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The undersigned have now on hand, at their
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a large supply of Seasoned Shutters, Doors and Blinds for sale, or to order.
Mouldings of all descriptions, from half inch to 9 inches, on hand.
Plain and Ornamental Scroll sawing neatly executed.
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Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
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Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
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Wanted by GEO. A. DEITZ.
100 LARGE CHERRY LOGS
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for sale cheap, by the ton or half ton.
OAK AND HICKORY WOOD
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of Oak, Walnut and Pine always on hand.
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SEAT OF ROOFING SLATE
always on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Slate roofs have down months for their superior workmanship!
CALL AT DEITZ'S WAREHOUSE,
above the Railroad Depot, and buy cheap. [ap 27
LEONARD EBERT & SON,
COAL AND LUMBER MERCHANTS.
We have on hand all kinds of Lumber, Coal, &c., and are prepared to furnish Bell Limbers to order at shortest notice. Our Lumber comprises, especially, Pine, but consists of
White Pine 2 inch Plank,
1 " select Plank,
1 " Boards,
1 " Culling Boards,
1 " Boards,
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Second Quality Shingles,
Palings,
Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling.
Seasoned Hemlock.
Yellow Pine Boards, Joist and Scantling.
White Pine Scantling, Joist and Boards.
We have also always on hand a good supply of all kinds of Coal for stoves and blacksmiths, and we offer our article of Bituminous Coal for blacksmiths. The public are invited to call and see us, as we will endeavor to give satisfaction to all that call.
Coal and Lumber furnished on the cars to any station on the Franklin Railroad.
☞ Office on Second St., in the rear of the Jail. Yard near the Depot.
LEO. EBERT & SON.
july 12 tf.

SMALL, BENDER & CO.,
Coal and Shingle Dealers,
LUMBER DEALERS,
Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of seasoned Lumber, viz:—Joist and Scantling, Weatherboarding, dressed Flooring, Siding, Lath, Shingles, Palings, Fencing.
White Pine and Oak Bills, sawed to order at the shortest notice. All communications should be addressed to SMALL, BENDER & CO.

STEAM SAW MILL.—The undersigned have erected and in operation a Steam Saw Mill at the South Mountain, near Chambersburg, on the Mont Alto Railroad, and are now prepared to furnish Lumber for the purpose of contracting for the delivery of lumber at LIBERAL DELIVERIES at any point on the Lines of Railroads. All letters should be addressed to them at Chambersburg P. O. Address Mont Alto P. O.
MILTENBERGER & BRADY.
dec 14 tf

BUILDING LUMBER.—The undersigned is prepared to sawed all kinds of Building Lumber at the shortest notice.
R. A. SEMPHER
GREENWOOD MILLS, Fayetteville P.O. dec 29 tf

Hotels.

EASTERN INN.—The undersigned having lately purchased the large and commodious Hotel Building, at Nos. 8 & 10 Penn Street, known as the Eastern Inn, and formerly known as the house of Mann Stewart and Coffey's Hotel, is prepared to receive visitors and boarders by the day, week or month. He is amply provided with STABLING and Attendance, and the Proprietor, having a large LIVERY STABLE connected with the house, can offer inducements to those who may visit Chambersburg with Horses and Carriages as any summer resort. Persons visiting Chambersburg for pleasure will find this one of the most comfortable Hotels in the county, as it has been renovated throughout, and has all the modern improvements and well ventilated. The TABLE is amply supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and the BAR is stocked with the choicest of Liquors. The Building, will always be furnished with choice and pure liquors. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests.
A. R. GREENAWALT.

BROWN'S HOTEL.—This Hotel, situated on the corner of Queen and Second Streets, opposite the Court House and Central Park, is one of the most desirable neighborhoods of Home Stays and other transient guests. It is conveniently arranged for country people having business in Chambersburg. The Building has been completely renovated, and is now in operation of Guests.
THE TABLE will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford.
THE BAR will be supplied with pure liquors of the best brands.
THE STABLE is large and attended with good and careful ostlers.
Every attention will be rendered to make Guests comfortable.
Persons who are desiring a quiet Home
JACOB S. BROWN, Proprietor.
[ap 26 tf

UNION HOTEL.—This old and well established Hotel is now open for the accommodation of Guests.
The Proprietor having leased the three story block of buildings on Queen Street, in the rear of his former stand, is prepared to furnish FIRST ROOMS for the traveling and visiting public.
HIS TABLE will continue to be furnished with the best the market can produce.
HIS BAR detached from the main building, will always have choice and pure liquors.
Good warm STABLING for fifty horses, with careful ostlers.
Every attention will be made to render guests comfortable while sojourning at this Hotel.
JNO. FISHER, Proprietor.
jan 18

DAVID H. HUTCHISON
HOTEL, near the Railroad Depot at HARRISBURG, PA. This popular and commodious Hotel has been recently refitted throughout in parlors and chambers, and is now ready for the reception of Guests.
The Hotel is within a few rods of the United States Hotel, the most convenient, in all particulars, of any Hotel in Harrisburg, and is the nearest Hotel to the city at the lower end of the city, and is the most convenient to the Depots of the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads.
Hotel Omnibuses will be kept by the undersigned, late of the Indian Queen in Chambersburg, and he hopes by strict attention to business and the public generally. Terms moderate.
JOHN W. TAYLOR.
may 17 tf

BLINDS AND SHADES.
R. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLIND AND WINDOW SHADE.
The largest and best assortment to be found in the city at the lower rates.
PLAIN AND FANCY SHADES made and lettered to order.

Franklin Repository.

From the Evangelical Quarterly, Review.

THE HAND OF GOD IN THE WAR.

BY F. W. FONSADE, D. D.

There is a God. As Creator he made all things by the word of his power; as Sovereign, he governs them by the Hand of his Providence. Accordingly, he overlooks all the affairs of the counsel of his own will, both in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth. War is one of the most important and far-reaching events, which can occur in the history of nations. And as God governs, both a general and a special Providence, in the affairs of individuals and nations, war can not arise, continue, and end, without his knowledge, permission and control. And this is the truth, to a consideration of which we now invite the attention of the reader under the theme:

The Hand of God in the War.

I. *The Hand of God is seen in the origin of the War.* God created man, permitted his fall, and determined the development of his depravity. God redeemed man, made provision for his moral recovery, and enacted the law of benevolence, as the rule of his life. Now as human depravity and human redemption, stand in contrast with each other, so, under present developments, in direct opposition to each other. The development of man, under the promptings of depravity, is one of supreme selfishness; his development, under the influence of redemption, is one of disinterested benevolence. One is of the ground forms, in which human depravity exhibits itself, is characterized by the Scriptures as man-stealing, which consists in subjugating man to a state of bondage, by the exercise of might in violation of right. To do this, is to rob man, in a manner directly contrary to the law of God, which enjoins upon each, to love his brother as himself. Man deprived, under the law of selfishness, craves freedom for himself, and immediately upon his fellow; man redeemed, under the law of benevolence, claims liberty for himself, and demands Liberty for his fellow.

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence, under the light of Revelation, and the guidance of the law of benevolence, announced: "These truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal: that they are endowed from their Creator, with certain inalienable rights, among which are, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This constitutive the glorious declaration of the person's independence. It is the authoritative announcement of the political equality of all men. It is the self-evident expounding of the true, but inalienable rights of human nature. It is the *Magna Charta* of Liberty.

Alexander H. Stevens, the Vice-President of the so-called Confederate States, has announced the declaration of slavery, practically adopted by them. It made the Slave-worker: The prevailing idea, entertained by Jefferson, and the most of the leading statesmen, at the time of the formation of the Constitution, were, that the enslavement of the African, was in violation of the law of Nature; that it was wrong in principle, morally, politically, and civilly. Jefferson, therefore, was fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of the races. This was another, that he was wrong. It is founded in directly the opposite ideas. Its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth, that the negro is not equal to the white man; that a very—subordination to the white race—is natural and moral (normally condition. Our new Constitution, is based upon great physical, philosophical and moral truth. This constitutes the regulation of the truth of the Declaration of Independence, the denial of the political equality of a race, the negation of the inalienable rights of human nature, has entrenched itself in the very core of mankind; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, against stealing, the annulment of the Dred Scott decision, the repeal of the fugitive slave law, the repeal of the Slave Trade, the *Magna Charta* of Slavery.

Liberty and Slavery are opposites. They are antagonistic. But they are not, they cannot possibly be harmonized. Accordingly this antagonism will become manifest, wherever and whenever they are brought into contact with each other. This fact has been illustrated, in the history of our country. Liberty was borne on the Pilgrim Ship, and was cradled in the cabin of the Puritans, and landed at Plymouth Rock. Slavery was imported by Man-stealers in an English ship, and landed at Jamestown, Virginia. Each, by their development in the same year, exhibited their peculiar characteristics, and spread their respective forms of civilization from their different centres. And as Jamestown was in Virginia, and Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts, Slavery wrote its impress upon the South, and Liberty inscribed its image upon the North. And as Virginia and Massachusetts were colonies under the same Government, Liberty and Slavery met face to face, with each other, during the colonial period of our history. Their antagonism at once appeared, but their conflicting interests, for the time, made Slavery tread North and confronted Liberty in Massachusetts. Liberty dared South and rebuked Slavery in Virginia. At the formation of the Constitution, however, the antagonism between them became formal and sectional, and exhibited itself in the debates of the convention, on the subject of the slave trade, the prohibition of slave property in Congress, and the injection of a fugitive slave clause into the constitution. And this antagonism has appeared, at different epochs in our history, from that day to this. In early years, Liberty manifested its antagonism to Slavery, by excluding it from all the Northern States, by excluding it from the territory of the Northwest, and by restricting it to the Missouri Compromise line. In later years Liberty manifested its antagonism to Slavery, by the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; by excluding it from all the territory of the United States, during all coming time; by the formal offer of compensation for the manumission of slaves in the Border States, by the acceptance of the offer by the people of Western Virginia, and their reception into the Union as a Free State; by the majority of the people in Missouri in favor of immediate emancipation; by the adoption of a Free Constitution in Maryland, and by the Proclamation of Freedom, to all the slaves of the rebellious States forever.

The antagonism of Slavery to Liberty, has been exhibited, in early years, by the Slave States out of the territory belonging to the old thirteen; in the purchase of Louisiana, and the formation of three more slave States; in the admission of Florida, and the addition of another slave State; in the annexation of Texas, and the admission of another slave State; in the Mexican war, and the acquisition of territory for half a dozen slave States; in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, for the purpose of establishing Slavery, North of it; in attempt to expand slavery, upon Kansas, against the will of the people; in the imperious demand for the passage of a fugitive slave law; in the brutal assaults, in the Senate Chamber, on the Senator from Massachusetts; in the attempt to extend the Dred Scott decision; and in the inauguration of civil war, by firing upon Fort Sumter.

