The Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1863. No. 18.

Real Estate Sales.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

VALUABLE FARM, AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a

PUBLIC SALE.—There will be exposed

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—There will be exposed

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—There will be exposed

Professional Cards.

T. B. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Market Street. [Oct 14, '63.

T. J. NILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in his residence, on Second Street.

G. M. & W. S. STENGER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Gettysburg, Pa. Office in Stenger's Row, Chambersburg Street.

JOHN R. ORR, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND LICENSED AGENT for the prosecution of PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, and all other claims against the Government. Office in Diller's Building, Second Street, a few doors north of Brown's Hotel.

RICHARDS & MONTGOMERY have removed their office to Franklin Street, near the Methodist and have other offices in Gettysburg and Fairfield.

Clothiers.

A. J. & H. M. WHITE

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

THE OLD STAND IN THE ALLEY

IRWIN & RHODES, HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Hats and Caps.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!

PRICES REDUCED! PRICES REDUCED!

HATS, CAPS AND LADIES' FURS.

ADDRESS OF THE State Central Committee.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:

[illegible]

[illegible] "Wilmot Proviso." leaving the remaining 300,000 nation subject to whatever laws those who seized upon it might enact and impose upon them by force of arms. All the other features of the proposed compromise were nothing but re-enactments of the platform principles and provisions of the Constitution, were, possibly, the fair and equitable stipulations for the adjustment of the Territories in the District of Columbia so long as it existed in Maryland and Virginia, the two states which had ceded that District to the General Government.

On the 16th of January, 1861, Senator Clarke, a leading Republican, moved to amend the Crittenden proposition by striking out all that relates to the Territories of Mexico, and inserting a single resolution breathing war and threats toward the South. Senator Crittenden voted with the Republicans in favor, all Republicans against 28 Democratic votes. But says the address of the Republican Central Committee, "the Southern States refused to vote on the proposed amendment;" and then, with a degree of impudence and effrontery even in these times, it goes on to tell the people of Pennsylvania, "that had Texas and Virginia voted against the Clarke amendment, it would have been defeated and the Crittenden compromise might have been taken up and carried by the same majority." General Carnavon who pens forth this address, must be very grateful to his own cause in this record, or he would not have kept out of view the fact that he himself voted *for* this very Clarke amendment, and the same day moved a re-consideration; and that, when that question was called up only three days afterwards he voted *against* it, *on motion to reconsider*. It was carried, however, with the aid of at least two (Johnson and Sloidell) of the "stay" nessed, was again *to storm you before the Senate*. It was finally taken up on the 21st of January, and defeated—many of the Southern Senators having withdrawn from the Senate in the interim and States from the Union in the mean time.

Now, General Carnavon, who issued the Address, knows just as well as did Senator Crittenden, that the Clarke amendment was a mere ruse, that it squinted a two-blade vote to the Crittenden compromise, that it was a virtuality to the Crittenden compromise, and knowing this, he says that every Republican vote, including his own, in the Senate, was given against the measure, in defiance from first to last. He knows further, that the Republican Senators refused Senator Bigler's proposal to submit the question to a vote of the people as instructive to Congress. He knows also that Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, on the 16th of February, moved that State adopt a convention, and, in the absence of Representatives at Washington, to obtain a similar arrangement in that body to test the question of compromise before the people, and it was voted down by 12 Republicans against 50 Democrats—as any Republican in the House voting in the negative. They knew, also, they did not dare to trust the Republican source of power on this question.

At the hazard of furnishing unnecessary proof on this points, we beg attention to the clear and explicit evidence of Senator Pugh, a temporary of the author of the Address, in the Senate of the United States. In the course of his speech in the Senate, in March 1861, he says:

"Upon Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by the legislature of Connecticut, of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of the citizens of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart to-day that if we could submit the question to the people of the South, and then strip their political rights and their property, and give to the white voters in a work of indescribable ruin, the result would be, that Crittenden proposition would be adopted by the President with first proposed, but since has been acted upon in Congress and the public can.

