of this and other districts of the State. If this reduction has been in the same proportion over the whole country and the government must have the additional three hundred thousand men, of course there is no equitable ground for the reduction of the quota of this district, but if a greater reduction has been made here than in other localities, owing to the more diligent attention of the people to their own interests, some abatement is due to their faithfulness and industry. We think it the duty of the board of enrolment to present the case of this district to the authorities at Washington, and see that the people are required to furnish no greater proportion of men than is their due.

As we saw from the beginning, the counties that have furnished their quotas without aid of draft, or whose citizens have responded at once when drafted, are now reaping the fruits of their promptitude and loyalty. A great number of persons drafted from Bedford and Fulton who failed to report and who are yet at large, being considered in the service by the fact of the draft, had to be stricken from the rolls. The enrolment of those counties has consequently been reduced largely, whilst that of Franklin and Adams having been but moderately curtailed affords the basis for the exhausting quotas now demanded of them.

But notwithstanding these local inequalities, the responsibilities of the hour must be met. Every person liable to draft should look the fact in the face that within a few days his services may be required against the rebels in arms. And it is well enough, too, to remember the fact that substitutes are very difficult to obtain. The probability is that of the nine hundred men wanted out of Franklin county, not one hundredth even if they desire it, will be able to obtain substitutes, for the reason that the substitutes are not to be had and none are forthcoming.

Notwithstanding, under whatever circumstances, we doubt not the people of this county will acquit themselves creditably and fill the requisition made upon them at any sacrifice of mere personal considerations. The people of this section have passed through too stern a school of adversity to balk at giving their personal services in the field against a foe that has visited them more than once with such relentless savagery. More than once it has been predicted that the last call for men had come, and that no more would be required. It really seems now as if we had reached that stage. At all events the government, as well as the most competent military men, cherish the belief that with our armies replenished to the extent that the late call will allow, the nation will shortly be in a condition to dictate terms to an arrogant rebellion and restore the people of all sections to a state of happiness and peace.

—Hon. Geo. Sanderson, Dem., has been re-elected Mayor of Lancaster city.

THE Democratic papers of this district, excepting the *Spirit* and Somerset *Democrat*, are silent in reference to Gen. Coffroth vote for the constitutional abolition of Slavery. The *Spirit* rends him out of the party, and the *Democrat*, among other unkind things say:

"Mr. Coffroth assumed the responsibility to misrepresent his party and his constituents, and we now hold him responsible to tell him plainly in his own classic language that 'he is doomed to the Silver consignment among the (Abolition) rotten sticks of antebellum.'"

—Will the *Democrat* and *Spirit* be kind enough to inform us who was honestly elected to Congress in this district last fall?

DURING the last session of Congress A. H. Coffroth makes speech against the Constitutional amendment for which he this session has voted. Cal. McClure is of the opinion that the "animal version" upon that speech may have contributed to change Coffroth's views. There are other versions about this conversion, but they do not assume the shape of "animal version," although the relation of them would make the Democracy "mad" enough to hear them and think known how badly they were sold—*Patriot and Union.*

It is most cowardly to stab by innuendo. If the *Patriot and Union* has any charge to prefer against Gen. Coffroth it should do so with some degree of manliness. What "other versions" has the *Patriot and Union?* Let us have them.

SEVERAL correspondents have inquired of us whether it is true, as has been stated in the *Spirit* and other Democratic journals, that a tax of five per ten on real estate has been imposed by Congress. It is not true, Congress has not imposed any tax whatever on real estate.

DEMOCRACY CROPPING OUT.

We copy the following account of a small copperhead revolution in Somerset county from the Somerset *Herald*. The government force employed in the hunt of the skulking conscripts consisted of twenty-five men under Lieut. Anthony Ewing, of Capt. Weaver's Independent company. The young man said to be mortally wounded is one of the best soldiers in the company, and a woman of the house tried to cut his head off with an axe after he had been shot. The following is the account of the *Herald*:

"It being known to Deputy Provost Marshal Cunningham for some time past that a number of skulkers from the draft and deserters from the ranks, were secreted in Lower Turkeyfoot township, and had been encouraged in their course of resistance by counting on the bitter cold weather of last week to drive them into their houses, he accompanied by a squad of cavalry, under command of Lieut. Ewing, started on Thursday afternoon last on a raid, to beat up their quarters. Arriving in the neighborhood after dark, they succeeded from some to house that he had "spotted," and succeeded in arresting no less than seven of them.

"At the house of Thomas A. Murray, that gentleman attempted to secrete himself in the garret, and when discovered, fired upon the party inflicting an ugly and painful wound upon the head of private Frances Guise of the cavalry. So murderous was the intent of his family, that after the prisoner had been pinioned by the shot, from the husband, the wife rushed upon him and inflicted a complete blows upon him with the pole of an axe, before he could be stayed. Happily, neither the shot nor the blow proved mortal and the wounded man, who was brought to town is doing well.

"At the house of Aaron Heider resistance was also met with. He had fled to the loft of his house, and on the soldiers attempting to follow, he hurled down at them a heavy stone, dangerously striking private Geo. B. Good on the temple knocking him senseless, and inflicting so severe an injury upon him that his physicians think that it may yet result in death. Encouraged by his success Heider maintained his position with a club at the trap, to which only a ladder led, and notwithstanding a number of shots were fired at him in the dark, he escaped with only a slight bruise on his arm. Darkness then put a stop to the operations, and the officers had to retire, which after combustibles had been gathered and ignited, brought him to terms, when he surrendered, and the fire was extinguished. We are sorry that these miserable men through evil counsels have thus allowed the fire-eyed demon, Mars, and jeopardized their own lives."

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* has appeared in a new and beautiful dress. It is now disentangled from divided counsels in the ownership, and exhibits increased energy and ability in its management. It is one of the most reliable Union journals of the State, and well deserves its liberal patronage.

RICHMOND papers of Saturday confirm the report that Branchville is occupied by our troops under Sherman.

HARRISBURG.

The Ratification of the Amendment of the Constitution Abolishing Slavery—Investigating Rebel Outrages—Bills—The Bounty Question—The Oil Region—The Rebel Raids in the Oil Region.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1865.

The great struggle of the present legislature has had on the ratification of the proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery. In the Senate the amendment was ratified without debate on the question, although there was considerable skirmishing on side issues; but in the House there was a protracted and earnest debate. It commenced on Friday of last week, when the House resolution was under consideration.—Messrs. Brown, Wolfe, Manly, Shenk, Cochran, of Erie, Guernsey, M'Clure and Allman advocated the adoption of the resolution, and Messrs. Searight, Purdy, Pershing, Rice, Alexander and Rose opposed it. The debate took a decided partisan character after the speech of Mr. M'Clure, who took the position that Slavery and Democracy had ever been united in life, and in death they should not be parted. This brought Pershing to the defence of the Democracy, in an elaborate and able speech. The vote was then taken and the resolution adopted by a strict party vote. The Democratic members of the legislature on the same day ratified the proposed amendment to the constitution, but each had adopted its own resolution and neither had been concurrently adopted. The House therefore took up the Senate resolution on Tuesday evening last, and the debate was resumed. Messrs. Hiker and Boyer were the main advocates on the Democratic side, and Messrs. Kelly, Marsh, Rudisaile, Strubhard and Dennison spoke in support of the amendment. Mr. Sharpe was not present at this discussion in consequence of the illness of his child. It was understood that he would have spoken in reply to his colleague, Mr. M'Clure, had he been in his seat. On his return he recorded his vote against the resolution, and procured the consent of the House to print in the *Legislative Record* the remarks he had prepared to deliver in the House. There was much disappointment that he was not able to participate in the debate. He was by general consent of his party in the House assigned the task of replying to Mr. M'Clure, and all felt that he would have done it as creditably as his more than doubtful cause would allow, and it would probably have led to an animated discussion between the two Franklin members. Mr. M'Clure's speech was greeted with hearty applause, which the Speaker endeavored to suppress. I have never before witnessed the House so forget its propriety. The galleries were crowded and heartily responded to the applause of the House. A number of copies of Mr. M'Clure's speech have been ordered in pamphlet form for circulation by the members.