God created man a moral agent, morally perfect. He made angels free, so far as continuance in holiness, or rebellion against God, was concerned, and his intercourse with them, was possible for him to see and hear. Foreseeing this he determined, that the deteriorating effect upon his moral nature, should be, and in a manner in which it would develop itself in his moral history. That which was possible has become actual. Man has sinned, he relapse has been consequent, and has rational development is one of selfishness. But as this development is a moral one, it cannot be unrepented, and irreversible; it must, therefore, be a voluntary one, and hence free and responsible.

God has redeemed man, and made provision for his moral recovery, and has ordained the effect, which such a restoration would have, upon his moral constitution, as well as, the manner in which his development is to be, from a creature in Christ Jesus would take place. This development, being like, was moral, cannot be necessitated and compelled, but must be voluntary, and therefore, free and responsible. We can thus comprehend, in what manner God's hand may be said to be seen in the fall, as well as, in the redemption of man. He permitted his fall—he achieved his redemption. He determined the constitutional effect of the fall upon him, but he did not necessitate him, to yield to the cravings of appetite. He determined the effect, which redemption should have upon man's moral constitution, but he does not necessitate him to obey the law of right. When, therefore man develops his depravity in supreme self-honor, he does it freely, and is responsible for his guilt; and when, on the other hand, he developes his renewed nature, by the manifestation of disinterested benevolence, he does it voluntarily, and hence deserves the praise of man, and the approbation of God.

And now, as God has constituted humanity, that in its depraved state, it would exhibit supreme selfishness, and in its recovered state, disinterested benevolence; and as he has permitted fallen man to subject his fellow to Slavery, and commanded redeemed man to bestow upon his fellow, Liberty; and as he has permitted Slavery and Liberty their respective characteristics; and as he has so constituted them, as to be antagonistic to each other; and as he has enacted laws which condemn Slavery and approve of Liberty; and as he has imposed the obligation of opposing Slavery, and of defending and helping the people; and as the crime of Slavery blinds the minds of its perpetrators, to the enormity of the wrong which they commit, and projects them inordinately against those who expose and denounce their conduct, it follows, that the antagonism between Liberty and Slavery, will be transferred to their respective champions.

And just in proportion as the advocates of freedom rise in their love of Liberty, will they increase in their hatred of Slavery; and just in proportion as the advocates of bondage grow strong in their selfishness, will they rise in their love of Slavery, and hence must contest, and oppose to death, Liberty. And as under the promptings of avarice, Slavery can never be satisfied, but with the home market, crying, Give! Give! Give! and as under the promptings of benevolence, Liberty can never look upon its encroachments with indifference, and hence must contest, and oppose to death, Slavery. Spare! Spare! it follows that the antagonism between the brethren of Liberty and Slavery can neither cease nor abate, but, on the contrary, must continue and constantly increase. And while in the beginning it may not be stronger than to excite a conflict of opinion, exhibited in words and writing, it cannot stop at that, but it will go on accumulating in strength, until it produces a conflict of Legislation, carried on through the ballot box, the framing, adoption, and amendment of Constitutions, and the enactment of laws. But even this will not constitute *its Ultimate Trial*, it will overleap all these bounds, engender strife pursued with implacable hatred, and culminate in open and shameless war. There is no impressible conflict" between Liberty and Slavery. And when the distinguished Secretary of State announced, in a public speech, that he did not discover a new truth, but declared a self-evident old one, founded on the original constitution, and quoted the hand of God, impressed upon man in his fall and in his redemption. The Northern and the Southern States must eventually become all slave or all free." And when an enlightened Lincoln, of Illinois, made this declaration in one of his political speeches in his debate with Senator Douglas, he not only drew a plain deduction from the premises furnished by the philosophy of history, but he uttered it as a truth, taught in the living oracles of God, and illustrated in the history of our country, under the guidance of his own hand, as the patriot-President, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. And he all the time is but a *fore-runner* of the history of Liberty and Slavery in America, and as this is but the natural development of Slavery and Liberty, under the guidance of Liberty: according to the original constitution, which he has given to each, it follows that his prediction will be verified in the *end* of the war.

II. *The Hand of God is seen in the progress of the war.* As that which has a beginning, must have an end, so prior to its consummation, it must pass through its intermediate stages. This war had a beginning, it must come to an end, and progress must secure it. And as we have seen, that the hand of God is in its origin, it is equally certain that His hand will also be seen in its progress. Ordinarily the progress of a war is determined by the relative strength of the contending parties, by the skill of the leaders on the other; but it is various, variety and defeat alternating, and victory and defeat, will be seen in the one, just as clearly as in the other.

The hand of God may, therefore, be discovered in the progress of our war. A hundred battles have been fought, more than two years. Many have raged bitterly, furious, fought great battles, and many, more than two years. Many have raged bitterly, furious, fought great battles, and many, more than two years. Many have raged bitterly, furious, fought great battles, and many

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Wednesday, May 17, 1865.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Lieut. Gen. Taylor and the Army under his command surrendered to Gen. Canby, at Citronelle, Miss., on the 4th inst. This surrender disbands the last army of the rebellion, and virtually closes the war East of the Mississippi. West of the river it would seem the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith will propose to carry on the war. In a sounding proclamation he announces the surrender of Lee, and calls upon his men to stand to their colors, assures them that their resources are ample for a protracted struggle till foreign aid arrives or till they can secure the terms a proud people should demand. When the 4th Corps of Thomas' army, twenty odd thousand strong, gets to Texas, it is highly probable that Gen. Kirby Smith will view things in the light Lee and Johnston did here, and surrender without waiting for foreign aid, on the best terms he can get.

The guerilla warfare which was to be waged against us after our Southern brethren had died in the last ditches of the regular war, and which so terrified the souls of the patriotic men among us who declared the South could never be conquered, appears to be accommodating itself to the new condition of things very easily and quietly. Since the surrender of the main armies of treason, noted guerilla bands in different parts of the country are coming in almost daily and surrendering. The truth is the guerilla business is becoming very unsafe just at this time. The Generals commanding most of our Departments have issued orders declaring guerillas outlaws, and not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war. This insures them a short trial and speedy hanging, and divests their operations of the interest and romance so delightful to young female secesh. A vigorous course of this kind, and making the inhabitants of every section responsible in person or estate for every outrage perpetrated among them, unless they deliver up the guilty parties, or give information against them will soon settle the bug-bear of guerilla warfare.

In the opinion of the government at home, the war appears to be so well settled, that the larger part of the army is about to be disbanded, and is on its march to Washington for that purpose. Before the first of June an army of 200,000 men will be concentrated around Washington, when a grand review will be held and a sight witnessed which may not be again seen in a lifetime. A sight which will convey to the world a tangible idea and a wholesome respect for the power and resources of a people who in four years have raised a half a dozen such armies and equipped and supported them as no other armies have been since war prevailed on the Earth. It is said that an army of 100,000 men, divided into four Corps of 40,000 each, will be retained for the present. Each Corps is to have its just proportion of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, and be a complete army in itself. For this purpose will be retained the regulars, Veteran Reserve Corps, Hancock's 1st Corps, most of the cavalry and the negro troops. The difference of expense between the support of 100,000 men and 500,000 will be very visible.

The most notable event that has occurred since the surrenders of Lee and Johnston, has been the capture of Jeff. Davis with his family and Staff at Irwinsville, Georgia. His camp was surprised and the whole party taken at daybreak on the morning of the 12th, by Col. Pritchard, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry. Whether the treasure of which he plundered the Richmond Banks, estimated by Gen. Halleck at from $7,000,000 to $13,000,000 in gold, has been recovered the dispatch does not state. It is to be hoped for the sake of the brave fellows who captured him, that it is, as it will give them an additional $100,000 in gold, to the $100,000 in greenbacks offered by the government. For the next few months Davis will occupy a more prominent position before the world than at any time heretofore, then it is to be hoped by a dishonorable death will untingly end a dishonorable life.

In various ways the policy of reconstruction proceeds rapidly in the rebellious States. Several orders removing restrictions on trade have lately been issued and Northern enterprise and capital are finding their way South largely. In Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh and even in Charleston, large stores are being opened, and notwithstanding the alleged poverty of the people are doing a thriving business. Every where the Government is acting in a most liberal manner towards the people, encouraging them to return to their farms, their desks and their workshops, and giving them every assistance and protection. In Virginia, President Johnson by a late Executive order, has recognized Francis H. Pierpont as Governor of Old Virginia, although he was elected by and his authority extended over a very small portion of the State. Nevertheless it was the loyal portion and will be the leaven of the whole. By the same order the President has annulled and made void all the acts, proceedings and contracts made under the Confederate State Government, and Virginia has now to commence just where she left off on the 17th day of April, 1861, when the ordinance of secession was passed. The interval between that time and this to be a blank. The Secretaries of the different bureaus of the Government, are ordered to put in force the laws of the United States pertaining to their departments, and thus the whole machinery of the Government will soon be again extended over Virginia. In North Carolina the people are holding large meetings and repudiating the Confederate Governor Vance, and insisting that a new election be held, and in the majority of instances recommending W. W. Holden, Editor of the Raleigh Standard as the Union candidate for Governor. Mr. Holden is a consistent Union man and was supported as the Union candidate for Governor under Rebel rule against Vance, but was defeated by gross fraud and violence. State conventions will no doubt be soon called in both Virginia and North Carolina, and new Constitutions framed abolishing Slavery, which will then be submitted to the people, when it will be seen whether our Southern brethren have learned anything from the war. Altogether, every thing in the Southern States looks more favorable than was expected after so long and bitter a war, and we may reasonably hope that no great length of time will elapse before peace and prosperity shall again reign over us.

In Europe, the assassination of Mr. Lincoln created universal sorrow and indignation. The press everywhere hurled denounced the crime in unmeasured terms, and the governments of the different countries have formally expressed their grief and tendered their sympathy to the family of the President and to the American people.