We have changed the party or parties in power, fellow citizens, with "Wigs" and "Democrats" in the ascendancy, and yet, strangely, amid all the changes, the same proposition, which we have proposed, but since has been acted upon in Congress and the public can.

"Now, gentlemen, I ask you, in sincerity, if you think the South, if we could submit the question to the people of the South, and then strip their political rights and their property, and give to the white voters in a work of indescribable ruin, the result would be, that Crittenden proposition would be adopted by the President with first

The Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

Hon. Henry D. Hammond, of Cattaraugus.
Hon. Samuel Sloan, of New-York City.

ELECTORS.

1st. Wm. Pennoyer,	14th. Paul Leidy,
2d. E. D. Culverhouse,	15th. John Strawbridge,
3d. Wm. H. Dunn,	16th. John Hill,
4th. Wm. Wilson,	17th. Jacob Zeigler,
5th. Edward Y. Rice,	18th. Phillips Gaul,
6th. Philip S. Crowell,	19th. J. M. Campbell,
7th. Geo. P. Lodge,	20th. John H. Brown,
8th. Michael Bergen,	21st. J. W. Patterson,
9th. Peter J. Miller,	22d. Reverdy Brown,
10th. T. B. Kidney,	23d. Harvey C. Burt,
11th. G. S. Lounsbury,	24th. Wm. J. Rosser,
12th. A. S. Diefendorf,	25th. W. Waugh Mott,
13th. Wm. Lemmy,	

TERMS.

The Valley Spirit is published every Wednesday morning at $1 per year in advance or $1.25 if not paid within the year.

Advertisements will be inserted at Twenty cents per line for the first insertion and Ten cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, half-yearly and yearly advertisements inserted at a liberal reduction in the rate.

Resolutions of associations, communications of limited interest, notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines will be charged twenty cents per line.

Job Printing in every style, executed with neatness and promptitude, at the rates for the same.

All communications or business of the office should be addressed to

R. V. BEMMINGER & CO.

TICKETS!

The Democratic Electoral Tickets are in the hands of the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, W. S. Stenger, Esq., ready for delivery. Our friends in the different districts will please send for them immediately, and thus avoid the necessity of having them sent out by Express at the last moment.

THE POPULAR CURRENT.

Democratic majority on Congressional vote, at the election held in Pennsylvania, October 11, 1864,	2,000
Abolition majority in 1863.	15,235
Democratic majority on the County tickets in Pennsylvania at the recent election,	5,800
Democratic gain in one year,	23,035

Press on, Democrats and Conservatives! The grand battle for the Union and the Constitution is almost won! You have carried the outposts! Onward to the citadel of usurpation, and cast out the money changers from the National Temple. Trample upon those who trample upon the Constitution! Crush out those who seek to crush out Civil Liberty! Expel Abolitionism as a pestilence! Give us back

OUR OLD UNION,
OUR OLD CONSTITUTION,
OUR OLD PROSPERITY, and give us PEACE!

FREE BALLOT IN THE ARMY.

A soldier in the Army of the Potomac now in Augur Hospital near Alexandria, writes us giving an account of his experience in his efforts to vote his sentiments. We give an extract from his letter:

"When the polls opened I started to vote, but could not succeed unless I would vote the Abolition ticket. I returned to camp very much dissatisfied, when I met a Democratic friend and we agreed to try it again and returned to the polls. They told me my ticket was no go, nothing but a Union ticket would do. and I thought mine was Union and theirs was not. They made me up a ticket which they said I might vote, but I could not see it, and put the ticket in my pocket and now send it to you. This will show Democrats at home how things are done here."