Thousands the action of Pennsylvania on the vital question of the constitutional abolition of Slavery. It was a strictly party vote—every Democrat maintaining Slavery to the last. In other States that party divided—in nearly every instance a portion of the Democracy favoring the amendment; but in Pennsylvania every Democratic member gave his vote to perpetuate the institution that has given so despotical a control, and at last the most bloody and desperate war of history. Can they maintain a party with such a record? Let those who hope or believe that they can, turn to the verdict of the Nation but fall, and let them also turn to the record made by the legislature of Pennsylvania upon this same question. If that party is to have a future, the greatest millstone about its neck will be the record made in the legislature of this State on the constitutional abolition of Slavery.

Mr. McClure has read a bill in place providing for the appropriation of certain fees and forfeitures in Franklin county to the purchase and maintenance of a Law Library in Chambersburg; and another prohibiting cattle, hogs, sheep, horses &c., from running at large in your county. This law is now in force in most of the eastern counties, and has proved most salutary in protecting property from the ravages of stock at large.

The feeling of the legislature is averse to the encouragement of large bounties under the pending call for troops. The general law now authorizes $300 to be collected by taxation and paid to each recruit, and the feeling is very strongly against legalizing the collection of taxes for any larger sum. The opposition to bounties has made the recruiting of men, which were stimulated by the high bounties paid and the consequent competition for men, clearly demonds that there should be uniformity in the payment of bounties. The payment of $300 last year will be legalized in all cases, and the additional $300 authorized to be collected by taxation; but it will require a peculiar case to procure legislation to authorize $400 to be paid now. There is a prevailing conviction in the legislature that this immense indebtedness must be arrested. Some of the districts have already procured the legislative authority to pay $300 to men who may be drafted to fill the pending call as well as to volunteers. This seems to be just, and it enables districts to proceed at once to put in recruits, with the assurance that if they don't fill their quotas entirely by volunteers, the conscript will be paid the same bounty.

The river bill, the oil region war now the house of confusion in the legislature, and all sorts of speculative schemes are on foot to control the action of the legislature thereon. One bill before the legislature proposed to organize a company with the exclusive right to patent the beds and develop oil in the Allegheny, on a certain per centage or royalty to the State. Another proposition authorizes the beds to be taken up by any person in plots of one hundred acres, and one-fifth of the gross revenues therefrom to be paid to the State. This bill led to a warm discussion, during which Mr. Cochran, of Erie, proposed to pay one million for the lands and one-sixth of the proceeds as royalty. As he could not make such a contract with the State, and would not fulfill it if it were made, it was accepted as one of the follies of a weak brother in search of some sort of distinction under difficulties. Mr. Wolfe supported the bill before the House and defended it on the ground that if the beds are half as valuable as its opponents alleged, the State would thereby receive the largest revenue. The bill was finally referred to the committee of Ways and Means for consideration. HOWAT.

LOCAL ITEMS.

GOSSIP WITH OUR FRIENDS.—Sunday, February 5th, 1865—New York—smoking room of a large Hotel, where no one cares for any one or anything but himself; where, on an alarm of fire, each would save himself and let his neighbor burn. What a contrast to our dear old charred town! It is a painful change from Thursday last, when among old and valued friends greetings and good wishes were interchanged with a cordiality that New York can scarcely appreciate. But a truce to such thoughts, they do not become a newsletter.

What makes the C. V. R. R. so rough? I left every minute as though our train was about to pitch into or down a bank. But we sustained the old reputation, for we didn't pitch into anything but Harrisburg, and that at the regular time. It is unnecessary to say that we all *put up* at Jones' Hotel, at least that we were well treated. The only redeeming feature in Harrisburg (to us) is that there is one Hotel at least that welcomes Home. There is pleasant old SUTTER STATES. May Heaven prosper the *United States* as it has friend Hutchison!

I am expected to say something of the C. & A. R. R. Co., of course; and for that reason must mention that the only impediment this time was that all the seats had backs; compensated, however, by the window nearest me being glued shut, for fear, maybe, I might be tempted to take a fresh air than the law of Jersey allows. Experience is a great teacher. I managed to taste a Trenton sandwich this time, by buying one, and eating them together, not a stupendous undertaking, certainly, for the two made a very thin slice. I overheard an Irishman declare that his teeth ached from coming together so quickly when he bit into his sandwich.

Well, here I am, safe in the Rebel city, already longing for the time when I shall be at the REPOSITORY Office again. Our senior editor is here also, and, from the breakfast I saw him eat, *enjoy magna pars fui*. I can report him *sans mens in sense*. The Sunday New York *Herald* reports of us—[here the writing of our gossip is entirely illegible.—COMPOSITOR.]

I can't write about New York now, my mind *will* return to C———g. Last Wednesday I visited Mr. McElwhine's school, and was very much gratified. I found one of the most orderly, and best conducted schools I ever saw. Mr. McElwhine seemed much surprised to see a visitor, and indeed remarked that he was not accustomed to that kind of thing. I admit that I did not constitute myself a committee of investigation from selfish motives, but that by making a child under the statutes I gave him the motive. Ah, my dear gossip, would that you could take up to the appreciation of what you owe to an earnest, conscientious teacher! How many parents are with their children *five hours a day!* and yet you entrust one with this important responsibility and never think so far as to see whether he does his duty! If you are anxious for your children's welfare as not to thank or encourage him who acts the parent to your own children. I repeat it. I was gratified with my visit, and here record my testimony with a pleasure that I hope to make as public as possible. There I saw bright eyes and smooth faces that will take our places some day, that will one day control the destinies of our community, and my word for it, Mr. McElwaine and his accomplished assistant will have more to do with the future of those pupils than you or I.

Will the old Academy ever be re-built? Will the rising generation have the advantages we have had? Or will the unwearied energy of our people be directed in every direction first; and after we have exhausted our money and zeal, will we then think that *perhaps* we may decide that the Academy *ought* to be resuscitated? How grace fully might so prominent a citizen as Judge Chambers, for instance, crown a long and honored and useful christian life by suggesting some simple and feasible plan for the resurrection of the time-hallowed Academy! I hope that no money will be sent by us to China or New Zealand till we have made provision for a suitable building for a classical school in C. I love China, and have a warm side for the South Sea Islanders, but I love my native town much more.

THE Rev. Mr. Brickenhagh, of Greencastle, has been elected pastor of the St. James (Lutheran) congregation of Gettysburg

INFORMATION ABOUT THE DRAFT.—We have taken the following from the publication on the subject of the draft which we present for the benefit of our readers.

Who are Exempt.—In addition to the physically and mentally disabled, persons under 20 and over 45 years of age at the date of draft are exempt. Family ministers, legitimate ministers and church regulars are exempt. Persons who have served in a regiment in continuing non-liability on account of age and should be offered in proof, together with the necessary affidavits.

Aliens are exempt. An alien, in the meaning of the law, is a person born under a foreign government who has not filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, has never voted nor attempted to vote and who has not held an office, civil or military, in this country. The fact of the alienage must be made to appear in due form, supported by the sworn certificate of two persons not themselves aliens, who state that they know the party and believe he statements to be true.

Persons who have been two years in service are exempt. The fact of having so served must be proven by the exhibition of a discharge or other satisfactory proof.

Substitutes before Draft.—As the law now stands, only persons not themselves liable to draft can become substitutes for enrolled men who are drafted. Of course for such we must look to the list of exempts—persons under 20 and over 45, aliens and such as have served two years since the present war.

It should not be forgotten that the regulations require that a man who offers himself as a substitute for an enrolled man must prove his non-liability to draft in the same way that he would be required to do if he were drafted and claimed exemption for the same reason.