Our relations with Europe may not be long so friendly, however, should the government encourage the new emigration scheme to Mexico. This is ostensibly for a mere peaceable settlement in the state of Sonora, but it is not usual to employ as agents for obtaining peaceable emigrants general and military officers of all grades, nor to pay the said emigrants $1000 in gold and to allow them to possess the land where they settle. The truth is, advantage is about to be taken of the close of our war to enlist for the Mexican service the adventurous spirits who will be discharged from our armies, and to use them to drive the French out of Mexico. The French invasion has been regarded jealously by our whole people, North and South, and the success of the new emigration scheme shows with what ease a crusade could be inaugurated to enforce the Monroe doctrine. Already men are enlisting by hundreds and if the government permits the emigration offices to remain open, they will pour such a horde of newly-looking emigrants into Mexico, as will make Maximilian quake, if they do not make him fire the country. Young men, however, who are desirous of taking part in this enterprise should remember that they go to a climate even more unhealthy than that of the Southern States, that they will have no government like their own to equip, clothe, feed and pay them, with unvarying regularity and liberality. No commissions, Sanitary or Christian, to nurse them tenderly when sick and wounded and to care for their dead, and above all, no great nation like their own, with means as ample as its heart is large, to pay all expenses. The probability is the government will have to expressly disavow the scheme and all connected with it in order to avoid trouble with other nations. Therefore it would be well enough for every man to give the subject due consideration before committing himself in any way.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

With sublime impudence the Democratic press has undertaken to patronize President Johnson. They have suddenly discovered that he was formerly a Democrat—that it is but a short time since he adjured the old faith, and that from the length of his associations with the Democratic party, he must still have a leaning toward it. He is duly credited with all the Jacksonian attributes, and is coolly informed that if he will allow the Democratic party to control his policy he may hope to attain as high a position in the Democratic calendar of saints as Jackson himself. With a pleasing assurance, the policy which will be about the correct thing to satisfy these new and faithful friends is mapped out for him, so that there may be no mistake. He has only to reject the radical men of the party, he now acts with—the crime of men who throughout the war for the Union have been most unswerving in their support of the government and in their devotion to the great principles, the full and energetic development of which made the war a success. He has only to repudiate the solemn pledge he made at Baltimore, to support the platform in which these same great principles are embodied. He has only to pursue such a policy of reconstruction as will bring back to power in the South the same men who denounced, persecuted and drove him from his home for his adherence to his country and his flag. The men who for four long and sorrowful years have battled against both—who now are only converts to the right, not by conviction, but by force of arms. In the North he is only required to take into his confidence the men who denounced him throughout the war as a demagogue, boorish tailor and a renegade Democrat; who sneered at him as a traitor to his section, and ascribed the most debased motives as the cause of his fidelity to the government. Finally, he is expected to take such measures as will restore Slavery—that gigantic crime against God and man—and which the Democratic party as it stood at the beginning of the rebellion. When he shall have accomplished all this, he will be again worthy to be received into the communion of the Democratic fold. He will then have Twelfth Republican party.

But if Mr. Johnson, as insisted on is a second Jackson, then it would seem unfortunate for these newly galvanized friends. One of the strongest characteristics of Jackson was that he never forgot his friends nor forgave his enemies. If this trait is predominant with Johnson, what must be think of those who have spared no abuse of him while a fugitive from home during the terrible years of our civil struggle, and who are more than suspected of being strongly in sympathy with men who would have included him in the assassination of the late President. Our estimate of the character of President Jackson is a high one. We believe him to have been an honorable, honest and truely patriotic man, such a man indeed as would, if he had survived to these days, been found with President Johnson in opposition to the present misnamed Democratic party. Secession with him would have found no more sympathy or favor than did Nullification. Believing this and believing as is alleged, that Mr. Johnson possesses the firmness and patriotism of Jackson, we never expect to see him desert the path he marked out for himself, four years ago in opposition to who then seemed for him, every consideration of interest and policy, at the blandishments of the Democratic party to the contrary notwithstanding." And so far from present indications these blandishments do not appear to have had much effect upon him.

In all his public utterances, he has persistently recorded his determination to deal with traitors and treason according to law, granting them no more latitude nor no more mercy than the extreme letter of the law allows. In all his public acts he has adopted the same course. By a recent Executive order he has declared null and void all acts, proceedings and contracts of the rebel government of Virginia. Confederate and State, since the day the ordinance of secession was passed, on the 17th of April, 1861, to the present time. He has refused to recognize the disinterested patriotism of the men who were bold and insolent rebels until after Richmond surrendered and the armies of Lee and Johnston were captured, and who then magnanimously offered to call the rebel Governor back to Richmond and reorganize the rebel State government. Indeed he has given his confidence to that little band of loyal men who had shown themselves faithful among the faithless, who during the gloomiest period of the war assembled at Alexandria, organized a government and elected Francis H. Pierpont Governor. By the ordinance referred to, Governor Pierpont now assumes control of all of old Virginia not included in the state of West Virginia. He is a man, who like the President himself, has been tried by the fire of persecution, who by a common sympathy will recognize men who have come through the same trials, and from them will form a State government truly loyal. Yet President Johnson refuses to coincide with his new Democratic advisers whose opinions are on record, that both the Pierpont government, and the government of the new State of West Virginia are unconstitutional. In North Carolina and other states, President Johnson will probably appoint provisional Governors from the loyal men, until such times as the States are ready to adopt new constitutions abolishing slavery and repudiating the heresy of secession.

In view of all this President Johnson has suffered, alone and is still doing, it cannot little more than for the Democratic party to hope to make a convert of him, and until we see more indication of a change at present, we shall be perfectly easy.

THE HAND OF GOD IN THE WAR.

We devote our first page this week almost exclusively to the re-publication of this timely article, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Conrad. It was originally written immediately after the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, the crisis period of the war. It was prepared in its present form, at the request of the members of the Pleasant Mountain Society of Pennsylvania College, and designed for delivery before them and on their behalf, in Christ's Church, early during, or the evening of the 19th of November, 1863, the day of the dedication of the National Cemetery by President Lincoln. It was not delivered, having, two or three days before, been providentially prevented, it has been published in the *Lutheran Quarterly Review* of the Lutheran Church, edited by Prof. M. L. Stoever, of Pennsylvania College. No change has been made in any of the positions taken, nor in any sentiment expressed. A few verbal alterations, such as the addition of the victories gained since it was composed, constitute all the modifications of the original manuscript. This explanation is necessary, to enable our readers to see with what accuracy, the positions taken by Dr. Conrad have been sustained by the development of Providence, and how completely his prognostications, based upon the philosophy of history and the word of God, have been verified. The character and value of this article, may be learned from the estimate which has been put upon it, by several of our religious contemporaries. The editor of the *Lutheran and Missionary*, of Philadelphia, says: "The article by Dr. Conrad is very seasonable. It is the best thing he has ever written." And a correspondent of the *Lutheran Observer*, of Baltimore, says of it: "This is a good, substantial, historical piece, that will be read in after years with profit. Dr. Conrad has thrown a good deal of his great energy into his article, and has spoken out fearlessly and truly." We commend it to our readers, assured that its perusal will afford them both instruction and profit.

We deem it but an act of justice to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to say that we have a letter from him disclaiming any connection with the committee that was appointed at Harrisburg recently, to go to Washington and tell President Johnson what every body knew and assure him of what nobody disputed, viz: that the people mean to give his administration a cordial support. Mr. Stevens was in Washington on other business, and was present at the ceremony as a spectator merely. We have not as yet received a letter from Geo. Cameron disclaiming all responsibility for the Quixotic movement; but from his known sagacity we doubt not that some imperilled office-holders or impecunious office-hunters procured his appointment as chairman, with the apparent sanctity of a word meeting, when he was absent and sick, and he fulfilled the foolish mission on the principle that discretion is sometimes preferable to a spell of sickness. We confidently expect to hear shortly, that he is innocent of the conception of the affair, and that other boys played marbles on their own account, made him stakeholder and he had to deliver to somebody. As we don't confess Gen. Cameron a fool, we don't hold him responsible for his merely formal connection with the committee. He showed his appreciation of the awkwardness of his position when addressing the President, by disavowing in advance any intention to accept office for any of the committee or their relations—an eminently proper saving clause under the circumstances. We insist that prominent public men shall not thus be dragged into follies by the ambition, zeal or cupidity of designing aspirants.

THE ARCH-MURDERER CAPTURED.

Editorial Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1865.

The triumph of the government is complete by the capture of Jefferson Davis, the chief of the rebellion. Yesterday his arrest was officially announced, and all seemed to rejoice. Strongly as the people have disposed some weeks ago to mark the restoration of peace and union by no revindictive blood, the demand seems well nigh universal now that Jefferson Davis shall die. But a little more than four years ago his passage to Montgomery to assume the provisional Presidency of the so-called Confederacy was one continuous ovation. He was greeted in every village, feted in every city, and it seemed that the crime of treason was about to be wreathed with the garlands of victory, and war its hideous deformity over the ruins of the Republic. Today, he is a captive, with none so poor as to do him reverence. Even his body-guard, that started with him in his flight, seems to have abandoned him, and the same people who shouted hosannas when he approached the guilty sceptre, now look out from their untimely graves and withering desolation and curse the perfidy that made them their own and their country's foes.

It is charged in an official proclamation of the President that Davis conceived or aided in perfecting the conspiracy that culminated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The grave accusation is rigidly on the strength of testimony represented as in the possession of the government. This charge will now be formally made before a competent tribunal and if sustained, the Nation and the World will not only sanction but demand his death as an atonement for so revolting a crime. It cannot be stripped of its appalling guilt by the concession of belligerent rights. It is a crime as much against the laws of war as the laws of peace, and there can be no refuge from its penalty.

While all confess that Davis deserves to die a thousand deaths if it were possible, I trust that there will be propriety and fitness in his trial, condemnation and execution. He is not amenable to the civil law, as a citizen of the Union. Not merely by our exchanging prisoners, sending and accepting flags of truce and many other acts of civilized humanity, have we confessed the rebels belligerents, but our courts and our highest officials have declared them a belligerent power and their States at war with the government. They are made public enemies, aliens to the blessings of our institutions, and they cannot, in a *legal* sense be held as traitors, although judged by all the world as moral traitors. Public hostilities, alike in the prosecution of the war and in the enforcement of its wise penalties for treason, demanded the concession of belligerent rights to the great usurpation, and therefore all they became a common enemy, and Davis, as their chief, ceased to be subject to the penalties of fellow citizenship. But although not traitors in the eye of the law, he is stamped as murderer who their guilty of aiding and abetting the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and every dictate of justice as well as of policy seems to require that he should perish as an example to the civilized world.

I had long hoped that when the rebellion should dissolve and Davis become a captive, he might be arraigned for the crowning crime of the war—the deliberate murder of our imprisoned heroes. It is now part of the multiplied history of the bloody struggle of the Nation to preserve its own life, that Davis and his leading associates inaugurated the systematic murder of Union prisoners by absolute starvation, and every cruelty that fiendish ingenuity could devise. It was part of their system of warfare. It was as carefully planned and as faithfully executed as the campaigns in the field. Despairing of success by the sword they had wantonly drawn, they made the cruelty of the barbarian pale before their studied, relentless, savage murder of innocent captives. It was not dictated by necessity. There were wholesome plains in the South, where the poisonous miasmas would not have been appointed to the ruin of work of spreading fatal disease among our brave defenders. There was enough to satisfy the demands of hunger. They were not wanting in shelter and raiment, such as would have been ample for the fulfillment of all the demands of humanity in war. But with no necessity to plead in extenuation of this measureless atrocity—with no precedent outside of the annals of the most barbarous of the earth, and with no provocation or even the pretext of retaliation, they doomed many thousands of our heroic soldiers to the most exquisite tortures and lingering death, and their nameless graves will be eternal monuments of the infamy of the insurgents in this war.