Well, we received the ticket, and it appears that the officers had the printed headings on hand and filled them up as follows: For Congress 16th district, Wm. H. Koontz; For Assembly, A. K. McClure, Samuel Heath. For Judge they very kindly agreed that he might vote his own ticket, which had on it the name of Judge Kimmell. This shows to what length the present administration have already gone to defeat an expression of the sentiments of the people in the ballot box, and indicates that they will stop at nothing, in that line, at the election in November. Freemen of Franklin County, this is what free ballot means in the Army! And this was what was meant by Old Abe in his reply to the bearer of the Tennessee Protest, when he said that "*I expect to let the friends of George B. McClellan manage their side of this contest in their own way, and I will manage my side of it in my way.*"

Truly this is a great country, and the rights of suffrage remain *free and uncontested!*

THE PRESENCE OF THE SOLDIER VOTE.—

An officer of a Massachusetts regiment was asked a few days ago, "Have you any McClellan men in your regiment?" He replied: "Yes, about a dozen, recruited in Philadelphia; but if they were for the 4—d regardless of the 4th *they shall have the vote!*" [illegible] Abolitionism in the army is to be carried by voting for him [illegible]

[illegible] Democratic Ticket in Indiana [illegible] Democrats [illegible]

SOUNDING OF TRUMPETS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

About one year ago Gen. Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, [illegible] Shenandoah Valley. Not a few of them are non-resistants, members of the Dunkard, Mennonite Church, and kindred religious sections, who have come down from the German settlements of Pennsylvania. But there is no distortion made among the citizens of the Valley; all are alarmed to the same pecunia, all are marked out as victims to greatly the savage ferocity which now characterizes the conduct of this war. But this war was commenced to restore the Union. It was to be a war whose object should be to bring back the citizens of the seceded States to their allegiance to the Government. Mr. Lincoln declared that he intended to prosecute the war for this purpose and no other. Does any man of sane mind think that the Southern people can be conciliated and brought back into the Union, by such acts of cold blooded barbarity as Gen. Sheridan relates in his official report? Will men who have been reined and their property wrongfully destroyed love the Government that inflicts the wrong? Is this what experience teaches us? Does experience love the vandals and cut throats who burnt Chambersburg? Not a bit better than the citizens of the Shenandoah Valley will love the men and the Govern ment that made their homes a waste place and a desolation.

But as citizens of Franklin County we have a deeper interest in the war policy of this administration, than other portions of the country removed from the scene of hostilities. To us it is a vital question, that private property shall be protected by both armies. It may do very well for the men of the New England States to advocate a war of extermination. They are perfectly safe! But we are in constant danger. There are twenty scamperts here where one invasion of our county by the rebel hordes. What assurance have we that next summer they will not return again? We are told with great positiveness that they will never get back again. But we have been often told the same thing before, and yet they have come. Why what is to prevent their coming? When the Potomac is low they can come just when they wish to come. If our experience has taught us anything, it surely has taught us this. The rebel Gen. Stuart has around our army of one hundred and fifty thousand men in the fall of 1862. Why, only a few nights ago, Mosby with his band of guerrillas stopped two trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and robbed the passengers, and after he had accomplished that bold feat, he crossed over into Maryland and plundered and destroyed there.

Citizens of Franklin County supposing the rebels came back again, do you flatter yourselves they will not take revenge for the atrocities practiced in the Shenandoah Valley? Yes, verily, they will do it, and awful will be their visitation. What will your barns and houses be worth then? Will you ask them to spare you? They will tell you to remember the Valley of the Shenandoah. The hour is ours now. But the opportunity will be theirs then.