It should be borne in mind that in all cases of furnishing substitutes in lieu of draft, the principal is exempt only so long as the substitute is not liable, not exceeding the time for which the substitute shall have been accepted. If the substitute enlists at nineteen years and five months of age, the principal is exempt for seven months.—If the substitute be over forty-five years of age at enlistment, the principal is exempt for the term of enlistment of the substitute or for a less period if Congress should meanwhile make men over forty-five liable to draft. In the case of an alien substitute the principal is exempt for his term of enlistment, although the alien himself may determine his principals liability by filing a declaration of intention to become a citizen, voting at election or holding an office, civil or military.

Substitutes after Draft.—Persons themselves liable to draft, may enlist as substitutes for drafted men, but in such case the name of the principal shall again be placed on the roll and be liable to draft on future calls, but not until the present enrollment shall be exhausted. If a drafted man furnishes a substitute not liable to draft, he is exempt for the length of time the substitute is not liable. A drafted man furnishing a substitute can under no circumstances be exempt for a longer period than the time for which the substitute is liable.

Neither substitutes for drafted or enrolled men, nor drafted men themselves, are allowed any choice of regiments, but must go wherever they are assigned.

It should be stated that it is rarely that a boy under eighteen is accepted into service by a medical Surgeon, by far the largest number of such being too diminutive and immature. It frequently happens that a man over forty-five makes an available substitute, but his acceptability depends upon a variety of circumstances and cannot be absolutely determined until the man is offered. Men who are willing to offer a man as a substitute who is over fifty.

Substitutes are not allowed furloughs after enlisting. This remark applies to volunteer recruits as well. Men determining to enlist either as substitutes or recruits should make all their arrangements before presenting themselves for enlistment and not importune officers to do that which their instructions forbid. Colored men may be offered as substitutes for white men.

Persons who paid commutation in 1863 are by law exempt for two years from the day they were drafted; those that paid commutation since Feb. 24, 1864, are liable to the draft about to be made.

Any persons who furnished substitutes under the draft of 1862 for three years can have themselves stricken from the lists before draft by producing the certificate of the commissioner of the State and furnishing their own affidavit to the facts set forth in the certificate. The name of the substitute, the date of his enlistment, the regiment he entered and the length of time for which he enlisted must be shown.

Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith of their particular church, are entitled when drafted to be considered non-combatants. They may pay three hundred dollars or be assigned to duty in hospitals or to the care of freedmen, as they elect. Such drafted men must show that their department has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

Medical certificates are for the most part useless, although where they come from a respectable source and can in any manner aid the Surgeon of the board, due consideration is given them. Physicians who give certificates for pay are guilty of a misdemeanor foul liable to punishment.

Attorneys or agents who assist drafted men in preparing papers to be used in support of claims for exemption, are by law restricted from charging more than five dollars in a single case.

The draft under the call of December 19th last is for one year, although volunteers and substitutes for enrolled men are received for one, two or three years.

The quotas as announced are not, all credit due localities having been computed and allowed before their assignment. It is useless to apply to the Board of Enrollment for an abatement of quotas on account of men enlisted one, two or three years ago, inasmuch as all credits have already been established, and whether properly or improperly, they cannot now be revised.

TRIAL OF A SUPPOSED SPY.—In June last we gave in these columns an account of the capture of a man who gave his name as Lawson W. Lloyd, in the South Mountain, near Cashtown, by Mr. Latshaw, one of Capt. Eyster's officers. He was believed to be a spy, and was severely wounded by Mr. Latshaw before he was arrested. He was held here in the hospital until same time in December, when Gen. Cadwallader ordered him to be sent to Fort Mifflin. The night before he was to be removed he managed to escape from the hospital; but he was vigilantly pursued, and in a few days recaptured quite near to the spot where he had been arrested before. He was still suffering from his wounds, but had managed to get along on his crutches to the mountain, and seems to have been very solicitous to find something he had lost or thrown away when he was shot. He had been at the very spot, and the snow had been cleared away, showing unmistakably that he had gone there in search of something.

Last week he was arraigned for trial before a court martial at Harrisburg, and Capt. Eyster and some of his subordinates have been there to testify. He is defended by Messrs. Mernen and M'Alarney, of the Harrisburg bar, and Lieut. Ripley is Judge Advocate. A correspondent of the *Inquirer* gives the following interesting developments made on the trial: He says that Lieutenant Ripley, the Judge Advocate, has called and examined seven witnesses, who testified very positively in regard to the defendant, who now pleads not guilty of the charge. Several witnesses testify that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, this same mounted out of Gettysburg with Lee's army during the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, when Lee was defeated, and on the retreat to Williamsport. The defendant was seen there several times while on a visit to a house in the vicinity of Gettysburg, during the Rebel occupation of that place, and then he was regarded with suspicion. It is known that he was seen on the night before his arrest, papers and effects of a suspicious nature, which were not on his person at the time of his second capture, and the fact that after his escape from the hospital he was found near the scene of his first attempt of escape, apparently on the search for something, puts this affair in a very strong light against him.

On his person, however, was found a letter from a Southern lady, with some information of a domestic nature and requests for favors, together with a memorandum for securing machine service, which are much in request within the Rebel lines. He had in his possession a very valuable amount of Confederate money and a large amount in gold coin hidden in a belt. There were also memoranda on his person tending to the supposition that he was here in quest of medicinal supplies, and perhaps on an errand of bonus or bridge burning. In these memoranda were the following, viz: Formula A—Resin, 2 oz.; sulphur, 4 oz., silver, 16 oz.; regular antimony, 1 oz.; tartar tartar, 1 oz.; magnesia, 1 oz.

Formula B—Gold and antimony, chloride of potash, nitrate of potash, sulphur.

Alfred E. Eyster, a chemist, of Harrisburg, was called in by the Judge Advocate, and he testified that the ingredients included in the first formula form a very powerful combination, highly inflammable, easily ignited and capable of instantaneous combustion, being very difficult to extinguish when ignited; that the same formula is quoted in the *British Encyclopedia*, in the article on Military Pyrotechnics, and has been used in the English army for firing houses and towns. He testified that the second formula embraced a very dangerous poison, combustible in nature, and capable of being united with muriatic or sulphuric acid.

Experiments were made with the ingredients named, and the result fully sustained the assertions of the chemist.

The defense have called no witnesses. The chemical experiments have rather taken counsel by surprise. The defense was set up that the chemical formulas were merely prescriptions for salves; to which Mr. Eyster answered that the first combination might possibly be used as a medical remedy, perhaps as a palliative for the itch, but that such a purpose was scarcely admissible, certainly not in reference to the second formula.

Lloyd presents a very intelligent appearance. He is still suffering from his wounds, and is obliged to use crutches in locomotion. The defense have been with the prisoner throughout. The deliberation of the Court will not be known before the appearance of the Commanding General's orders in the case.

ESCAPED.—Information has been received by the friends of our citizens confined in the South, that several of them effected their escape from Salisbury about a month since. The information cannot be doubted as it comes directly from one who was confined in the same prison. Nothing has been heard from them since their escape, and it is not known whether they are still south, only making their way North or whether they have been re-captured and taken back to their loathsome prison. The journey from Salisbury to the Union lines is a long one, and for escaped prisoners full of danger. But we hope that they may have the strength to accomplish it in safety, and that before long they may be restored to their friends and homes. We have been shown a letter from Mr William Clugston, who for some months past has been in Tennessee in the employ of the Government. He states in his letter that he lately met a gentleman who escaped from Salisbury in November. This gentleman during his confinement there became well acquainted with our citizen prisoners. He informed Mr. Clugston that when he left they were all in good health and cheerful, and gave him many interesting particulars concerning their condition and manner of living. When he left, each of our citizens had an employment. George Heck was Commissary Sergeant, Cauffman was Hospital Steward; Elder, McGrath and Kinder were engaged in manufacturing rings, and Brown and McGinnis were shoemaking. They were confined in a room with about one hundred and sixty others. Their clothing was very poor, but they were expecting better. Notwithstanding all their sufferings and privations they remain cheerful and are hopeful of soon being exchanged.