This revolting chapter in the history of treason was made by Jefferson Davis. He is its sole author. He was supreme in power—despotic as the Czar of Russia himself. He commanded it and it was done. Had his hard heart relented had he spoken dead to all the teachings of humanity and justice, it would not have been so. He could have saved thousands of lives by the stroke of his pen. But he was inexorable in his fiendish purpose, and it was pursued while treason had the power to blot mankind with its unholy doctrine. For this the life of Davis should end in ignominy. His name should be stamped with infamy. He should be charged as the foe of justice the arch-murderer of mankind; and by the laws of war, which pronounce him accessory of man and God, he should be tried, condemned and executed as the monster of inhumanity. The civilized world would recognize the fitness of the condemnation, and treason would pass into history with out a redeeming virtue to plead for its living or hallow the memory of its dead.

A. K. M.

THE Union men of Washington county, Md., held a County Convention recently, and after expressing their grief at the assassination of President Lincoln, they passed the following preamble and resolutions, and appointed vigilance committees for every district to enforce the same:

AND WHEREAS, A considerable number of persons in Washington County, in the earlier stages of the rebellion, aided and sided with the rebel cause, and the hosts of marauders that have followed his bidding, who have ravaged the country in a debt of thousands of hitherto, and the Nation in mourning, made graves for thousands of our young men, and have finally rendered the land of our birth and of our fathers as the abomination of our middle and honest Republican men, who have kept faith with the Nation and honest Democrats, who have not, in either case, taken the oath of allegiance, or given evidence of their loyalty to our union, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we feel it to be a disgrace to the presence of these men, who, while living under the protection of his most benign government, in the world, now repudiate him, and, if we dare, let it be done in spite of his enemies, against its laws, and for the establishment of a new and vigorous Government, which, if it ever be established, shall, and will, be independent of the world, to pillage, burn and murder, and with some of the satisfaction have to pay all the expenses of civilization, and who should, in other ways, be such a regular and confederate.

THE court-martial organized for the trial of the parties implicated in the assassination, met on Saturday, that the proceedings should be published. The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with. The evidence showed that Booth had paid Payne, Atzerodt and Arnold, and had private interviews with Surratt, and was also shown that Dr. Mudd had introduced Booth and Surratt in January last, and then accompanied the party to Booth's room, where wine and sugar were introduced.

PERSONAL.

—The President is recovering from his late illness.

—Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a judge of the Court of Claims.

—Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, has been appointed to the Rebel who shot Lincoln. Lieut. E. D. Baker is the bottle of Half a Pint, Q.

—Ex-Gov. Eli S. Parsons, General Grant's friend and private secretary, is in Washington. He is of the purest blood of the Granite State.

—Senator Harlan, now on a visit to Iowa, will return to Washington on the 20th inst. to take the portfolio of the Interior Department.

—The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, one of Cook, of Chicago, has accepted the position offered him, Auditor of the Post-Office Department, rendered him a place in the cabinet.

—Among the rebel officers who have recently surrendered themselves at Cincinnati, are Lieutenant Preston, son of George D. Prentice of the Louisville *Journal*.

—Maj. Gen. Sigel has tendered his resignation which was accepted, and forwarded to Congress with the German newspaper, "*The Worker*," in Baltimore, where the General will act as editor. The *Worker* is a strong advocate of the Rad Republican papers in the Union.

—General Wilson telegraph that previous to getting the official dispatch offering a reward of a hundred thousand dollars for Jeff. Davis, he had put a price of one hundred thousand dollars in gold on him, to encourage the gold-hunting Yankee fugitives. He thinks he is worth a *quarter of million in greenbacks* now, and he ought to be.

—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says: Mr. Seward is so well that he is expected to take his place in the Cabinet meetings in a few days. The unusual prompt accounts of the attempt to assassinate him are generally interesting. Fellow the assassin had an opportunity to strike but one blow at Mr. Seward, who was in bed, recovered sitting up in bed. The force of the blow, sending over the fractured jaw, did not touch the throat. At that instant Seward opposed Fanny from behind, and did not, by any his bold, fearless he was scalded burglarious. Mr. Seward rolled off upon the floor, falling on the side opposite Mr. Robinson became his life. This former soldier is in the hospital here, and is doing well, though very badly wounded. Mr. Seward now dictates the foreign dispatches to Mr. Hunter.

—As the facts and circumstances which spread upon the mind of Gen. Sherman, in his recent talks with the President, which are known, there is less disposition to censure him, or the late action. He has had but a long interview with President Lincoln, which, in the confidency of Johnston, gave him a clear insight into Lincoln's and the government impression made by the President upon that celebrated gentleman, and the kindness was then shown to him, and he was so should offer to lay down his arms. The President particularly insists that every cause of irritation, consistent with justice and national honor, should be obviated, with a view of winning back the *effected* of the Southern people to the old flag, and of making a proved and most loyal obedience to Federal rule. Gen. Sherman insists that his action was based upon the desire of the President.

—Hon. Joseph S. Fowler and Hon. David T. Patterson have been elected United States Senators for the State of Tennessee. Hon. Joseph S. Fowler is about 45 years of age, a native of Sevierville, Ohio. He served in Congress in 1844, and was appointed Professor of Mathematics in Franklin College, near Nashville, which position he filled with eminent ability. When the rebellion broke out he proclaimed himself an ardent supporter of the government, and was for pulling down treason with the sword. Hon. David T. Patterson, from the Union by left the State and went to Springfield, Ill., to engage in the practice of law, having quitting himself and determined years before to pursue that profession. He remained there until March, 1862, when Governor Johnson appointed him Chancellor of Confederated the twelfth Tennessee District, office he now holds. He is a man of great ability and high character, is fifty-five years of age, and is one of the first citizens of Tennessee. He is a strong and uncompromising Union Democrat. Hon. David T. Patterson, son and nephew of the President, Hon. Andrew Johnson, was elected to the United States Senate in 1857, and was re-elected in 1863, and was a prominent and influential member of the Senate. He is a strong and uncompromising Union Democrat. Hon. David T. Patterson, son and nephew of the President, Hon. Andrew Johnson, was elected to the United States Senate in 1857, and was re-elected in 1863, and was a prominent and influential member of the Senate. He is a strong and uncompromising Union Democrat.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The Democracy of Cumberland county have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to support Abraham Lansdowne, Esq., as their candidate for Surveyor General.

—The rebel authority in Virginia is being rapidly put in operation. The State has just been divided into four districts, and the requisite number of Boards of Registrars, Commissioners and Assessors have been appointed.

—Philip Dolan, who has been elected delegate from Bedford county to the Union State Convention, is a Democrat of the old school, and was a candidate for the nomination of Auditor General and Surveyor General. Erie county has elected James Sanderson and T. H. Gunn representatives, and the conferees to select a Senatorial delegate were instructed to vote for E. H. Chase. It is understood that these delegates will vote for James Skinner, of Erie city, for the nomination of Auditor General.

NATIONAL DEBTS AND UNITED STATES STOCKS.

The Union and Allied debts is not a modern superstition, but the society of a great nation has passed out of a great debt, and to make it the most good three hundred years of personal property, is a modern world. The Jewish debt was paid by Washington by raising a million sterling by loan in Holland, and the Revolutionary debt was paid by Hamilton, the world and reached fifty millions. Mr. Pitt made most good opinions were then alarmed at the great burden, which had been imposed on the country of the country, but was in the way of the Austrian alliance and had swelled the debt to two millions. Macaulay says that his opinions and relations were not the cause of his power. But when war again broke out, and the allied war was finally carried up to one hundred and forty millions, he saw that the debt was too much for any country that the financial land even of Great Britain was not equal to the strain, although the English people, for the sake of that alliance, had borne the burden of the struggle, without complaining, for the sake of the Austrian Emperor, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and, instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to the debt. Again, says Macaulay, was England given over, but again we have proved to be the most powerful nation of the world, and the sum of the debt was reduced to one hundred millions sterling, and in 1816, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of four eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand two hundred million dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of the United Kingdom. The stoutest heart, the strongest believer in national progress and national development, might well have trembled. But in the very face of the accumulation of obligations—to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions—the property of the British nation has been more than doubled, and her debt is now a charge of but 124 per cent. against it. It is that that Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do in the coming years. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, and wealth of mines and labor of the old country rushed opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of mines and labor of the old country have pouring into the lap of our great nation, and become bounded population. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength—we have shown to all the world our national strength is but another name for boundless wealth. "As good as United States" will soon be a proverbial phrase, and "as good as British Consols." Forever part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Secured on our land, overflown with deep regret, and bid our land with fervent wishes that you may have never a day of the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world.

[Official] J. E. JOHNSTON, General

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, A. A. G.

Lieut. Col. ECKERSON, Chief Ord.

OR TO MEXICO—The excitement in regard to Agrico emigration is extending, and thousands of our soldiers have already enrolled themselves in the cause, and are ready to take part in the expedition. In Iowa alone, on Monday an office was opened, where persons desiring to join the expedition might enroll their names, and throughout the entire day it was crowded with applicants. Most of the volunteers are from the ranks of our veteran soldiers, who have served in the armies of the Union during the past four years. Common emigrants, it is understood, are contracted for thousands of acres and eight hundred acres of land. The bounties to these regulating emigrants are sufficient will, of course, be much larger. It is reported that Maximilian, the republican General, Ortega, is at the head of the expedition, and that all emigrants will go fully supplied with weapons and munitions of war. Such arrangements have been made that this proceeding will involve no breach of international neutrality.

THE Washington *Republican* says: search is now being made in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria for correspondents with Booth. Many valuable discoveries have been made. That journal affirms: "That it is in evidence that President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson, the members of the Cabinet, Gen. Grant, Chief Justice Chase and Speaker Colfax were marked for the wanton of certain Rebel conspirators and assassins. That the plot originated with the chief political Rebels in Richmond, was planned in detail in Canada, and was to be executed in Washington there is also no doubt. That secret meetings were held at the residence of Secessionists in Washington to further the execution of this fiendish plot is well known." The country will soon learn the full particulars. The parties under arrest are to be tried by court-martial, of which Gen. Parke is the President, which tribunal is to be forthwith organized.

THE *Tribune* thus closes an article calling upon the Government to clear out the prisons and forts:

"Let us have a clearing out! Hold on to all assassins and conspirators to murder; hold on to house-burners and highway robbers in behalf of Southern rights; but let all mere rebels and traitors release into their proper insignificance. There is a large demand for labor in the confederate about these days, while this year's Harvest and Sun a few weeks ahead. The country is fast settling down into the ways of Peace and Thrift; let no stop section at the public order so fast and so far as possible. Turn them out."

May 17, 1865.

"THE LAST DITCH!"

JEFF. DAVIS CAPTURED!

THE ARCH-TRAITOR IN PETTICOATS!

HIS FAMILY AND STAFF PRISONERS!

BRECKENRIDGE'S SON TAKEN.

MACON, GA., 11 A. M., May 12, 1865.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following dispatch announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis, has just been handed me by Colonel Minty, commanding the second division.