Oh, ye men that clout with joy over these deeds of cruelty, take care that a swift retribution does not overtake you. We write this with sorrow. We urge these considerations in a spirit of kindness to those who differ with us. But we ask them, can we living along the border afford to support the war policy of our administration, that has put us in jeopardy and destroyed our property but our love also? If no higher motive will move us, ought not selfishness at least make us cry out against this dangerous precedent, which can be so easily used to our utter ruin, when the changing fortunes of war shall have brought the rebels back again upon us? Is there a single man in our community who does not regret what has been done by Sheridan? Is there a single individual who will stand up and say that this is right? If there be such, we do not expect to change his views by anything we can write, because he would not be convinced though one rose from the dead. But to the calm, dispassionate man we appeal, and ask him to reflect over this matter. In the way you desire to see this war conducted? If it is not, we beg of you to read and study Gen. McClellan's method. Consider carefully his views upon this subject. They are to be found in the following sentences of a letter written by him to President Lincoln, from Harrison's Landing, on the 7th day of July, A. D., 1862:

"This rebellion has assumed the character of a war, as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to the civilized nations. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State or any section. It should not be a war against populations, but against armed forces and political organizations. Neither confiscation of property, political emancipation, nor territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery should be considered for a moment as within the legitimate war, all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or compensated for; pillage and waste should be treated as crime; all unnecessary trespasses strictly prohibited, and offenders dealt with by the military towards citizens promptly rebuked."

Such is the difference between the views of Gen. McClellan and the practices of Mr. Lincoln in the conduct of the war. Citizens of Franklin County, decide for yourselves which course of policy is best and safest for you. If you prefer that private property should be destroyed, that this war should be waged against women and children, that your farms and houses shall be plundered and then you themselves shall be in jeopardy every hour, vote for Mr. Lincoln. But if you believe that in the prosecution of this war, all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or compensated for; pillage and waste should be treated as crime; all unnecessary trespasses strictly prohibited, and offenders dealt with by the military towards citizens promptly rebuked."

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DEATH OF GENERAL BURNS.—Brigadier General D. D. Burns died at Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., of fever. He arrived home on the 17th inst., and his letter to your family was shown. The fever was malignant and has affected a great number of our soldiers on the Peninsula. It

[illegible] have but unfortunate people, overpowered by superior numbers, and yet [illegible] the soldiers of the land have fought against their brethren. The patriotic Michael Shoch [illegible] Gen. Sheridan's army, and [illegible] Valley a desolate country, [illegible] for the future of substantial [illegible] relief army. This order was issued not as a retaliatory measure for the wicked and atrocious crime of burning Chambersburg, but pretends to justify itself as a military necessity.

Before we point Gen. Sheridan a crime on account of the manner in which he has executed the order of his military superior.

"WINCHESTER, Va., Oct. 7, 1864, P. M.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant:

I have the honor to report my command as this point to-night. I commenced moving back from near Newtown, Mount Crawford, Brightwood and Harrisonburg yesterday morning. The grain and forage in front of these points have previously been destroyed. In departing with the last party, the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been made untenable for a rebel army. I have destroyed over fifty barns filled with wheat, hay, and forage, and driven before me in front of my command over 2,000 head of stock, and have killed and wounded quite a number of rebels in the affair. This operation embraces the Tenny Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the Valley proper. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot make. Lieutenant-General Wright, who commands the Sixth Corps, is now at Newtown, near Dayton. For the security of his command, he has left a strong picket at Mount Jackson. Since I came into the valley from Harper's Ferry up to Harrisonburg, every man, woman and child, except one, have been made homeless and left by the people, many of whom have protection papers, and have taken the oath of fealty, have adhered to the rebellion in the valley. The people here are getting sick of the war. Heretofore they have been able to conceal, or, because they have been living in great abundance. I have not been followed by the enemy up to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry, that showed themselves across the Shenandoah River near Island Ford. A party of ten of the 9th Ohio cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge over the mouth of the Shenandoah River near Jackson, was attacked by Mr. Kell with fifty men while they were asleep, and killed and put the balance to rout. I think that they will turn up. I learn that six of them had reached Winchester. Captain Nell was mortally wounded and left into our hands. This was fortunate, as he was the most daring and dangerous of all the band who infest the Shenandoah Valley.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General."