COMPARISON OF QUOTAS.—The following table exhibits the quotas of this county under the present call for 300,000 men as compared with the quotas under the call for 500,000 men last summer. If anything more is needed to show the incompetency of the Provost Marshal General, we don't understand either logic or figures worth. Guilford, for instance filled her quota last spring with three years men, and again filled her quota last fall of 69 with one year men, and furnished in excess of nine. Now she is called upon for 74 men. We presume that Gen. Fry has just guessed at the quotas of the several districts, multiplied some of them by two, and then made the official assignment of the quotas. We subjoin the table:

	Quotas for 300,000.	Quotas for 500,000.
Antrim township	42	70
Greencastle borough	23	38
Chambersburg { North Ward	21	35
Chambersburg { South Ward	21	35
Dennett township	22	36
Green township	27	45
Guilford do	69	115
Hamilton do	30	50
Letterkenny township	27	45
Lurgan do	27	45
Metal do	14	23
Montgomery do	18	30
Mercersburg borough	13	22
Peters township	36	60
Quincy do	31	52
Rockrey township	18	30
Southampton do	30	50
Strasburg do	24	40
Washington do	41	68
Waynesboro' borough	21	35
Totals	697	915

COPPERHEADING will crop out occasionally in Fulton county. The *Republican* says that on Monday evening, January 30th, while a protracted meeting was in session at the Christian Church, in Licking Creek township, that county, and while the Rev. I. N. McDaniel was preaching, a party of that cross of earth, known as Fulton county Copperheads, having caught a black sheep, the property of Mr. Joseph Strait, brought it and thrust it into the midst of the assembled worshipers, with the evident intention of brushing up the meeting.

AN ACCIDENT.—We learn from the *Village Record* that on Friday week an accident happened to a little son of Mr. David Shoop, by which he narrowly escaped with his life. It appears he got on the lazy board of a huge wagon which was loaded with barrels, and in the act of getting off fell, one wheel passing over his arm and shoulder breaking his arm and otherwise severely injuring him. Dr. I. S. Mellinger was called to his relief, and we are pleased to learn that the patient is doing well.

WASHINGTON.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Conrad has consented to lecture on the evening of the 23d inst., in the Methodist church, on Christianity the moulding power of the character of Washington. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the poor. Dr. Conrad is an earnest and eloquent speaker, and we have no doubt he will handle this interesting subject with his usual ability. We bespeak for him a full house and for the suffering poor a liberal collection

PAUL SHEETZ, a member of the 11th Pa. Cavalry, came home last week on hospital furlough. He was lately shot through the bowels in action, and whilst confined in the hospital by this dangerous wound, he contracted typhoid fever, from which he has just recovered, although still very feeble. This gallant soldier is not yet 19 years of age, and has been two years in active service, and participated in all the raids and actions of that fighting cavalry leader, Col. Spear.

MUSIC CLASS.—Prof. R. A. McClure will organize a Music class of ladies and gentlemen in the Lutheran Church of this place on Thursday evening. The course will consist of fifteen lessons. Mr. McClure is thoroughly master of his profession and eminently proficient as an instructor, and we feel confident he has liberally patronized considering the importance of vocal music.

DR. J. H. SHIVELY, formerly associated with Dr. J. C. Richards, in the practice of medicine, has permanently located in Waynesboro'. Dr. Shively has had considerable experience in his profession, and where he has been engaged as very successful in his practice. We hope that his success will be commensurate with his merits.

CAPT. MICHAEL HOCKER, of the 52th regt., was recently home on furlough. He entered the service with Col. now Gen. C. T. Campbell, and has won his way to a Captaincy, and has recently been in command of the regiment. His regiment, owing to its reduced numbers, has been consolidated with the 82d.

MAJ. HARRY GILMORE, one of McClausland's officers who was conspicuous for his heartless brutality in the sacking and burning of Chambersburg, was recently captured in West Virginia, and has been ordered to close confinement in Fort Warren during the war. He is not to be exchanged.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—We are called on this week to chronicle the death of another gallant defender of our country. Corp. John L. Zimmerman, of Warren township, this county, a member of Company K, 21st Penna. Cavalry, died at City Point Va., on the 22d of January, inst., of Chronic Diarrhea.

CORRECTION.—We stated in a recent issue that Lieut. Underhill had been acquitted by the court martial on the charge of killing Mr. Redman one of his soldiers here. The statement was premature, as the verdict of the court has not been promulgated.

PARDONED.—Lieut. Morgan S. Bryan, convicted in the Courts of this county for shooting Frank Jones, and sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Curtin, and is now at his home in Pittsburg.

We regret to announce the death of Robert Earley, Esq., formerly of this place, and for many years connected with our county offices, which took place at Evansville, Ind., on the 7th inst., of Pneumonia.

PROMOTED.—Capt. Luther B. Kurtz, 17th Pa. Cavalry, has been promoted to a Majority, and by uniting the provision for consolidating and allowing for the time of service in estimating credits they were discovered, in the future to be given, as far as practicable, on the basis of the number of men previously furnished, without reference to the time of service.

And this was followed up by the act of 4th July, 1864, (passed at the same session,) which provides (section 1) that the President may, at his discretion, call for any number of volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years, with bounties regulated according to their term of enlistment, and (section 2) that in case the quota of any town, &c., shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after such call, then the Provost Marshal immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota.

These are the clauses which may regulate the subject. It is not for me or you, sir, to discuss the question of their propriety. They are to be obeyed.

It would be easy to show that they form a reasonable and intelligible system. Formerly when calls were made either for military service, they were made by requisitions on the Governors of the respective States, who then proceeded to draft the requisitions for the quota of the State. In this draft, men from any State or locality who had voluntarily entered the service of the United States, whether in the army or otherwise, were not taken into account. Large credits were giving for them on the quota, any more than for men who had of their own accord engaged themselves in any other lawful employment. The system, however, of raising very large bodies of men, whether under the act of Congress of 1861, and drawn upon the military population of the respective States and localities, was, especially, and quite equal, and therefore when the enrolment of 1863 was passed it was thought best to provide for equalizing the exhaustion, by allowing credits to localities for the volunteers furnished by them. But the Government had accepted volunteers for various terms of service, and hence the effort to render the equalization more perfect by considering and allowing for the time of their service as well as the number of men. The acts of 1863, above recited, have modified this system by fixing a definite term (one year) for which men are to be drafted. Volunteers for not less than that term are to be credited to their localities on the quota and receive a certain bounty from the Government. Such of them as choose to enlist for longer terms receive further bounties from the Government, but so far as regards the increased term beyond one year, are not to be credited on the quota, but are to be left on the same footing that all volunteers were on before the act of 1863. That is to say, the Government announces that it will take by its authority a certain number of men from a locality for military service for one year. That is the lawful demand which it will enforce. It pays bounties in case of localities to facilitate them in complying with this demand without a compulsory draft. But it has made no demand for men to serve for two or three years. Governments receives and pays additional bounties to volunteers for those terms, but in that it deals with men only, and, as the increased term of service beyond one year is not agreed to be rendered in compliance with any demand of the Government, it does not allow any credit on the quota for it. The Government requires one hundred thousand men for one year, not a less number of men for a longer term. For a deficiency in the number of volunteers for that term, it makes a draft for one year. This is to fill the quota of the locality to be furnished. The draft has been effected the quota is full—there is neither excess nor deficiency.

You see that the system thus established by law is not without foundation in reason, and can be readily understood.

Yet, you and others have been heretofore apprised of the fact that your subordinates are wholly disregarding the act of 4th February, 1861. They are proceeding to make direct violation of it, and are thus creating, naturally, great confusion and uncertainty among the people. They are proceeding on the assumption that although a three years' man counts only as a one-year man towards the quota on which he volunteers, yet that he shall be counted as a three years' man, towards the quota on a future call. This is directly in the teeth of the law. On the other hand, they are proceeding on a deficiency on the last call by counting three one year men as only equivalent to one three years' man, which is equally against law.