HEADQUARTERS 4th CORPS, FOURTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, CUMBERLANDVILLE, Ga., May 11, 1865.—To Captain T. W. Scott, A. G. Second Division.—Sir: I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters and brother, Mr. Reuben Davis, general Regan, his private secretary, Colonel Harrison, Colonel Johnson, A. D. C., on Davis' staff; Colonel Morris, Lubbock and Lieutenant Hathaway, whom special important names, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances—making a perfect success. And not a most painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan lost Miss Davis, accidentally, which cost us two killed, and Lieutenant Boutelle wounded through the arm, in the 4th Michigan, and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. Time occurred just at daylight, after we had surrounded the camp, by the advance of the 1st Wisconsin, which, unfortunately, was taken for the enemy. I pursued to this point last night and shall move right on to Macon without waiting orders or rest. I am pleased, I believe, that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are without rations, and our horses need a month exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville tonight. I have the honor, etc.,

D. R. PRITCHARD,

Signed,) Lieut. Col. 4th Michigan Cavalry.

Lieut. Pritchard belongs to Lagrange's Brigade, Mott's old division, and had been sent due north to Gen. Stoneman's raiding. Colonel Moertz had distributed his command all among the small bands in the Omulgee Alleanghs. This accounts for his connection between parts of the 1st and 24 corps, and shows the zeal of the command in his pursuit. I have directed increased vigilance and the strictest watchfulness in the hope of catching the other sessions. Our dispositions are good, and so the name of the rebel chiefs have been skilled to get through.

Breckenridge's son was captured night before last, seven miles south from here.

Signed, J. H. WILSON,

Brevet Major General.

MACON, GA., 9:30 A. M., May 13.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Lieut. Col. Harden, commander 1st Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinville. He struck Davis' trail at Dublin, Laurens county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely, night and day, through the pine wilderness of Alligator creek and Green Swamp, via Cumberlandville to Irwinville. At Cumberlandville Col. Harden met Col. Pritchard, with 150 picked men of the 4th Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having received information, pushed down the Dublin road, and Hopewell, and thence by Hunter's ferry to Irwinville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had just arrived. From citizens Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made his dispositions, and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had camped at 8 P. M. within two miles, as he afterwards learned from Davis.

The trail being so indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than one mile, when his advance guard was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan. A sight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered. The firing in this skirmish was the first warning Davis received.

The captives report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses, and scurried for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought from a woman's dress, that he was a female, firing, suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon caught. He attempted to use a bowie knife of great power, and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Colt's revolver, without completing the turn to fire. He expressed great indignity at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had heard of our generals, but never before thought we had men to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remained to Col. Harden, after the excitement was over, that the men had left her and pursued the President, or he might hurt some of you.

Reagan believes himself with becoming dignity and self-possession. The party were evidently making for the coast.

Signed, J. H. WILSON, Brevet Maj. Gen.

JOHNSTON'S FAREWELL ORDER.

There is a marked contrast between the tone and language of the farewell orders of Gens. Lee and Johnston to their surrendered armies. Gen. Johnston says in a letter to the Southern rebel Governors that he surrendered "to avoid the crimes of Waging hopeless war," and his address is entirely manly and creditable. We subjoin it:

HEAD QUARTERS OF TENNESSEE,

NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C., May 2, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.—Soldiers of Tennessee! In terminating our official relations, I earnestly express my deep sense of the faithfulness to the terms of capitulation agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your homes, as well as you have performed the duties of the rough soldiers in the field. By such a course you will best secure the comfort of your families and hasten the return of tranquility to the country.

You will return to your homes with the admiration of our people, won by the courage and endurance you have displayed in this long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me. I now part from you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship, and with earnest wishes that you may have hereafter all the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world.

[Official] J. E. JOHNSTON, General

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, A. A. G.

Lieut. Col ECKERSON, Chief Ord.

Franklin Repository.

LOCAL ITEMS.

COMMUNE WITH OUR FRIENDS.—We have had our first spring wind, rain, thunder and lightning storm last evening, about 7 o'clock. It made a great sensation in the crowded streets of Brooklyn, where I then chanced to be. Men, women and children were upset, and even blown away; many houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, fences prostrated, and everything loose was scattered in every direction by the tornado. A man and his son went up on Fort Green to lower the flag. The boy was taken up into the air, the father seized hold of him, and both were carried through the air some thirty feet, and bruised very badly. A storehouse was struck by lightning and set on fire. For half an hour, there was as much excitement in the city of Brooklyn as though the Shenandoah and Stonewall had sailed into the bay.

New York is now filled with delegates and visitors to the army anniversaries, in consequence of which Broadway don't look so gay as usual.

The Mexican excitement increases, no less than two exploration officers being opened in this city and Brooklyn. Should these emigrants, by accident, kill any of Maximilian's soldiers, it is to be hoped that they will do it *neatly*.

Permit me to remark that the printer, last week, gave Captain Knight one more bullet hole than I stated.

"Poor, Hal, I tool thee fun."

"Gold is heavy" the money articles quote, as though any child didn't know that. There has been hard tugging between buyers and sellers this spring, and the buyers have come off best. Prices are falling, falling, and will fall yet lower. In the green time, let us get along as best we can, only if all we will buy at old rates, *with taxes added*.

I had resolved to say no more about eating oysters, but I really cannot refrain from mentioning that I paid to-day 40 cts. for a slice of tainted roast beef, and 20 cts. for some asparagus that looked like embalmed Egyptian cat tails. Strange to say, I am hungry yet.

Have our gossips yet seen Louis Napoleon's life of Julius Cæsar, in which Louis tries (and nearly is his attempt) to prove that his uncle was the parallel of the said Julius, and himself of Augustus. The Harper's have gotten up the book beautifully, and the celebrity of the Imperial author, as well as the real merit of the work, has given it a tremendous sale. In passing, we would remind the Emperor that Augustus once invested some legions unpolitically—beyond the Rhine—the time he thumped his head and made a very sad and pathetic remark. At that time, it is unnecessary to state, Cortez had not yet visited Mexico.

Yesterday I rode in a car between a black man and a black woman, and ——— I, thus far, have caught no disease, neither were my clothes disturbed, nor my hat blown off. Nor was my general character undergone any perceptible alteration. The "man and brother" as well as the "woman and sister" behaved themselves as near as I could judge, fully as well as though they had been white. A few years ago a friend of mine was nearly mobbed for taking the part of a respectable negro, who had paid full fare on a train, when a fashionable white (liveried) man swore he would not ride in the same car with a ——— nigger. *Tempora mutantur.*

Had occasion to take a run over the U. A. L. R. R. again, and suffered as much from the cold and dust that I made a little calculation, from which I calculated that Jersey, in the course of time, will disappear. Thus: Each passenger carriage away with him, say one-half pound of dust; three hundred passengers to a train; ten trains both ways, three hundred and sixty-five days to the year, making two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-seven tons and a half in ten years. Jersey is doomed. No wonder they charge $5,000 a head tax for the privilege of passing over their sacred sands—*golden* sands. They daily sell their country.

I had a conversation with a gentleman, a few days ago, who spoke as outrageously against the government that I said, "sir, you are disloyal!" "Disloyal!" he exclaimed, "how can I be *disloyal to the United States?* I am a BRITISH SUBJECT." This is the secret of most of the disloyal talk we hear. I will not believe that there are many Americans who are genuine Copperheads.

The 7-30 loan has been the lion for the past week. Its extensive success will make more impression in Europe than the surrender of Lee and Johnston.

Why is it that so many of the poets sing in worship of general Lee. It may be meant to abuse him, now that he is vanquished; but let us "drop him," and leave him to our government. I hope he will be punished, but the mode I am perfectly willing to commit to the tender mercies of Andrew Johnson & Co. If Jefferson Davis only be caught, and there is a chance to that effect now, I think I could say with the old grog-headed darkey, when he saw Sherman for the first time, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace!"

The weather has been very fine since the storm, and has brought out the ladies in their spring dresses. It is wonderful how pretty they look in them—this is not intended as a joke—while the bonnets do not. By next spring I expect that a neck ribbon, passed over the top of the head, and tied under the chin, will pass for a bonnet. The spring overcoats of the fair sex are, some of them, very pretty, but cannot compare with the nearly in dignity, richness and gracefulness; but what can equal the neat fitting boots that go like the beholder's heart, pit-a-pat, adown the side-walk, across the gutter, *twist*, and then, swoop, on the paving stone. Truly, beauty and beauty do go together. Beauregard was right.

It is said that all places of amusement have been badly attended since the assassination. The public mind seems more earnest than it has been at any time since the war broke out. Even Mr. Henry Placide, the first of comedians, cannot draw crowded houses.

There is a hot contention in the city between the champions of the paid and the volunteer fire departments. The firemen, as a rule, are of course in favor of the volunteer system. An old fireman, however, in talking with me on the subject, said: "On the whole, I guess the paid would be the best; for I never knew a mother who wanted her son to join a fire company, and *our mothers always know best.*"

New York, May 11, 1865.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.—We are informed that the citizens of Waynesboro' and Washington township are moving in a matter which is highly commendable to them and worthy of emulation by other districts in the county. They propose to raise the sum of $5000, or more if necessary, for the purchase of a burial ground in or about the town, and to collect in it the bodies of all the soldiers from the neighborhood who have died or been killed in the Union armies during the war, so far as they can be procured. They will then erect a handsome monument over them with a record thereon of their names and their deeds. This will be an act worthy of the people and of their honored dead. Our debt of gratitude to our brave soldiers can never be adequately paid; we should honor them, and living should never forget them. Every State should take immediate measures to establish a soldiers' home for two disabled by wounds or sickness and unable to support themselves. The people would contribute to such an object more liberally than any other that could be presented to them. Every district should follow the example of Waynesboro', collect their dead and honor them with appropriate memorials. Let it be said that throughout this broad land, there is not a soldier who has to complain of the ingratitude of the Republic.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT LIFE DIRECTOR OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—An interesting meeting in behalf of the Pennsylvania Bible Society was held in this place on Sunday night week, it being the anniversary of the Franklin County Bible Society. The sermon was preached by the Rev. S. H. C. Smith, of the M. E. Church. It was an earnest appeal in behalf of the Bible cause. At the close of the discourse Rev. Irvin H. Turrence, Agent for the Bible Society, made interesting statements in reference to the circulation of the sacred volume. During the course of his remarks he alluded to the interest which had been taken in the present Chief Magistrate of the nation, Andrew Johnson, and proposed, that in view of his high position, he should be made a Life Director of the Pennsylvania Bible Society. A subscription was immediately started, which reached the sum of $105, an amount required to secure to him a Life Directorship, with a framed certificate.

MERCERSBURG CLASSES.—The Mercersburg classes of the German Reformed Church, will hold its next regular sessions in Shippensburg, commencing on Friday evening next and continuing till Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning of next week. It is a delegate body, composed of 25 regular ordained ministers and two Licentiates; and represents 20 Pastoral charges, and each charge is entitled to one Lay Delegate. The membership of the classis is 5,320 adult members; baptized and unconfirmed members 4,384; (last year's report;) and embraces the churches in the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Blair and one point in Cumberland, Shippensburg.