If the above official report were not signed by Gen. Sheridan, and addressed in proper form to Gen. Grant, we would be inclined to disbelieve the whole story. That an order so desperately wicked, so contrary to the spirit of Christianity, and so revolting to the civilization of this age, should have been issued and executed by officers commanding the service of a free, civilized and religious nation, is, indeed, almost too incredible for human belief. But all doubt upon this matter is silenced and put to rest by the open avowal of the administration at Washington, that this cruel order of Gen. Grant has its hearty approbation, and is justifiable as a *military necessity*.

The Christian sentiment, not only of our own people but of the whole civilized world, will require the authors of this severe and unparalleled measure, to make out a clear case of necessity, before they can hope to escape the reproaches which such atrocity generally so richly deserves. No ordinary circumstances will justify a civilized people in resorting to a wholesale and indiscriminate destruction of private property. No common exigency will excuse a barbarous war upon non-combatants. Nothing but the most pressing necessity, will warrant a military commander in depopulating whole sections of country, burning and burning up the property of the people, and making a populous and fertile valley a howling wilderness, incapable of supporting any human being. There are but very few things which Gen. Sheridan boasts to have done in his official report quoted above.

Is there anything in the present condition of the war to imperatively demand, at this late day, a resort to such measures as will undoubtedly receive the condemnation, sooner or later, of every right thinking and conscientious man? If the Republican papers and speakers are to be believed, our cause was never more prosperous, and our success never more certain than now. We are told daily by them that the rebellion is in the throes of dissolution; that the rebels have robbed the cradle and the grave to fill up their depleted armies; that Sheridan has totally destroyed Early's army in the Valley of the Shenandoah; and that Grant has his hand so firmly fixed upon the throat of Lee and his army at Petersburg and Richmond, that his grip cannot be shaken off. We are promised by them that the war will be over before this year shall end. Now, if these things, or even the one half of them, be true, why the necessity for this spoliation and destruction of the substance of a whole people? Why resort to arson, rapine and vandalism, after the close of our fight has been so prosperous and all danger is pronounced to be over?

If we have the truth from the administration at Washington about the present prosperous state of our affairs, is there a single man in this community who will dare to say that he justifies the atrocious order of Gen. Grant, and its merciless execution by his subordinate officers? If so, we would like him to step forward before the tribunal of the people, so that they may see what manner of man he is.

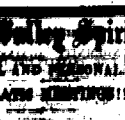
It must be remembered that this was not justified as a retaliatory act for the burning of Chambersburg, but it was placed solely upon the ground of military necessity. Retaliation should have been simply revenge, and the present prosperous state of our cause would have had no effect in determining its propriety. But when it is crowned as a military necessity, and the same man who make this plea also tell us that the war is just about over, we have a strange inconsistency which it is difficult to explain. If the rebellion is so nearly crushed as the Republicans profess, then there was no necessity which would justify such a wanton destruction of property. *Two thousand barns, seventy mills, filled with wheat, are burned; all the destitute houses within an area of five miles are consumed; all the cattle driven off; and the women and children left to starve, just at the commencement of winter, by the officers of a government which boasts that its arms have been everywhere victorious and its armies everywhere victorious.*

The *Sheridan* would provoke to shallow thinkers of such custom and expediency [illegible] of property, while [illegible] [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] Democrats

The Valley Spirit.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS!!!!!



Go to Victory

RALLY AGAIN FOR

McCLELLAN & PENDLETON!

THE UNION!

THE CONSTITUTION!

AND THE LAWS!

Meetings will be held at

Welsh Run, at 8 o'clock, Thursday, Oct. 27
Fayetteville, " Friday, " 28
Waynesboro, " Saturday, " 29
Chambersburg, Monday evening, Nov. 1
Greencastle, at 8 o'clock, Saturday, " 5
Quincy, " Monday, " 7

Democrats of Franklin County, we congratulate you on the success which crowned your efforts of the 11th inst. Nobly have you rallied for the cause of constitutional liberty. You have spurned the doctrines of the Republican party. You have rescued the "Old Keystone State" from the control of that organization which seeks to retain power by the institution of principles directly antagonistic to those upon which our government is founded.

