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PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
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V. Pres.— Hannibal Hamlin, of Me.	6,000
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COURTS OF FRANKLIN CO. FOR 1862.

COMMON PLEAS. ORPHANS.

Monday, January 20, 2d Tuesday, March 11	1862
April 14, 1st June 3.	1862
August 11, 1st October 7	1862
1st October 27,	1862

All causes for trial must be put on the Trial List four weeks previous to the first day of the term.

All accounts in the Orphans' Court must be filed thirty days before the first day of the term.

All accounts in the Common Pleas must be filed twenty-one days before the first day of the term.

Table of Simple Interest at 6 per cent.

1 YEAR.		1 MONTH.		1 YEAR.	
100	6.00	100	0.50	100	6.00
50	3.00	50	0.25	50	3.00
25	1.50	25	0.125	25	1.50
10	.60	10	.05	10	.60
5	.30	5	.025	5	.30
1	.06	1	.005	1	.06
100	6.00	100	0.50	100	6.00
50	3.00	50	0.25	50	3.00
25	1.50	25	0.125	25	1.50
10	.60	10	.05	10	.60
5	.30	5	.025	5	.30
1	.06	1	.005	1	.06

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A VISIT TO THE "MONITOR."

The Interior and Exterior Description and EFFECT OF BALLS OF THE "MERRIMAC."

Visit to the Minnesota, the Rip Rap, Wrecks of the Cumberland and Congress, Newport News, &c.

Visit to the MONITOR.

I had the pleasure to day of accompanying Lieut. Wm. M. Jeffers when he proceeded, under orders from Commodore Goldborough, to take command of the "Monitor," and relieve Lieutenant Selfridge of the "Cumberland," who had been appointed temporarily in the absence of Lieutenant Worden. As we approached this novel naval wonder I was struck with the pertness of the Norfolk description of her as "a Yankee cheese box on a raft." It gives a better idea of her appearance than any of the engravings or descriptions in the New York papers.

They all fail to afford a correct idea of the general appearance of the vessel, and especially when she is in action. She is oval shaped, 172 feet long and 41 feet in width at the centre. Her hull rises perpendicularly out of the water, as straight all round as the sides of a stone wall, and as flat on top as a table, without any rail or guards around her. She has two square smoke-stacks, about seven feet in height; but, in time of action these are removed, and the smoke and steam comes through gratings in the deck, the iron of which is about eight inches thick. Nothing remains on her deck but the pilot-house, which is a square iron statue, about three feet high, about the size of an ordinary dry goods box.

When walking her deck, although anchored at the end of Hampton Bar, where the sea is quite rough, not the slightest motion of the water could be felt. Her deck is as firm and steady as a rock. This position, had any between Newport News and Colliers Point had been chosen in order to keep watch and ward over the "Merrimac," should be attempted to make another visit to the "Monitor," Steam is all the time kept up, and a constant lookout with a glass keeps a constant watch from the top of the tower.

The tower rises about nine feet high from the deck, and looks, when close to, like a large iron safe, or a gun turret. On closely examining it, however, you find that its sides and top are about one foot thick, whilst the whole tower is 22 feet in diameter, and that it has two oval shaped portholes, close together on one side, not more than two feet apart, and not more than three feet above the deck.—The interior of the tower exhibits still stronger the superior strength of the vessel.

There is a solidity about it that makes the thought of any earthly power disturbing its movements or penetrating its interior seem simply ridiculous. An examination of this part of the vessel explains the confidence which her officers and men have in her entire and complete invulnerability. They say, "we fear nothing on land or water, and are ready, whenever the order is given, to proceed direct to Norfolk or Richmond."

INTERIOR OF THE TOWER.

The guns are set side and side in the centre of the tower, and are intended to be fired simultaneously, the close proximity of the muzzles of the two guns enabling the two balls to strike the sides of the enemy in similar proximity to each other. The moment the guns are fired two immense pillars of steel, on the inside, about six feet long, two feet in width, and one foot in thickness, slide before the portholes, completely closing them and protecting the gunners from the balls of the enemy.

EFFECTS OF THE SHOT.

There are marks on the tower and hull of about twenty balls, and some of them seem to have struck the tower fair and square, with no more apparent effect than could be produced by the blow of a sledge hammer. The point is rubbed off, and it repaired it would be difficult to discover where most of the shots struck. The gunners of the enemy seem, however, to have early abandoned the attempt to damage the tower, though most of their balls even there were aimed at the portholes, three striking in close proximity. Two of the six or seven marks of the tower are said to have been accidental shots from the guns of the "Minnesota."