Then the quota of Pennsylvania, under the call of 18th July last, was filled in accordance with the law by her giving over to fill less than one year. The term of service of those men is up in full expired, and yet your subordinate are treating a draft to fill an alleged deficiency on that by call, the existence of which they attempt to make out by persisting in their unlawful and unsubstantial theories and calculations.

Do people know that the Government requires more men. They are willing to furnish these heavy as the burden has become on the industrial population. Let the requirement be made in the clear and definite shape which the law provides for, and it will be cheerfully complied with. But, it is hardly to be tolerated that your subordinates should be permitted longer to pursue the system of substituting for the law, an erroneous plan of their own.

Sir, on behalf of the freemen of this Commonwealth, who have always given a cheerful and hearty support to your Government in the prosecution of this war—it is my duty to insist—and I do insist—that you enforce upon your subordinates that obedience to the law, which you are, as well as they and all of us, bound to render. It is of evil example—it tends to confusion—not to discipline—the first power of the Government—that you should suffer your officers to treat with contempt any act of Congress, and especially those which you yourself approved and which regulate a matter of such deep and delicate moment as the enforcing a draft for the military service.

Relying hearily on your wisdom and justice to set right what has thus been wrongly done, and to compel henceforth on the part of all a proper respect for and obedience to the laws of the land.

I am &c very respectfully. A. G. CURTIN.

A TERRIBLE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

On Wednesday morning last a fire broke out in an extensive depot for the storage of petroleum, in Washington Avenue above Ninth street, Philadelphia. The buildings consisted of four large sheds, and the lot extended back nearly to Ellsworth street. The extensive lot was nearly all covered by large oil vats, some of them upwards of two hundred and fifty barrels each, and filled with oil, and the place was a sort of loaded war-house for the supply of the oil regions. The place was a sort of loaded war-house for the supply of the oil regions. The place was a sort of loaded war-house for the supply of the oil regions. The

Financial.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
For the year ending on the first Monday in December, 1864, of the County of Franklin, by James G. Elder, Treasurer of the County of Franklin, in account with the Commonwealth.

	Dr.	Cr.
RECEIPTS.		
To unliquidated balance George T. Bailey, late Treasurer		944 06
To balance in the hands of County Treasurer at last settlement	4,111 66	
To amount received from State Treasurer, Tonnage tax	2,463 20	
To amount received from State Treasurer, Mercantile tax	2,262 12	
To amount received from State Treasurer, Collateral inheritance tax	1,795 12	
To amount received on Commonwealth accts.	938 05	
To cash from Tavern Licenses	1,000 00	
To cash from Retail Dealers' Licenses	9 00	
To cash from Sundries	1 00	
		$4,066 44
To cash from Commissioners, being balance due the following sureties, viz:		
George Wolf	1,300 00	
Jacob Hykes	1,000 00	
Abner Dorsey	2,000 00	
Daniel Shoemaker	1,000 00	
John McCurdy	1,000 00	
G. & H. Stamp	300 00	
David Chambers	300 00	
Catharine Tyler	300 00	
Wm. Chambersburg	2,000 00	
Wm. Dunlap	300 00	
Wm. Beaumont	300 00	
J. R. Sloan	300 00	
John W. Fahs	300 00	
G. & H. Stamp	300 00	
John Dorsey	1,000 00	
John Bowman	300 00	
Samuel A. Dorsey	1,000 00	
Rob. Chambersburg	2,000 00	
Jacob Hykes, Jr.	1,000 00	
Jacob Dorsey	3,200 00	
		20,175 00
To cash received on Hankins S.		370 00
To cash received received from Tax. Treasurer for paying State		
Tax	1,589 38	
		1,589 38
		$111,975 61
EXPENDITURES.		Cr.
COURT EXPENSES AND COMMONWEALTH FEES		
By cash paid Grand and Traverse Jurors April Term	$979 50	
By cash paid Grand and Traverse Jurors Quarter Sessions	170 52	
By cash paid Grand and Traverse Jurors Oyer and Terminer	238 52	
By cash paid Grand and Traverse Jurors Nisi Prius	440 00	
By cash paid Grand and Traverse Jurors Quarter Sessions	117 50	
By cash paid Wm. Wilson, Sheriff	80 30	
By cash paid J. S. Brown, Jurors Tavern	14 00	
By cash paid The Herald	130 07	
Wm. G. Mitchell, Clerk of Court	355 67	
By cash paid W. S. Stenger, District Attorney	614 00	
By cash paid J. Gleaner, Court Crier	54 00	
By cash paid Commissioners for building material in Quarter Sessions	139 41	
By cash paid Sarah Shank, Sheriff	121 55	
By cash paid Sarah Shank, Sheriff, Quarter Sessions	122 00	
By cash paid Wm. Wilson, Sheriff	1,600 00	
		$4,189 85
POOR HOUSE.		
By cash paid to Christian Gelwicks, Treasurer, on order of Directors	13,004 00	
ROAD VIEWERS AND SURVEYS		
By cash paid E. R. Snively, at all	27 00	
By cash paid A. R. Etter, at all	30 00	
road views		$119 00
BRIDGES BUILT AND REPAIRED.		
By cash paid Jacob Hykes, for building bridge across the Conococheague Creek, near Fickinger's mill	1,000 00	
By cash paid Wm. Bennet, at all for repairs	61 00	
		$1,261 00
By cash paid Refunded Tax		22 95
REPAIRS AT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
By cash paid Robert Sullom, for carpets for Court House	2,300 00	
By cash paid Hepler & Clark, stove for Court House	1,000 00	
By cash paid Jesse Brown, for repairs on Court House	49 92	
By cash paid Conrad Wisinger, for repairs on Court House	34 00	
By cash paid V. Reilly, mason work on Court House	23 55	
By cash paid Henry Plank, for repairs on Court House	50 76	
By cash paid Henry Plank, for repairs on Court House	16 00	
By cash paid W. H. Rettenbaugh, for repairs on Court House	3 70	
By cash paid John Layodg, at all for repairs on Court House	140 00	
By cash paid Commissioners, Fuel for Court House and Clerk's office	140 00	
By cash paid Geo. McCleary, fuel	5 00	
By cash paid J. Z. Schofield, glazing pictures	12 95	
By cash paid J. Z. Schofield, glazing at Court House	5 85	
		$7,325 43
MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.		
By cash paid S. S. Shryock, for Prothonotary Docket	16 00	
By cash paid D. E. Wonderlich, D. Rankin and W. S. Anderson, Auditors, at all	100 00	
By cash paid F. Hessman, qualifying Jurors, at all	20 00	
By cash paid Cumberland V. R. R. freight on cards	33 00	
By cash paid Jas. G. Elder, for money not delivered	49 50	
By cash paid Solomon Kohr, for copper, covering for dome	600 00	
By cash paid J. J. Barton, carrying jurors	93 50	
By cash paid G. & J. Lion, Coroner's counsels	8 15	
By cash paid Jacob Hykes, Prothonotary for support of convicts	398 97	
By cash paid J. S. Taylor, pens and ink for Prothonotary	63 95	
By cash paid H. Shade, for county blanks	5 00	
By cash paid Brown & West, making Jurors' boxes	35 94	
By cash paid expense for sending recommitments	58 55	
By cash paid J. S. Taylor, for book and stamps for Prothonotary	5 30	
By cash paid J. S. Taylor, stationery for Sheriff	19 97	
By cash paid Wm. G. Mitchell, recording deeds	2 85	
By cash paid Jacob Hykes, fuel, County Jail	52 00	
By cash paid Jacob Gerhart for stamps	4 30	
By cash paid Amber Gerhart for stamps	25 00	
By cash paid Brown & Finch, and Jacob Hykes, for fuel	7 00	
By cash paid hand and home bred white Leghorn cockerel	102 00	
By cash paid W. W. Parker, for use of Court House and Jail for Sheriff's Sale, Court House building Court	40 00	
By cash paid G. & J. Lion, at all, building counsels	22 75	
By cash paid Jacob Hykes on taxes for 1862	51 72	
		$1,497 86
RELIEF OF SOLDIERS.		
By cash paid for relief of families		4,592 50
PRISONERS.		
By cash paid Samuel Bender, Sheriff, for sundry prisoners	1,691 17	
By cash paid Sarah Shank for removing prisoner to Penitentiary	20 70	
By cash paid Jacob Hykes, Deputy Sheriff, for sundry prisoners	100 00	
By cash paid Geo. M. Seager, Deputy Sheriff, for sundry prisoners	100 00	
By cash paid Wm. Wilson, Sheriff, for sundry prisoners	100 00	
By cash paid Wonderlich & Seal, for sundry prisoners	34 45	
By cash paid Geo. & Lion, for sundry prisoners	95 00	
" J. B. Miller, for boarding	21 56	
" Thomas Mebaile, for boarding	27 65	
		$2,170 53
By cash paid Peter Fridinger, for sundry prisoners	10 75	
By cash paid Richards & Swisher, for sundry prisoners	100 00	
By cash paid J. J. & H. M. White, clothing for prisoners	130 75	
By cash paid Brand & Finch, for sundry prisoners	8 15	
By cash paid C. C. Boyd, for sundry clothing	7 00	
By cash paid Peter & Hamilton, for sundry clothing	11 36	
By cash paid Jacob Hykes, for sundry Oyster & Bro. for pens	7 79	
		2,476 38
ASSESSORS PAY.		
By cash paid Assessors for making assessment of 1863	1,360 00	
By cash paid Assessors for distributing notices and making military lists	344 52	
By cash paid Assessors on making special assessment	74 40	
		1,797 91
INQUISITIONS.		
By cash paid Jas. W. Wm. H. Boyle	15 00	
" W. H. Sanger	1 00	
" J. A. Sergent, J. P. at all	16 62	
" Dr. A. H. Boyer	2 00	
" H. H. Barton, J. P. at all	22 62	
" Dr. S. D. Kirk	15 00	
		80 04
JURYMEN COSTS IN COM. CASES.		
By cash paid F. Hessman	16 00	
" E. Snively	5 70	
" W. H. Blair	3 10	
" J. Sanger	3 10	
" E. J. Seal	9 00	
" Jacob Gerhart	3 10	
" Isaac Miller and others	16 50	
		57 10
CONSTABLES' COSTS IN COM. CASES.		331 00
By cash paid S. S. Boyd and others		
ARRESTING AND COMMITTING VAGRANTS.		
By cash paid P. Hessman	25 00	
" S. S. Boyd and others	25 00	
" T. L. Fletcher	9 65	
		$159 35
BOROWED MONEY PAID.		
By cash paid J. W. Cline	1,000 00	
" A. Cameron	1,300 00	
" Jacob Gerhart	327 00	
" Jacob Gerhart	1,000 00	
" Jacob Gerhart	1,000 00	
" Jacob Gerhart	1,000 00	
" John Croft	1,000 00	
" John Croft	1,000 00	