ROSEBURY GLASS.—We have recently been shown a tankard manufactured from sand obtained near Roxbury, Franklin Co., and which is to supply the material for the Glass works which will soon be put in operation at that place. The specimen shown us was as clear and beautiful as any we ever saw, and we make no doubt that the establishment will be one of the largest and most successful in this country.—*Star of the Valley.*

HANNIBAL, the world-renowned elephant, exhibited in this place a few weeks ago in connection with Mabie's Menagerie, died at Centreville, Pa., on the 27th inst., aged about 66 years. He was the largest elephant ever brought to this country.

AN effort is being made to consolidate the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroad company. A meeting of the stockholders of the two companies will be held in this place, on the 31st inst., to consider the matter.

DYSPEPSIA.—What every body says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by persons who have used it, that we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case. Besides we wish to show our suffering friends, Dispepsia or Nervous Debility, to procure Dr. Strickland's Tonic of Dr. Strickland, Tr.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.—A note of warning and advice to the unfortunate, with Seminal Weakness, General Debility, or Prostration, from whatever cause produced. Book sent free and sealed. Address Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 M. Address Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Apr 26-ly.

THE only place to get a pleasant and refreshing drink of soda Water is at Rhoads'. Also the celebrated ginger syrups are always kept.

THE following is copied from a letter to the New York *Herald*, describing the locality where Booth was captured: "There are dense growths of dogwood, gum and beech planted in stinces of water and bog; and their width varies from a half mile to four miles. Where the growth is small it has been mile. Frequent deep pools of this width are one place, with here and there a patch of dry soil, but no human habitation. This malaria extend, even a hunted murderer would shrink from hiding there. Serpents and slimy lizards are the only denizens; sometimes the coon takes refuge in this desert from the hounds, and in the soft mud a thousand odorous quakerts delve, and moo and toss a treasure out. Not even the hunted negro dares to fathom the treacherous clay, one make himself a fellow of the slimy reptiles which begin absolute—this terrible solitude. The Shawme, in his strong hold of despair in the heart of Okeefenokee, would scarcely have charged home with Wilkes Booth and Harrold, hiding in the Sickman swamp.

A NEW idea connected with the assassination of the President is thus broached by the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, yesterday:

We hear it stated that on the night of the assassination, there were in the theatre over 100 persons who had direct or indirect knowledge of what was to happen. Many of those persons had a vision foretold, but their part of the murder failed, from the fact that the parties selected to turn off the gas at the crack of Booth's pistol, from some cause or other, failed to perform his part. If the gas had been turned off Booth would have escaped recognition. Had Grant been there he would have fallen an easy victim. Booth did not expect the failure of the person to turn off the gas and after the deed was done, had to make the most of it.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Hagerstown and Waynesboro Turnpike company have declared a dividend of three per cent; the Hagerstown and Conococheague Company have declared three per cent; the Hagerstown and Middleburg Company have declared four per cent; the Hagerstown and Smithsburg Company have declared five per cent; the Williamsport and Hagerstown Company have declared four per cent, and the Hagerstown Lyceum Company have declared twelve per cent.

The new dollars issued by the Philadelphia mint the three cent pieces, which are made of nickel and are a little larger than the five cent silver pieces of yore. The new coins will soon be in circulation. They are enough smaller than the cent to be easily distinguished from it, and are of the color of silver. On the new is a head of Liberty surrounded with the legend "United States of America 1865," on the reverse the numeral III, with a wreath of what we take to be barley or wheat. They are composed of equal parts of copper and nickel, and will not corrode.

—The following are the latest quotations of the sales of stocks and bonds in Philadelphia:

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Jos. F. Sn'd & Co., No. 12 Min'l Exch.			
1 S. Schuylkill	50	Penna R. R.	57
1 S. Schuylkill	50	Farmers'	30
1 Penna R. R.	57	Farmers' Wyo.	30
Penna. Railroad	57	Farmers' Wyo.	30
Penna R. R. Prefd.	57	Leather	34
Penna R. R. Prefd.	57	Leather	34
Penna R. R. Prefd.	57	Hillsdale	5

Insurance.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST CO. CAPITAL $500,000 Fully Paid. Charter Perpetual. No. 112 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

This Trustee have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon all Scrip of the Company of Series of 1861, Payable during the year ending December 31st, 1865, at the office of the Company, 112 Walnut Street, or to the credit of said Policies, and hereafter will pay the scrip of 1862 and 1863 as fast as the earnings will be paid, or the annual premiums on said Policies are received.

OFFICERS.

President—Franklin Wheeler.
Secretary and Treasurer—John A. Wilson.
Actuary—John C. Sims.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Franklin Wheeler, Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Fox, Hugh Mc. Fonon Pollock, Alfred G. Baker, Jr., F. W. Rockwell, Thomas H. Pearce, Jr., Samuel Sloan, Joseph Allison, Samuel T. Bodine, John Sparkman, Charles P. Manlove, Isaac Hinckley.

Wm. G. Boulton, Counsel and Solicitor. In the authorized Capital of the Assurance, Life Insurance and Trust Company, combining as it does a large Capital with ample Trust responsibility, and to which Company the Legislature has granted the Charter of a Trust Company, Medical Examiner, Actuary, &c.

REFERENCES—Hon. A. K. M'Clure, Rev. S. J. Rhoads, J. S. Riggs, Chambersburg, and Wm. Hamilton, Cashier of the Hagerstown Bank, Md.

Persons desiring information or a solicitor to insure will please call on, or by address the undersigned, they will be waited on in any part of the County of Franklin.

MARTIN HAGERSTOWN, Gen. Agent.

may17—3m

1829 CHARTER PERPETUAL. FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS

On January 1, 1864 ..... $2,457,949 92

CAPITAL $400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS 371,000
INVITED PREMIUMS 1,686,949

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $8,416. DIVIDEND FOR 1864 $3,000,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 ..... $8,000,000

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

Charles S. Stecker, Isaac Lea,
Pelham Robeson, Edward L. Dale,
Samuel Grant, Geo. Fales,
John R. Smith, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Pres. W. Lewis, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
Jas. W. Robertson, Actuary.

DAVID OAKS is the authorized Agent of the Company in Chambersburg, who will furnish all information necessary to applicants.

may17—3m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. CAPITAL, $500,000. Office, 232 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. The prompt payment of Claims for Losses during the period of nearly seventy years that the Company have been in existence, entitles them to the confidence of the public.

This company will 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 the Company in every town in the country is wanted. Perpetual as well as Term policies covering property destroyed by the Rebels in the 20th of July, returning to the premium paid on application at any office.

W. G. REED, Agent.

REFERENCE—J. D. Grier, J. Allison Eyster, Esq., Maj. J. C. Amole, Col. A. K. McClure.

may17—3m

OUR AGENT.—Mr. John Grove, of Chambersburg, is the General Agent of the Franklin Company Mutual Insurance Company. may17

Musical.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS

HELODEONS were introduced some twenty years since, and were then pronounced by the PRESS and PEOPLE the best instruments of the kind made. THE CABINET ORGAN was brought to its present state of perfection only in the summer of 1861.

THE AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL

has proved extraordinary over any other invention of the kind, is capable of much finer effects than can be produced by any other, and is more used by the performer, and more especially in concerts for expression.

☞ Please notice advance in prices:

CABINET ORGANS.—MASON & HAMLIN.

No. 12. Four Octave, Single Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case. $110
No. 13. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case 125
No. 17. Five Octave, Single Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case. 130
No. 18. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case 140
No. 19. Four Octave, Double Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case. 140
No. 20. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case 150
No. 21. Five Octave, Double Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case. 170
No. 22. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case 200
No. 23. The Same, in Solid Carved Walnut or Oak, with Walnut Carvings. 300
No. 24. Six Stop Cabinet Organ, in Walnut or Oak Case. 250
No. 25. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case 300
No. 26. Eight Stop Cabinet Organ, in Walnut or Oak Case. 425
No. 11. The Same, in elegant Rosewood Case 450
No. 28. The Same, in Solid Carved Walnut 500

PORTABLE ORGANS.

No. 10. Portable Organ, Single Reed, in Walnut or Oak Case. 90

Cases of every finish on hand or made to order.

MELODEONS.

No. 1. Five Octave, Piano Style, Rosewood Case ..$150
No. 4. The Same, Portable, Rosewood Case. 110
No. 7. The Same, Portable Walnut Case. 95
No. 9. Four Octave, Portable, Rosewood Case. 75

☞ Descriptive pamphlets furnished by the subscriber.

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

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

S. A. SETTICK, Agent.
Chambersburg, Pa.

may17

CHICKERING'S PIANOS!

☞ GOLD MEDAL ☜

NEW WARE ROOMS.

Exclusive Art Gallery of WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN, 914, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WM. H. DUTTON, (may19-4t

Liquors.

IMPORTERS WINES AND LIQUORS.

LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO.
No. 122 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
Between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Geo. M. Laumann, Jr.
J. M. Sallade.
J. D. Bertolet.

RIVER, CARDIAC & CO'S

SUPERIOR COGNAC BRANDY.

VINTAGE OF 1838.

Each bottle sealed with green wax with the initials of the firm.

IMPORTED BY
LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO.

SUPERIOR OLD MADEIRA WINE

FINE SHERRY, CLARET AND HOCK WINES

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

FINE BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE.

OSBORNE & CO.'S

BRANDIES.

VERY FINE AND DELICATE.

OLD PORT WINE.

Black bottle sealed with yellow wax with the initials of the firm.

IMPORTED BY
LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO.
No. 122 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

OLD RYE WHISKEY
OLD WHEAT WHISKEY
WARRANTED.
OBERHOLTZ WHISKEY.
PORT WHISKEY.
WERRT'S WHISKEY.
TAFFEY'S WHISKEY.
AND
READING WINES.

LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO.,
No. 122 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

may17—3m

Saddlery and Harness.

SADDLERY—REMOVAL!—JEREMIAH OYSTER respectfully returns his thanks to his patrons for the liberal patronage received from them heretofore, and he would inform the friends and the community generally, that he may need any thing in his line, to give him a call at his new stand, on Main Street, in the house adjoining his late previous noble fire, where he keeps constantly on hand every variety of SADDLERY AND HARNESS of his own manufacture and he is prepared to sell the same on terms that defy competition. Every article offered for sale is warranted to be made of the best material and by competent workmen, which will be fully demonstrated to everyone who may favor him with a call.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.—He would also call the attention of persons wanting a good, neat and cheap and serviceable Trunk or Valise to a consignment. apr27

C. H. GORDON KEEPS ON HAND A large assortment of saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, Riding Bridles, Halters, Curbing, Skirts and Singe Leather. Almost every description of silk and Woolen Fabric, Glassed and Dyed to give satisfaction. Repairing, Cleaned and Dyed in the best style of Art. Now is the time for Remodeling Spring Apparel.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
Philada. Office: 17 North Eighth Street, between Market and Arch Sts.
New York Office: Nos. 5 & 7 John St. and 76 Broadway.

may12—3m

GOLD 140! AND DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS!

Is respectfully to inspection, at the Cheap Cash Store of METCALFE & RITENHOUR, where you will always find a full stock in store from.