One more united effort, and victory, complete, final victory will be ours. Let every man remain at his post. Let the spirit which generally follows success creep into you, but with firmer resolution and increased activity, labor until the going down of the sun of the 8th day of November, for the triumph of the Democratic party, whose creed is the Constitution, the Union and the Laws.

W. S. STENGER,
Chairman of Dem. Co. Fa. Com.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE. By the provisions of the act regulating elections by soldiers in actual military service, one of the poll-books, with the tally list and tickets, is to be sent to the Prothonotary of the county in which the soldiers would have voted, if at home; and the other poll-book is to be sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Prothonotary is required to deliver a certified copy of the returns so received, to the Return Judges of the county, who, at the time of their meeting now fixed by law, to count the votes regularly polled, shall adjourn to meet at the same place on the third Friday after the general or Presidential election, for the purpose of counting the soldiers' votes; and shall include in their enumeration the votes so returned.

The Return Judges, therefore, who met on Friday the 14th inst. according to law, to count the vote of the county, will meet again on Friday next, being the third Friday after the general election to count the soldiers' votes.

THE LATEST DIVERSION. The Provost Marshal General has adopted regulations that in case drafted men desert prior to muster into service, the quota of their respective districts will not be credited, and a supplemental draft will be made where desertion occur from that cause. This is the easiest way known for covering up the delinquency of Government officials. If the people are compelled to furnish a substitute for every such deserter, and thus save Government officials from the consequences of unfinished duties, why are such "deserters" held to service, when arrested, after their places have been filled with substitutes by supplementary draft? A decision is desired.

THE CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. The Commissioners named in the act of incorporation of this company, met in Bedford on Friday the 14th inst. The board was organized by the appointment of Hon. Samuel L. Russell as Chairman. The books were then opened and stock to the amount of $515,000 was taken. An election for President and Directors will be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 15th of November next. It would seem from these proceedings, that there is some prospect of the project being vigorously pushed, and that the gentlemen at the head of its affairs, have the will and ability to complete the road at an early day.

THE VOICE OF BLOOD, IN THE SPHERE OF NATURE AND OF THE SPIRIT WORLD. By Rev. Samuel Phillips, A. M. Pastor of the German Reformed Church, Carlisle, Published by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON Phila., 8 pp. 204. Price $2.

We have received from the publishers a copy of the above work, written by a former clergyman of this place. It, like all books issued by these publishers, is presented in a neat and attractive style, and its mechanical execution is of superior character. We have had time only to give the book a hasty examination and cannot speak of its literary merits as fully as we could desire; but we feel warranted in recommending it as an interesting and valuable religious book, calculated to benefit and improve its readers. The former works of the Reverend author, "Bethsaidas" and "The Christian Home" will be sufficient evidence to all, that this one can be read with interest and profit.

MEETING OF SYNOD.—The Eastern Synod of the German Reformed Church commenced its sessions in Lancaster city on Wednesday last. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. C. F. McCauley of Reading, Pa.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—A Swedger who has served one year in the Army, and been honorably discharged, may be naturalized upon proof of one years' residence and an honorable discharge from the Army.

SNOW'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The bronchial affects resulting from the use of this remedy and the extraordinary testimonials, Opinions and Throat Affections, has brought considerable notoriety to the publication of the distinguished Bronchitis. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at the present time, consists of the following named Associate Justices:

[illegible]

Three vacancies are yet to be filled by President Lincoln's appointment, the remaining four are as appointed, viz:

[illegible]

Rebel Raids in Vermont.

[illegible]

Report of the Markets.

Chambersburg Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, OCT. 27, 1864

[illegible]

Philadelphia Markets.

MONDAY, OCT. 24.