Financial.

" John Johnston	1,000 00	
" Samuel Bender, Sheriff	1,000 00	
" Thomas Boyle	1,000 00	
" Jacob Gerhart	1,000 00	
Interest paid J. W. Cline and others, Jacob and John	631 25	
By cash paid David Bakinter, at all, interest	104 54	
		$13,003 85
ELECTIONS.		
By cash paid officers of March election	425 47	
By cash paid officers of August election	311 26	
By cash paid officers of Oct. election	292 16	
" " " Nov. election	288 42	
" " return judges, counting soldiers' votes	146 50	
By cash paid Clerks and Judges' fees	23 63	
By cash paid Constables' fees	93 50	
" E. S. Taylor, Prothonotary, counting and filing soldiers' votes	65 07	
		$2,416 51
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.		
By cash paid John Dorsey, services as commissioner	277 97	
By cash paid Jas. Dorsey, services in office	23 00	
By cash paid Henry Good, services as commissioner	293 44	
By cash paid Henry Good, services in office	25 00	
By cash paid John Nitterhouse, services as commissioner	70 00	
By cash paid John Armstrong, services as commissioner	70 00	
By cash paid John Armstrong, services in office	10 00	
By cash paid Jas. Stewart, Attorney to commissioners	75 00	
By cash paid Geo. Foreman, Clerk to commissioners	575 00	
By cash paid Geo. Foreman, Clerk in office	75 00	
By cash paid Stationery for Office	21 00	
		1,509 00
COURT HOUSE		
By cash paid Wonderlich & Seal for coal	56 00	
By cash paid Gas company	21 83	
By cash paid for cleaning court house yard &c	106 47	
By cash paid Rob. Anderson, white-washing court house	31 50	
By cash paid John Hosser for scrubbing floor	10 25	
By cash paid L. S. Ryder filling up lot in court house	123 75	
By cash paid P. Elder for valise	2 75	
By cash paid John & Jas. for coal	5 50	
By cash paid J. K. Miller coal at Court House	20 00	262 25
PRINTING.		
By cash paid McClure & Shoar	627 25	
" B. Y. Hamaker & Co.	350 00	
" J. L. Huber, binding books for Register office	56 00	
By cash paid R. B. Taber & Co. binding records for Prothonotary and clerk's office	89 50	
By cash paid J. Lessler, Records for Prothy's office	31 50	
By cash paid F. L. Harter, sundry work and wood	65 00	
By cash paid J. N. Snider, ledger for Register	16 25	
		1,235 00
OUTSTANDING TAX FOR 1864.		
By amount of Chambersburg duplicate	292 17	
Antrim	247 30	
Fannett	64 20	
Guilford	455 25	
Green	323 45	
Greencastle	145 10	
Hamilton	92 97	
Letterkenny	74 30	
Lurgan	110 10	
Montgomery	61 62	
Mercersburg	136 00	
Metal	115 10	
Peters	128 23	
Quincy	187 10	
Southampton	355 01	
St. Thomas	291 15	
Washington	183 01	
Waynesboro	419 02	
Warren	300 00	
Washington for 1863	56 79	
		7,899 92
State Treasurer	36,667 57	
Upset sale collections at Sheriff's sale	1,000 00	
Sheriff's sale	740 16	
Upset sale collections at Treasurer's sale	1,251 74	
Sundries	15 00	
Collateral inheritance tax	1,795 12	
Commonwealth accts.	938 05	
Tonnage tax	2,463 20	
Mercantile tax	2,262 12	
Tavern licenses	1,000 00	
Retail dealers' licenses	9 00	
Sundries	1 00	
Refunded tax	22 95	
Hankins S.	370 00	
Tax. Treasurer for paying State tax	1,589 38	
		$111,975 61
EXPENDITURES.		Cr.
COURT EXPENSES AND COMMONWEALTH FEES		
By cash paid Grand and Traverse Jurors April Term	$979 50	
By cash paid Grand and Traverse Jurors Quarter Sessions	170 52	
By cash paid Grand and Traverse Jurors Oyer and Terminer	238 52	
By cash paid Grand and Traverse Jurors Nisi Prius	440 00	
By cash paid Grand and Traverse Jurors Quarter Sessions	117 50	
By cash paid Wm. Wilson, Sheriff	80 30	
By cash paid J. S. Brown, Jurors Tavern	14 00	
By cash paid The Herald	130 07	
Wm. G. Mitchell, Clerk of Court	355 67	
By cash paid W. S. Stenger, District Attorney	614 00	
By cash paid J. Gleaner, Court Crier	54 00	
By cash paid Commissioners for building material in Quarter Sessions	139 41	
By cash paid Sarah Shank, Sheriff	121 55	
By cash paid Sarah Shank, Sheriff, Quarter Sessions	122 00	
By cash paid Wm. Wilson, Sheriff	1,600 00	
		$4,189 85
POOR HOUSE.		
By cash paid to Christian Gelwicks, Treasurer, on order of Directors	13,004 00	
ROAD VIEWERS AND SURVEYS		
By cash paid E. R. Snively, at all	27 00	
By cash paid A. R. Etter, at all road views	30 00	
		$119 00
BRIDGES BUILT AND REPAIRED.		
By cash paid Jacob Hykes, for building bridge across the Conococheague Creek, near Fickinger's mill	1,000 00	
By cash paid Wm. Bennet, at all for repairs	61 00	
		$1,261 00
By cash paid Refunded Tax		22 95
REPAIRS AT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
By cash paid Robert Sullom, for carpets for Court House	2,300 00	
By cash paid Jas. Hepler & Clark, stove for Court House	1,000 00	
By cash paid Jesse Brown, for repairs on Court House	49 92	
By cash paid Conrad Wisinger, for repairs on Court House	34 00	
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By cash paid Henry Plank, for repairs on Court House	16 00	
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By cash paid F. Hessman, qualifying Jurors, at all	20 00	
By cash paid Cumberland V. R. R. freight on cards	33 00	
By cash paid Jas. G. Elder, for money not delivered	49 50	
By cash paid Solomon Kohr, for copper, covering for dome	600 00	
By cash paid J. J. Barton, carrying jurors	93 50	
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By cash paid hand and home bred white Leghorn cockerel	102 00	
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By cash paid G. & J. Lion, at all, building counsels	22 75	
By cash paid Jacob Hykes on taxes for 1862	51 72	
		$1,497 86
RELIEF OF SOLDIERS.		
By cash paid for relief of families		4,592 50
PRISONERS.		
By cash paid Samuel Bender, Sheriff, for sundry prisoners	1,691 17	
By cash paid Sarah Shank for removing prisoner to Penitentiary	20 70	