We have on hand a beautiful assortment of Ladies Cotta, Cleveland, Sontag, Ladies Shawls, Bugle Fringes, and Trimmings, Cords, Hoop Skirts, Oil Cloths, &c. &c.

METCALFE & RITENHOUR.

Drugs and Medicines.

DRUGS.

MILLER,

at his

NEW DRUG STORE.

one door west of

BROWN'S HOTEL,

has a

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

PURE DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

and all the best

ENT MEDICINES.

KEROSENE OIL

LAMPS,

PERFUMERY

SOAPS, &c.

West End of Brown's Hotel.

NIXON IS OPENING WEEKLY, a supply of MEDICINES. His customers always find a store the very best the market can afford.

NIXON'S CATTLE POWDER.—The demand for this excellent article is larger than ever. No Powder stands its reputation better.

NIXON'S HORSE POWDER.—Every Farmer should have it. There is nothing better for it in condition.—Try it.

IN THE WAY OF FANCY GOODS NIXON stock is the one he cannot and purchase them.

REASONS WHY

We should supply your wants with our goods are manufactured, our work of unrivalled excellence; our promptness universally observed, our central location brings us near the most remote points. Our goods are new from the manufacturer and of the best and most desirable styles. The goods must be sold, and the terms are unequalled.

All orders ordered are forwarded by return mail.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every respect, and if there should be any goods dissatisfied with any article they may return it, they will immediately return it, and the price will be refunded.

AGENTS—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amount to One Dollar.

The Certificate is given for every Certificate, and in taking 10 cents, remit only 10 cents for each.

Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.

march 31, 20 Broadway, New York.

SWAIM'S PANACEA. PURE COD Liver oil, and all power Medicines always on hand at NIXON'S.

LAMPS.—COAL OIL LAMPS at NIXONS.

NIXON'S DRUG STORE IS ON SECOND STREET—half way between the Methodist Church and Reiter's Hotel.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, AT SPANGLER'S.

COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR. SPANGLER'S

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY. Lindsay & Blakiston, Hoofland's Bitters, Helmbold's Buchu, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Heedland's German Bitters. SPANGLER'S

SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH. AT SPANGLER'S

BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR at SPANGLER'S

SWAIM'S PANACEA. AT SPANGLER'S

AYER'S PILLS. Wright's Pills, Tarrant's Pills, &c. SPANGLER'S.

DRUGS! DRUGS! C. H. GREISSLER, successor to HUTER & GREISSLER, has opened in his new room, on Second street, opposite the Post Office, where every effort will be made to sustain the popularity the old establishment had acquired. A continuance of the best patronage which the firm received is respectfully solicited. A fair stock of Drugs, Chemicals, and Patent Medicines is now offered. Also a desirable assortment of

Perfumery,
Soaps,
Pocket Books,
Hair Brushes,
Cloth Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Combs,
Cologne,
Toilet Soaps,
Fancy Articles in great variety.

KEROSENE LAMPS—Every description of Hand Lamps, Stand Lamps, Hanging Lamps and Side Lamps for Burning Kerosene, Lard Oil, Burning Fluid and Coal Oil.

THE BEST COAL OIL IN THE MARKET.

Family Dyes of all colors. Everything in a Druggists line.

☞ Prescriptions receive special attention, and are compounded with care and skill. C. H. GREISSLER, Second Street, opposite the Post Office.

Dry and Fancy Goods.

GOOD NEWS.

DRY GOODS

SELLING AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WM. WALLACE & CO.

Are in receipt of a large lot of Goods, bought at reduced prices at the late New York Auctions, to which they invite the attention of the public.

To persons in want of Dry Goods we say now is the time to buy.

To the ladies we offer a large assortment of Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks.

Spring Poplins, Barathias.

Plain and Fancy Linens, &c.

We have a good assortment of Carpet Matting; Oil Cloths, which we will sell low.

☞ Call soon and get bargains, at

may29 WM. WALLACE & CO.

SEE HERE!—*Staten Island Fancy Dye Goods Establishment.*—The largest and most complete EXCLUSIVE DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT in the World. Grand Combination of French, German & Yankee Skill. Almost every description of Silk and Woolen Fabric, Glassed and Dyed to give satisfaction. Repairing, Cleaned and Dyed in the fine style of Art. Now is the time for Remodeling Spring Apparel.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
Philada. Office: 17 North Eighth Street, between Market and Arch Sts.
New York Office: Nos. 5 & 7 John St. and 76 Broadway.

may12—3m

Watches and Jewelry.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO. JEWELERS,

20 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

(CORNER DUANE STREET)

100,000 WATCHES,

CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

&c. &c.

WORTH $500,000!

TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

And you to be paid until you know what you will receive!

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE—GO FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH.

100 Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each $100 00
100 Gold Watches	50 00
200 Ladies' Watches	35 00
200 Silver Watches	$15 00 to 25 00
400 Gold Neck and Vest Chains	10 00 to 15 00
1000 Chatelain and Guard Chains	5 00 to 10 00
3000 Assorted Neck Chains	3 00 to 10 00
4000 Solitaire Jet and Gold Brooches	4 00 to 8 00
4000 Coral, Lava, Garnet, &c., Brooches	3 00 to 8 00
7000 Gold Jet, Opal, &c., Ear Drops	3 00 to 6 00
3000 Gents' Brass and Steel Fobs	3 00 to 9 00
6000 Oval Band Bracelets	3 00 to 9 00
3000 Chased Bracelets	5 00 to 10 00
3000 California Diamond Pressed Rings	2 00 to 6 00
4000 Gold Watch Keys	2 50 to 6 00
5000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons and Studs	2 00 to 6 00
3000 Gold Thimbles	2 00 to 6 00
3000 Miniature Lockets	2 00 to 7 00
3000 Miniature Lockets, Magic	4 00 to 9 00
3000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2 00 to 6 00
3000 Fob and Ribbon Slides	2 00 to 5 00
3000 Chased Gold Rings	2 00 to 5 00
4000 Stone Set Rings	2 00 to 6 00
4000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet & Gold	5 00 to 15 00
6000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—varied styles	6 00 to 10 00
4000 Gold Pens, Silver Case and Pencil	4 00 to 8 00
4000 Gold Pencils, Ebony Holder & Case	6 00 to 10 00
4000 Gold Pencils, Metal Holder	2 00 to 4 00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the articles will be placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent, by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receipt of a Certificate you will see what article it represents, and it is optional with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of the goods of the best make, and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. *Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Twenty-five, for $5; Sixty-five, and One Hundred, for $10.*

REASONS WHY

We should supply your wants our facilities are unsurpassed, our work of unrivalled excellence; our promptness universally observed, our central location brings us near the most remote points. Our goods are new from the manufacturer and of the best and most desirable styles. The goods must be sold, and the terms are unequalled.

All orders ordered are forwarded by return mail.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in every respect, and if there should be any goods dissatisfied with any article they may return it, they will immediately return it, and the price will be refunded.

AGENTS—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amount to One Dollar.

The Certificate is given for every Certificate, and in taking 10 cents, remit only 10 cents for each.

Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.

march 31, 20 Broadway, New York.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

Having purchased a well selected assortment of goods in my line, directly

Opposite the Post Office, on Second Street,

I respectfully call and hope many new customers will find my prices satisfactory. My old stock having been reduced very suddenly on the 20th of July last, I was compelled to buy anew.

Entire New Stock of Goods,

which are of the latest styles and patterns, consisting of Gold and Silver Imperial and American Watches.

Gents and Ladies' Watches.

Gold Pens and medium qualities.

Vest Chains.
Vest Chains.
Gold and Silver Rings.
Pearl and Rubber Knives.
Gold Thimbles and Spectacles.
Pocket Cutlery.
Razors, strops and Brushes.
Silver Plated Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives.

Jet Goods.
Pocket Books.
Ladies' Purses.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Hair Brushes and Pocket Combs.
Lead Pencils.
Scissors Satchels.
Large and Small Willow Baskets.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Violins,
Flutes,
Fifes,
Banjos,
Tambourines,
Accordeons,
Flutes &c.

The assortment of CLOCKS is large and of every variety.

I have on hand the HENRY REPEATING RIFLE, which can be fired *fifteen times* in that many seconds. Every body should have one for self-defence.

The public are invited to call and examine them.

PISTOLS on hand and orders filled for any kind that may be wanted. Cartridges of all sizes kept on hand.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done in the neatest of the old as well as modern style. SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES to suit all ages and sight. Steel Frames always on hand.

I will also sell the above goods at the celebrated BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE, manufactured by Farrell, Herring & Co., I will fill orders at the manufacturers prices. All Safes warranted for one year.

The public are invited to call and examine the stock.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at low Rates to suit the times.

may4 EDWARD AUGHINBAUGH.

HENRY BARGER,

No. 504 North Second Street, above Fairmount, Philadelphia, Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER WARE,

AND SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE.

may12—3m

ELI HOLDEN, INVITES THE ATTENTION of every resident this paper, which includes many thousand of his old patrons and acquaintances, to his assortment of GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN & Imported WATCHES, CLOCKS, and elegant designs of JEWELRY, SILVER WARE &c.

may26 ly ELI HOLDEN,
70 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Tobacco and Segars.

JACOBS' TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE.—Having re-built my Tobacco and Cigar Store on South Main street, (corner of Washington) a Main street, two squares from Diamond, I would invite all to call and examine my stock, embracing in part

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Congress, all kinds, Cavendish,
Twist, all kinds, Rose Twist,
Plantation, Old Virginia,
Navy, Honey Dew,
Hickory Fine Cut, &c. &c.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

Rappee, Scotch, Coarse.
Large Hand, Big Luck,
Cut and Dry, Danville,
Lynchburg, Garnhatch,
James River, Grant,
Maid, J. A. JACOBS.

may21

REMOVAL OF BUSH'S TOBACCO AND SEGAR STORE.—The undersigned has removed his tobacco and segar store to his new room on SECOND STREET, *next door to the Friendship Engine House*, where he will keep on hand a complete stock of TOBACCO AND SEGARS, such as Natural Leaf, Medium and Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c.

may12 C. H. BUSH.

JACOBS & SMYSER, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CHARS.

No. 410 North Third Street, above Vine, West Side,

may12 ly PHILADELPHIA, PA.

J. D. JACOBS, late of Chambersburg, Pa. HENRY E. SMYSER.

may12

DR. N. SCHLOSSER'S DENTAL OFFICE on Second Street, one square South of the Market House, *over Mitchell's Shoe Store.* may3

Stoves and Tin-Ware.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MILLER, HAMILTON & CO.

TINWARE & STOVE DEALERS,

have reduced the prices of their goods 25 per cent.

They will put on the best quality TIN ROOFING, finding the Tin, &c.) for $10 per square. If the owner finds the Tin they will put it on, *ready for $6 00 per square.*

People would do well to call upon them before making contracts or purchases elsewhere.

Particular attention will be paid to SPOUTING, JOBBING, &c. at the cheapest rates.