There is but little improvement in Breadstuffs and no essential change, except in Corn, which has advanced.

FLOUR. There is no much export demand for Flour, and only some little high grade Family sold at $10.50@12.00.

RYE FLOUR. There is very little Rye Flour here, and it is firm at $6.00.

CORN MEAL. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

GRAIN. The offerings of Wheat are small but there is not much demand. Sales of Penna. Red at $2.[illegible] Southern Extra at $2.[illegible] and White at $2.[illegible]. Rye is steady at $1.[illegible]. Corn has advanced 2 cts., and 1,000 bush yellow sold at 92c. Oats come in slowly are in demand at 85c.

PROVISIONS. In Provisions and provisions no change.

SEEDS.—Timothy Seed continues in [illegible] demand. Sales of prime at $3.[illegible].

WHISKEY is steady at $1.71 for Ohio.

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Married.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to A. J. WHITE by note or book account will confer a favor by coming and settling their accounts without delay. He needs the money. Call at the old stand. A. J. WHITE.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed petition for discharge in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Monday, October 31st, 1864, viz.

[illegible]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Mary Dorsey, late of Antrim township, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

DAVID S. DORSEY, Exr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of John Foster, late of Antrim township, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

HENRY FOSTER, Exr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Jacob Fahnestock, late of Antrim township, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

CONRAD FAHNESTOCK, Exr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Nancy Myers, late of Antrim township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

DANIEL HAWBECKER, Exr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joseph Snyder, late of Antrim township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JOHN C. SNYDER, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel Lehman, late of Antrim township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JOHN W. LEHMAN, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of William A. Stonerod, late of Mont Alto, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

DAVID S. FLINN, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Fahnestock, late of Antrim township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Tapes, late of Franklin county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JOHN D. WALKER, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Snyder, late of Montgomery township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

PETER SNYDER, Admr.

A DESIRABLE BARGAIN IN VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following valuable property, situated in Mercersburg, Pa., viz: [illegible]

[illegible]

TO LOAN SPECIE.—Corporation and private trustees will receive a fair rate of interest on the security of real estate. Apply to Rev. Robert Kennedy, Chambersburg, Pa., or to Rev. Robert Wilson, Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 1, 1864.

[illegible]

LOST.—A pair of Gold Spectacles [illegible]

CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY.—As [illegible]

CHEAP! CHEAP! Having purchased [illegible]

MILLER, HAMILTON, & CO. have [illegible]

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS [illegible]

EASTERN INN. The undersigned has [illegible]

NEW QUARTERS AND NEW [illegible]

MARKET HOUSE.

BOOK STORE AND BINDERY

Chambersburg, Pa.

J. N. SNIDER

Has opened a Book Store and Bindery in the Market House. Will keep constantly on hand

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND BLANK BOOKS

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,

Stationery, &c.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

PAPER ruled to any pattern.

OLD BOOKS, PERIODICALS, NEWSPAPERS, MUSIC, &c., bound to order.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, [illegible]

[illegible]

Sheriff's Sales.

[illegible]

Auditor's Notice.

[illegible]

Administrator's Notice.

[illegible]

Auditor's Notice.

[illegible]

Smalls, Bender & Co.,

[illegible]

Boots, &c.

[illegible]

Brand & Flack have a La[illegible]

[illegible]

Brand & Flack have Opened

[illegible]

The Law Partnership He[illegible]

[illegible]

Guilford Township Bou[illegible]

[illegible]

Stockholders Meeting.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

U. S. 5-20 Bonds Stolen.

[illegible]

Auditor's Notice.

[illegible]

Smalls, Bender & Co.,

[illegible]

The Singer Sewing Machine.

[illegible]

Matrimonial.

[illegible]

Election of Auditor of a [illegible]

[illegible]

A.

ARMY AGUE DROPS!

FEVER AND AGUE.

ATTENTION!!

FEVER AND AGUE, ETC.