By cash paid Jacob Hykes, Deputy Sheriff, for sundry prisoners	100 00	
By cash paid Geo. M. Seager, Deputy Sheriff, for sundry prisoners	100 00	
By cash paid Wm. Wilson, Sheriff, for sundry prisoners	100 00	
By cash paid Wonderlich & Seal, for sundry prisoners	34 45	
By cash paid Geo. & Lion, for sundry prisoners	95 00	
" J. B. Miller, for boarding	21 56	
" Thomas Mebaile, for boarding	27 65	
		$2,170 53
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By cash paid Richards & Swisher, for sundry prisoners	100 00	
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By cash paid C. C. Boyd, for sundry clothing	7 00	
By cash paid Peter & Hamilton, for sundry clothing	11 36	
By cash paid Jacob Hykes, for sundry Oyster & Bro. for pens	7 79	
		2,476 38
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By cash paid Assessors for making assessment of 1863	1,360 00	
By cash paid Assessors for distributing notices and making military lists	344 52	
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" J. A. Sergent, J. P. at all	16 62	
" Dr. A. H. Boyer	2 00	
" H. H. Barton, J. P. at all	22 62	
" Dr. S. D. Kirk	15 00	
		80 04
JURYMEN COSTS IN COM. CASES.		
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" W. H. Blair	3 10	
" J. Sanger	3 10	
" E. J. Seal	9 00	
" Jacob Gerhart	3 10	
" Isaac Miller and others	16 50	
		57 10
CONSTABLES' COSTS IN COM. CASES.		331 00
By cash paid S. S. Boyd and others		
ARRESTING AND COMMITTING VAGRANTS.		
By cash paid P. Hessman	25 00	
" S. S. Boyd and others	25 00	
" T. L. Fletcher	9 65	
		$159 35
BOROWED MONEY PAID.		
By cash paid J. W. Cline	1,000 00	
" A. Cameron	1,300 00	
" Jacob Gerhart	327 00	
" Jacob Gerhart	1,000 00	
" Jacob Gerhart	1,000 00	
" John Croft	1,000 00	
" John Croft	1,000 00	
" John Johnston	1,000 00	
" Samuel Bender, Sheriff	1,000 00	
" Thomas Boyle	1,000 00	
" Jacob Gerhart	1,000 00	
Interest paid J. W. Cline and others, Jacob and John	631 25	
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		$13,003 85
ELECTIONS.		
By cash paid officers of March election	425 47	
By cash paid officers of August election	311 26	
By cash paid officers of Oct. election	292 16	
" " " Nov. election	288 42	
" " return judges, counting soldiers' votes	146 50	
By cash paid Clerks and Judges' fees	23 63	
By cash paid Constables' fees	93 50	
" E. S. Taylor, Prothonotary, counting and filing soldiers' votes	65 07	
		$2,416 51
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.		
By cash paid John Dorsey, services as commissioner	277 97	
By cash paid Jas. Dorsey, services in office	23 00	
By cash paid Henry Good, services as commissioner	293 44	
By cash paid Henry Good, services in office	25 00	
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By cash paid John Armstrong, services as commissioner	70 00	
By cash paid John Armstrong, services in office	10 00	
By cash paid Jas. Stewart, Attorney to commissioners	75 00	
By cash paid Geo. Foreman, Clerk to commissioners	575 00	
By cash paid Geo. Foreman, Clerk in office	75 00	
By cash paid Stationery for Office	21 00	
		1,509 00
COURT HOUSE		
By cash paid Wonderlich & Seal for coal	56 00	
By cash paid Gas company	21 83	
By cash paid for cleaning court house yard &c	106 47	
By cash paid Rob. Anderson, white-washing court house	31 50	
By cash paid John Hosser for scrubbing floor	10 25	
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By cash paid P. Elder for valise	2 75	
By cash paid John & Jas. for coal	5 50	
By cash paid J. K. Miller coal at Court House	20 00	262 25
PRINTING.		
By cash paid McClure & Shoar	627 25	
" B. Y. Hamaker & Co.	350 00	
" J. L. Huber, binding books for Register office	56 00	
By cash paid R. B. Taber & Co. binding records for Prothonotary and clerk's office	89 50	
By cash paid J. Lessler, Records for Prothy's office	31 50	
By cash paid F. L. Harter, sundry work and wood	65 00	
By cash paid J. N. Snider, ledger for Register	16 25	
		1,235 00
OUTSTANDING TAX FOR 1864.		
By amount of Chambersburg duplicate	292 17	
Antrim	247 30	
Fannett	64 20	
Guilford	455 25	
Green	323 45	
Greencastle	145 10	
Hamilton	92 97	
Letterkenny	74 30	
Lurgan	110 10	
Montgomery	61 62	
Mercersburg	136 00	
Metal	115 10	
Peters	128 23	
Quincy	187 10	
Southampton	355 01	
St. Thomas	291 15	
Washington	183 01	
Waynesboro	419 02	
Warren	300 00	
Washington for 1863	56 79	
		7,899 92
State Treasurer	36,667 57	
Upset sale collections at Sheriff's sale	1,000 00	
Sheriff's sale	740 16	
Upset sale collections at Treasurer's sale	1,251 74	
Sundries	15 00	
Collateral inheritance tax	1,795 12	
Commonwealth accts.	938 05	
Tonnage tax	2,463 20	
Mercantile tax	2,262 12	
Tavern licenses	1,000 00	
Retail dealers' licenses	9 00	
Sundries	1 00	
Refunded tax	22 95	
Hankins S.	370 00	
Tax. Treasurer for paying State tax	1,589 38	
		$111,975 61

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the County Treasurer, for the year commencing January 4th, A. D. 1864, and ending January 2d, A. D. 1865:

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands at last settlement	$444 07
Received from James G. Elder, County Treas.	
For the month of January, 1864	1,285 05
do do February do	905 05
do do March, do	1,300 00
do do April, do	1,415 00
do do May do	700 00
do do June do	1,115 00
do do July do	800 00
do do August do	1,050 00
do do September, do	1,100 00
do do October do	1,190 00
do do November, do	1,250 00
do do December do	2,300 00
The following sums have been received from other sources, viz:	
Jacob Gerhart, former Steward	144 40
From Wm. M'Dinch, present Steward	17 70
From W. S. Fleming, money collected	270 24
Total receipts	$13,922 21

EXPENDITURES:

OUT-DOOR EXPENDITURES.