The greater part of the shot marks are on the edge of the hull, which it should be remembered, does not rise more than twelve inches out of the water. They seemed to have been under the impression that there must be a weak spot underneath the water line, and they hammered away all round, but here, too, the invulnerability of the "Monitor" was equally great, and the indentations are only to the extent of a fraction of an inch. There is a small fracture of the edge of the iron at one point, which only seems to show its great strength at a point which might be supposed to be weakest.

The shot that struck the square pilot-house did little more than knock the cement out

and broken, and two of the "Monitor's" balls entered through the under timbers.

Her hull was not injured to any serious extent, and she is being rapidly repaired and strengthened, without going to dock. She was lying in her old position on Wednesday, and a large force of workmen were engaged on her.

Some fear was entertained at Norfolk that the "Yankee Cheese Box" would pay them a visit, and the rejoicing over the success of the "Merrimac," on Saturday, was mingled with fear as to the superior power of the "Monitor" as exhibited in the contest on Sunday. Should the "Monitor" prove victorious in the approaching fight, what would prevent her from shelling Norfolk in return for the destruction of the "Cumberland," and Congress were the questions asked on the start.

In the meantime the movement of Burnside caused great trouble and excitement, and large forces from Manassas were said to be concentrating at Suffolk to check his progress.

THE GREAT THREE DAYS BATTLE AT PEAK RIDGE, ARKANSAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. CURTIS.

The Rebels Commenced the Attack on Able Strategy of the U. S. Forces—the Enemy Completely Routed by a Charge of Infantry—Heavy losses on both sides.

St. Louis, March 11.—The following is the official report of General Curtis of the battle of Peak Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas: Headquarters of the Army of the U. S.—Savannah, Fla. Ridge, Ark., Mar. 9. General.—On Thursday, the 8th inst., the enemy commenced an attack on my right, assailant and following the rear guard of the detachments under General Sigle, to my main lines on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements, about 4 o'clock P. M.

During the night I became convinced that he had moved on so as to attack my right or rear. Therefore, early on the 10th, I ordered a charge of frontal attack on my right, which thus becoming my left, still rested on Sugar Creek Hollow. This brought my line across Peak Ridge, with my new right resting on the head of Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of Big Sugar Creek. I also ordered an advance of cavalry and light artillery, under Col. Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what we supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy. This movement was in progress at the moment that General A. M. commenced an attack on my right.

The fight continued warmly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained the point held in command by Col. Carr, at Cross Timber Hollow; but were entirely repulsed with the fall of the rebel commander, McCullough, in the centre by the forces under Col. Jeff. C. Davis, of Missouri.

The plan of attack on the centre was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaus, who was immediately sustained and superseded by Col. Davis' entire division, supported also by Gen. Sigle's command, which had remained till near the close of the day on the left.

Col. Carr's division held the right under a galling and continuous fire all day. In the evening the firing had entirely ceased in the centre, and the right being now on the left, I reinforced the right by a portion of the second division, under Gen. Ashbth.—Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right; therefore I commenced another change of front forward, so as to face the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank in strong position. The change had been partially effected, but was fully in progress, when, at sunrise on the 8th my right and centre renewed firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy, with renewed energy along the whole extent of his line.

My left, under Gen. Sigle, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights and advancing steadily toward the head of the hollows. I immediately ordered the centre and right wing forward, the right wing turning the left of the enemy and cross-firing in his centre. This final position placed the enemy in the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the entire rebel force, which retired in complete confusion, but rather safely, through the deep, impassable defiles of Cross Timbers.

Our loss was heavy. That of the enemy can never be ascertained, for the dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded, too, many of them, perished.

The foe is scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to the Boston Mountains. General Sigle follows the enemy in the direction of Keelsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him towards the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners, and trying to find the rebel Major General Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force of the enemy at this battle of Peak Ridge.

I have not as yet statements of the dead and wounded, so as to justify a report; but I will refer you to a dispatch which I will forward soon, if you will be so kind as to forward the officers and soldiers under my command.

the court house and brought away some of the records; but on this being discovered the officers directed their return.

When our troops learned that Manassas had been evacuated, their spirits certainly became depressed, as they had anticipated a spirited conflict with the enemy.

About a mile and a half before reaching Centreville a number of graves were discovered, principally of the Alabama troops. The graves were marked with head and foot boards on which the names of the deceased were inscribed. A guard was placed near them, as if to shield them from mutilation, although it was not to be supposed such an act could be committed.