Most Scientific and Successful

CHEMISTS OF AMERICA

THE ARMY AGUE DROPS.

THE ARMY AGUE DROPS.

QUICKLY DRIVES AWAY

LANGUOR AND WEAKNESS!

AND

RESTORES THE SYSTEM

To the natural BUOYANCY and ANIMATION, INVIGORATING the body and cheering our

EVERY VERSION OF DISEASE

produced by loathsome miasm.

BE WISE IN TIME!!

*We respectfully call attention to our Testimonials. Many of our letters assert that hundreds of lives have been saved in the Army by its use. Indeed, we are in receipt of letters qualified and dated in the Army, that the most successful surgeons in the Field and Hospital in almost entirely rely on the Ague Drops for which we claim no infringement. The best proofs of merit arise from the best classes to effect a close knowledge of the universality of the

ARMY AGUE DROPS.

Grocers, &c.

GROCERIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SHAFER & STUART
Are prepared, Store of the Methodist Church,
Would respectfully and the attention of the public
TO THE VARIED AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries,
Fresh Fruit,
Confectionery,
Tobacco, General Stock of Miscellaneous Articles,
which they are now receiving, and which they will sell
Sugars, New York, Porto Rico, Cuba, Orleans, Brown, Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Fish, Cheese, &c.
It is their intention to keep such a stock of goods as
the demands of the community may require. They have
the best facilities for receiving goods, and will be on
the most advantageous terms, and having their own cars
to the Depot, they can offer the trading community
equally to the city, affords them every advantage to
purchase goods in quantities to suit them, and have it
purchase such goods, which enables them to sell
VERY LOW FOR CASH
SUGARS, COFFEES
AND TEAS
of all grades, from the highest price to the lowest prices by
the barrel, sack or pound.
SHIP AND BOAT STORES,
by the dozen, barrel or retail for family use.
Flour Cheap Home.
Cracker and Rice Meal.
We extend our expensive attention of Country Merchants
and others, wishing to purchase at wholesale, to
the fact we are prepared to sell everything in the Grocery
line on as favorable terms as any house in the Western cities.
SHAFER & STUART, Opposite the
Market House.
The highest price paid in cash for country produce
or taken in exchange for goods.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOBACCO
Cigars and Snuff, of all grades and prices
SHAFER & STUART
On Queen street, near the Methodist Church.

FRESH FISH AND MACKEREL
Received every week
SHAFER & STUART
On Queen street, near the Methodist Church.

FAMILY FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT
and CORN MEAL by the barrel or small quantity
SHAFER & STUART
On Queen street, near the Methodist Church.

FRUITS, SPICES, &c.

Oranges and Lemons,	Spices,
French Raisins,	Preserved Ginger
Muscatel Raisins,	Nutmegs,
Layer Raisins,	Pineapple Preserves,
Prunes,	Sugar Coated Almonds,
Oysters,	Sugar Coated Pea,
Olives,	Pickles,
Figs,	Pickles,
Malaga Figs,	Sauce Pots,
Peach,	Pickled Walnuts,
Apple Pears,	Walnuts,
Quince Jelly,	Sweetmeats,
Tomato do	Water Crackers,
Blackberry do	Sugar,
Pineapple Cheese,	Mackerel,
Mace,	Shore Pickles,
English	Shaker Pickles,
Pecans,	Shaker Pickles,
Lemonade,	Pickles,
Lemonade,	Sauce,
Wine Sauce,	Mustard,
Worcestershire Sauce,	Mustard,
Anchovies,	Mustard,
Tamarinds, Olives,	Lime Juice,
Preserves, in family use,	Lime Juice,
Jellies, Pickles,	Lemon Syrup,
Cheese Cakes, Pickles,	Lemon Syrup,
Cranberry,	Lemon Syrup,
Wine,	Wine,
Sauce,	Wine,
Sauce,	Wine,
Sauce