Amount of outstanding orders of previous date	$69 12
Amount paid out-door paupers	2,650 00
do for burial of Peter Fridinger's removal, &c.	17 00
do for removing paupers, salvage, &c.	100 00
do for other expenses	159 00
do for medical attendance on supporting paupers belonging to Franklin co.	50 00
do for insane paupers in the State Lunatic Hospital	15 75
do for medical attendance on insane paupers	13 00
do for State Lunatic Hospital for insane paupers	100 00
do for relief rendered and to children	175 00
do for advertising annual statement	74 79
	$4,081 66

IN-DOOR EXPENDITURES AND EXPENSES OF HOUSE.

Amount paid for wood	$639 70
do for coal	570 00
do for beef	1,509 92
do for pork	337 00
do for groceries	743 17
do for dry goods	1,075 45
do for shoes and cobbling	300 67
do for fish	94 00
do for tobacco	36 00
do for snuff, pipes and cracker	17 18
do for fish	8 55
do for hardware	45 57
do for tin-ware	16 00
do for drugs	565 32
do for rye	37 00
do for oats, for seed	35 00
do for corn brooms	7 74
do for draft books	25 00
do for clothing	567 59
do for stationery	16 00
do for blank books	3 00
do for postage	1 00
do for hats	27 00
	$6,927 16

EXPENSES OF FARM.

Amount paid for mowing farming utensils	$35 00
do for anything	77 00
do for labor on farm	100 00
do for harvesting	230 16
do for harness and saddlery	18 00
do for stock	30 00
do for tin-ware	3 00
	$493 16

SALARIES.

Amount paid Directors and salaries	231 40
do Attorney and Clerk	100 00
do Physician	100 00
do Treasurer	100 00
do Steward	500 00
do Matron	100 00
do Expenses on Treasurer's bond	1 25
	$1,234 15

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid for out-door expenses	$4,081 66
do for in-door expenses	6,927 16
do for farm	493 16
do for salaries	1,234 65
Balance in Treasurer's hands	704 12
	$13,922 21

Whole number of out-door paupers during the year, 100; present number, 86.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Franklin county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of Charles Gelwicks, Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor, and find it correct, and also find a balance in his hands of $704 12.

D. R. MARTIN,
W. A. AMBERSON, Auds.
Attest: M. MARTIN.
LUMAN SULLSKE, Clerk.

PRODUCE OF POOR HOUSE FARM FOR 1864.

50 loads of Hay, 20 loads of corn Fodder, 552 bushels of Wheat, 16 bushels of Rye, 300 bushels of Oats, 300 bushels Potatoes, 400 bushels of Corn, 300 bushels of Cabbage, 3 barrels of Sour Kraut, 10 bushels of Beets, 100 bushels of Whiter Apples, 7 barrels of Pickles, 4 barrels of Vinegar, 2054 gallons of Molasses, 45 bushels of Sugar Cane Seed, 1000 lbs of Pork, 1 000 lbs of Beef, 200 lbs of Veal.

STOCK ON HAND AT SETTLEMENT.

5 head of Horses, 12 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, 2 Bulls, 2 Stallions, 2 Brood Sows, 2 Boars, 300 lbs of Pork, 200 lbs of Lard, 200 lbs of Tallow, 1000 lbs of Beef, 3000 lbs of Pork, 4 barrels of Apple Butter.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS IN THE INSTITUTION January 3d, 1865.

White males	47
White females	39
Colored males	2
Colored females	3
Total	91

Average number of paupers during the year 95
Number of meals given to paupers 75,[illegible]
Number of deaths 14
Number of births 4
Number of children indentured 1

Attest: WM. MCGRATH, Steward.

HENRY STRICKLER, REGISTER OF
Franklin Co., in account with the Commonwealth, of Pennsylvania.

1863.	Dr.	
Dec. 16,	Col. Tax from Ex. Co. Mary J. Walker	$71 25
	Wm. Rodgers	30 25
1864.		
Jan. 5	George Stump	85 10
12	Elias Kinsey	17 00
20	Jno. Rowe, Sr.	17 85
March 2	Nancy Crawford	32 30
" 16	Nancy Shultz	116 85
April 20	Martin Byers	12 35
" 27	Mary Eakin	40 00
" 29	Emline Grove	40 00
June 3	Betsy Potts	36 45
June 30	Magdalene Strohl	100 00
Aug. 30	Jacob Gilbert	100 00
Sept. 8	John Detwiler	14 94
" 12	Michael Cline	100 00
" 13	John T. Redfern	119 25
" 14	Jacob Bender	100 00
Oct. 20	Mary L. Allison	35 00
" 29	Jane Black	21 00
" 29	David Boyer	72 00
Total		$1,241 50
Balance due Register		1,241 50
		$1,241 50

1863.	Cr.	
Dec. 31.	Cash to J. L. Black appraiser of Dorothy Jarrett's estate	$1 50
" 31.	Cash to J. L. Black, appraiser of Geo. Stump's estate	1 50
Feb. 13.	Cash to Jno. Wilkinson, appraiser of Mary Gaddis' estate	1 50
" 17.	Cash to J. J. Nill, appraiser of Nancy Shelly's estate	1 50
April 5.	Cash to Wm. Auld, appraiser of Martin Byers' estate	1 50
" 5.	Cash to J. L. Black, appraiser of Emeline Grove's estate	1 50
" 21.	Cash to John Rowe, appraiser of Betsy Potts' estate	3 30
May 6.	Cash to J. H. Dickson, appraiser of Mary L. Allison's estate	1 50
" 14.	Cash to Geo. Cook, appraiser of Sydney M. Van Leer's estate	1 50
" 21.	Cash to Wm. K. Pomeroy, appraiser of Margaret Devore's estate	1 50
" 26.	Cash to John Philips, appraiser of Magdalene Strohl's estate	1 50
June 16.	Cash to J. L. Black, appraiser of Cath. Snyder's estate	1 50
July 2.	Cash to Jacob Bellers, appraiser of Michael Cobble's estate	1 50
Sept. 15.	Cash to Emanuel Kohr, appraiser of John T. Redfern's estate	1 50
" 26.	Cash to Emanuel Kohr, appraiser of Nancy Clugston's estate	1 50
Nov. 14.	Cash to Peter Holtz, appraiser of Philip Foust's estate	1 50
" 14.	Cash to Henry Good, appraiser of Charles Hock's estate	4 50
" 17.	Cash to J. L. Black, appraiser of Martin Simpson's estate	1 50
March 3.	Paid State Treasurer	127 00
June 7.	do	416 00
Sept. 5.	do	182 50
Nov. 7.	do	300 00
Commission 5 per cent. on $1,241 50		62 10
		$1,241 50

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, Pa., to audit and examine the account of H. Strickler, Register of said county, relative to collateral inheritance tax, hereby certifies the above and foregoing to be correct and true for the fiscal year ending 30th of November, 1864, and that there is now due said Register, as per balance, twenty-eight, ninety-six dollars. Witness my hand this 16th day of January, A. D. 1865.

JOHN C. BOWMAN, Auditor.

MONEY WANTED.—BRAND & FLACK respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a large and well selected stock of Groceries, which they are now prepared to offer at the old stand, on Main Street, opposite the German Reformed Church, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Having enlarged his business, *Saddlery and Coach-making* will be the business carry on the above business, and all work done at Main Street, opposite the German Reformed Church, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

West End of Brown's Hotel.

CHANGE YOUR COLORS.—Family Dye —a full assortment, at NIXON'S.

CHAPPED HANDS SPEEDILY cured by a Soap sold, at NIXON'S.

JOHNSTON'S COMPOUND, AT NIXON'S.

CLEAR OUT THE RATS.—Use Compound. Sold by NIXON.

LONG LIFE AND GOOD HEALTH.—Use Mother's Herb Bit