LIGHTNING RODS of best galvanized iron, put up strongly and cheaply.

M. H. & CO., have a fine assortment of

JAPANNED,

TIN,

BRASS,

AND ENAMELED WARE,

and also,

BIRD CAGES,

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

WATER COOLERS, &c.

all of which they offer at short prices.

Give them a call and see for yourselves. may 10

COOK STOVES & TIN WARE.—We have just received a new and complete assortment of Cook Stoves, which we are selling at much lower prices than can be bought in Philadelphia, and all stoves sold by us are guaranteed to be good bakers and give satisfaction. Also—A large lot of Tin Ware, which we are selling at very low prices. A large assortment of Japanned Tin Ware are invited to call and examine for themselves.

MILLER & EYSTER,
Main St., opposite Eyster & Bro's Store.

may 10

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.—We have now on hand a large assortment of Kerosene Lamps, which we are selling at very low prices. Persons in want of nice and good Kerosene Lamps will save money by calling at our establishment. Also, all kinds of tin-ware, Japanned Tin Ware are invited to call and examine for themselves.

MILLER & EYSTER,
Main St., opposite Eyster & Bro's Store.

may 10

HOUSE AND BARN SPOUTING.—Persons are prepared to do Spouting and Jobbing of all kinds with neatness and dispatch, and warranted to give satisfaction. Also—"LIGHTNING RODS" put up on Houses or Barns at short notice, by

MILLER & EYSTER & EYSTER,
may 10 Main St., opposite Eyster & Bro's Store.

Groceries, &c.

NEW ARRIVAL AND A FURTHER declension prices at the family

GROCERY, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE STORE OF E. D. REID,

Corner of Main and Washington streets,

consisting in part of

Prime Green Coffee, Sugars,
Teas, Syrups, Syrups.
New Crop Orleans Baking Molasses,
Fresh Cut Cured Hams, warranted prime.
Dry Beef Beef Beef.
Pickled Salmon,
No. 1 Shore Mackerel,
No. 1 Large Mackerel,
Canned Fruits and Jellies
French Mustard Spices.

Cedar Ware,
Willow Baskets,
Stone Ware, Rockingham Ware, &c.

Also—A large and general assortment of

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Full sets of Granite Ware and Dinner sets.
Full Granite Chamber sets,
Common Chamber sets.

A large assortment of Granite and Common Ware by the piece or dozen.

Glass and Granite Fruit Stands,
Kerosene Lamps, Chimneys, &c. &c.

All of which have been bought for ready cash and will be sold at a small advance for the same. Thanks to my late servant, Jaquette, E. D. REID.

MARKET HOUSE.—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Franklin county and the public generally that they have reopened their Grocery Store in the room formerly occupied by the Hook and Ladder Company, in the Market House, and take this method of returning their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them. They stock in complete in every variety of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Teas, Syrups, Sugars, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Cheese, Cracker, Brushes, Brooms, Buckets, Cords, Twine, Hardware, Queensware and everything heretofore kept at their former place of business. They will always keep a full and fresh stock on hand and will sell cheap for cash to 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, (north.) HUBER & LEAMAN.

may12

SPRECHER'S GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a GROCERY STORE, which he offers to the public at the lowest CASH PRICES. He is always ready to accommodate all Market is large and complete.

☞ Highest market price in COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods. may31 GEO. SPRECHER.

C. T. HOLLOWAY, *WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,* 225 MARKET STREET, (North side above 12th street) Philadelphia. may31 ly

Boots and Shoes.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—*JACOB HUTTON'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.*—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his BOOT & SHOE STORE to the Room adjoining Mr. George Eyster's Grocery and hopes in his present location to merit a share of public patronage. Thanks to my late stand, I shall ever be remembered. He has the pleasure of informing the public that he has secured his former foreman, *Jacob H. Miesenhalter a Dreiling, on Second street, near Green* North of the Methodist Church, where he is prepared to offer a general assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, embracing his own manufacture, which for excellence of style and durability are superior to and at his former stand, and will be offered at prices to suit all. He is in Weekly Receipt of Goods from Philadelphia, which for beauty and excellence cannot be surpassed South of the Susquehanna.

CUSTOMER-WORK of every variety, done with promptness.—As he has employed some first superior workmen, he feels justified in guaranteeing all work made at his establishment. Don't forget the place, *First Door North of the Methodist Church, Second Street, Low, Solo—*

THANKS, of the interior style, from numerous makers of whom on hand, and for sale, a very small advance on original cost. may12 JACOB HUTTON.

REMOVED.—The undersigned has the pleasure of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed his BOOT & SHOE STORE to the Room adjoining *George Eyster's* on Main Street, one door north of Grossman's Hotel, where he is now prepared to offer a general assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to the county. His stock embraces every variety of Vendible Boots and Shoes BOOTS & SHOES, which for style of finish, and durability of wear, should be equal to any of the best, 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, by the best workmen in the county. With a disposition to be obliging and accommodating, he hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage without a desire to monopolize, as his motto is "*Live and let others live.*" Thankful for the past.

Particular attention paid to all kinds of Repairing.

TERMS CASH, AND PRICES UNIFORM WITHOUT EXTORTION.

He has now on hand, and for sale, Cheap, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Sacks, Linen and Paper Collars, Shoe Blacking, Ink, Brushes, Steel Pens, &c. &c.

may 10 W. H. REED.

N. B.—All persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and make immediate settlement, that I may be enabled to meet my former liabilities in the City.

Lines of Travel.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WINTER TIME TABLE. *FIVE TRINS DAILY to and from Philadelphia and Pittsburg. On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, the Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from Harrisburg and arrive at Philadelphia and Pittsburg as follows:*

EASTWARD:

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 3.45 A. M. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 8.50 A. M.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 8.00 A. M. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.40 P. M. Passengers take breakfast at Lancaster.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 1.00 P. M. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.35 P. M.

PITTSBURG AND ERIE EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 11.55 P. M. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 4.20 A. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 4.00 P. M. and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.30 P. M. *This train has no connection from the West.*

COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 7.45 A. M. and arrives at Lancaster at 9.15 A. M. Returning (except on Monday) with the Fast Line.

WESTWARD:

PITTSBURG AND ERIE EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 12.55 A. M. Allentown 2.35 A. M., take breakfast, and arrive at Pittsburg at 12.40 P. M.

MULTIMORE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 2.35 A. M. Altoona 6.15 A. M. Pittsburg 10.00 A. M. and arrives at Chicago 8.00 P. M.

THROUGH EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily at 12.45 A. M. Altoona at 4.15 A. M. take breakfast, and arrive at Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 7.00 P. M. Altoona at 10.10 P. M. take supper, and arrives at Pittsburg at 2.00 A. M.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 1.40 P. M. Altoona at 7.55 P. M. take supper, and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.30 A. M.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Lancaster at 11.00 A. M., connecting there with the Mail train leaves Harrisburg at 11.55 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 12.10 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN from Pittsburg, which arrives at Harrisburg at 5.30 P. M. stops there. Passengers for Point of Rocks and Frederick take the 11.55 P. M. train.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,
may5 Middle Div. Pass. Agent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

FALL TIME TABLE.—Four Trains Daily to and from Baltimore and Washington City.

Connections made at the Junction with Pennsylvania Railroad, and at Baltimore with the West.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West, Binghamton, Elmira, and all of Northern and Western New York.

On and after Monday, Dec. 12th, 1864, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Monday)	10.25 A. M.
arrives at Harrisburg	1.30 P. M.
arrives at Baltimore	5.40 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)	11.45 P. M.
arrives at Harrisburg (except Monday)	5.00 A. M.
arrives at Baltimore	9.40 A. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg at	3.40 P. M.
arrives at Baltimore	8.20 P. M.
SUNBURY ACCOMMODATION leaves Sunbury daily	7.00 A. M.
arrives at Harrisburg	12.00 M.

NORTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)	7.20 A. M.
leaves Harrisburg	1.35 P. M.
arrives at Sunbury	5.45 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Monday)	9.30 P. M.
leaves Harrisburg	4.45 A. M.
arrives at Sunbury	9.15 A. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily	7.00 A. M.
arrives at Harrisburg	12.00 M.
SUNBURY ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg daily	3.40 P. M.
arrives at Sunbury	8.25 P. M.

The Erie Express and Pittsburg Express Trains connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Trains for Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

J. N. DUBARRY, Gen. Supt.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The shortest and most direct route between the Northern and Northwestern States and Baltimore, Washington, and Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is operated by them.

Its entire length now opened for business, and the only line without change.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT HARRISBURG.

Mail Train	7.40 A. M.
Lock Haven Accommodation	1.00 P. M.
LEAVE WILLIAMSPORT.	
Mail Train	1.25 A. M.
Lock Haven Accommodation	7.40 P. M.

Passengers going on Mail Train, Philadelphia and Erie and Baltimore and Erie.

Elegant sleepers on the Mail Train from Philadelphia to Lock Haven and Williamsport.

Train leaves Williamsport and Baltimore daily, except Sunday, for Lock Haven and Intermediate points.

For tickets and information, inquire at the ticket office, Market Street, Philadelphia.

For freight, apply to T. M. Jones, Agent, Philadelphia.

Come 20th and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight leaving the Depot, Broad and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

J. N. DUBARRY, Gen. Supt.

J. H. WILSON, Agent.

J. M. DUNN, Agent N. C. R. R. Baltimore, Md.

H. H. HOUSTON,
Gen. Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

M. W. LEWIS,
Gen. Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

JOHN BURNS,
Gen. Manager, Williamsport.

may12

CUMBERLAND VALLEY & FRANKLIN RAILROADS.—*CHANGE OF HOURS.*—On and after Monday, June 20, 1864, Passenger Trains will run daily, sundays excepted, as follows:

FOR CHAMBERSBURG AND HARRISBURG.

Leave Hagerstown	7.00	2.45
Leave Boonsboro	7.25	3.10
Arrive at Cavetown	7.37	4.20
Leave Cavetown	7.40	12.55
Leave Shippensburg	8.50	2.05
Leave Newville	9.10	2.25
Arrive at Carlisle	9.40	2.55
Arrive at Harrisburg	11.00	4.00
Arrive at Chambersburg	11.00	4.00
Leave Chambersburg	11.10	4.15
Arrive at Hagerstown	12.50	6.00
Arrive at Hagerstown	12.50	6.15

Making close connections at Harrisburg with Express for Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg, and with trains for all points West.

The Train leaving Harrisburg at 11.15 A. M. runs only as far as Carlisle on Saturday.

R. R. Office, Chambersburg, May 31, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST HOW RESTORED.—Just published, a new edition of the SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION, the present and very extensively Medicated Essay on the nature, treatment, and cure of Premature Nervous Debility, Seminal Losses, Impotency, Nervous Weakness, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Aversion to Society, Blotches, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Sight, Premature Decay, and all other evils arising from the effects of Youthful Indiscretion, or Excess, &c. &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable work, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be effectually cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may become himself a sound, healthy, and happy man.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of two stamps