Most of the contrabands above alluded to were cheerful and happy in their liberty, and remarkably communicative to the extent of their limited knowledge.

THE OCCUPATION OF WINCHESTER.

The Troops Warmly Welcomed by the Inhabitants—Retreat of the Rebel Gen. Jackson—The Occupation of Winchester, Va.

Winchester, March 12, 9 o'clock P. M.—General Jackson's rebel forces left last night on the Strasburg road, and the forces of General Hamilton and Williams are just entering the town.

Company A, Wisconsin 3d, Captain Bartram, and a company of the Connecticut regiment, followed by Captain Cole's company of the 1st Maryland, and a squadron of Michigan cavalry, were the first to enter the town. We encountered a strong force one mile off, which was evacuated by Jackson last night. The people generally are intensely delighted at our presence, and hail it as a harbinger of peace and future prosperity. The regiments as they pass are cheered and greeted from the houses, and the cheers are responded to by the officers and men.

The other column of Gen. Banks' division, which approached by the Berryville route, has not yet arrived. Not a gun has been fired. Yesterday the rebels arrested eighty of the most prominent Unionists and sent them to Richmond.

Coffee sells at 75 cents to \$1; sugar, 25 to 37; calicoes, 50; but other articles are more abundant.

It is represented by the resident friends of the Union that at least two thirds of the population of this town and county are loyal to the government, but they have been compelled to succumb to the secession pressure, so far as the expression of opinion was concerned.

Jackson's force yesterday consisted of Loring's brigade, several field batteries, and 300 of Col. Ashby's cavalry, about 4000 in all. They commenced the evacuation about sunset last night. The cavalry were the last to leave, and departed just before we entered the town. It is represented that there is a large rebel force at Strasburg, and that they intend to make a stand there. Owing to the state of affairs at Manassas, it is believed that Jackson will make his way down the Shenandoah valley to the Virginia Central railroad, and thence to Richmond.

Prominent secessionists here say that the Confederate forces will make a stand at Gordonsville, and have fortified it to a great extent. Several prisoners and a small amount of ammunition are all the seizures made here.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS AND THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis, March 13.—A special dispatch to the Democrat, dated Cairo, yesterday, says that a gentleman who left Memphis on Saturday arrived here this morning.

He reports that there are no troops at Memphis. Many persons were leaving the city, and cotton, molasses, sugar and other articles of merchandise are being shipped down the river. The policy of burning the city was still being discussed. Speeches were made every night, and means used to check the increasing demoralization and excite the war spirit. General Bragg had come from Pensacola with 10,000 men, and these were sent to reinforce New Madrid and Island No. 10.

General Bragg and General Beauregard were at Jackson, Tennessee, constructing fortifications. All the negroes in the country were called to work on them.

Martial law was proclaimed at Memphis last Monday, for the purpose of checking insubordination, and compelling the citizens to turn out and fight. No defensive preparations are being made at Randolph, for between there and New Orleans there is the strong position of Fort Ely; but it is less formidable than was Columbus.

The rebels confess that the reduction of this place will give us all the points on the Mississippi. The rebel gunboats are all at Island No. 10. They carry rilled 25 and 32 pounders. The Fleet is under the command of Hollins.

A messenger from New Madrid reports that all was quiet there this morning (Wednesday).

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND NORFOLK.

Fortress Monroe, March 13.—Information has been received from Norfolk stating that the rebel steamer Merrimac, or Virginia, as she is now called, is still afloat at the navy-yard, and a large force of workmen is still employed in repairing her. Serious damage was received by one of her bows in the low, and the forward part of the bow was stove in. That part is now being strengthened. The people of Norfolk are said to be in a state of mingled rejoicing and fear.

Eliza W. N. Jeffers is now in command of the steamer Monitor.

Since the retreat of the rebels from northern Virginia, large numbers of fugitive slaves are coming within our lines.

The same is probably the case at Manassas, the fortifications of which, however, have not yet been fully examined.

Our troops, on arriving at Fairfax Courthouse, found not more than a dozen families remaining there. The soldiers rushed into the houses and took possession of the property.

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THE TWO SISTERS.

BY KATHARINE HAWTHORN.

The following story, the simple and domestic incidents of which may be deemed hardly worth relating after such a lapse of time...

street door. It was a lattice turning upon hinges, and having thrown it back she stretched her head a little way into the moist atmosphere...

whit inclined to imitate the first wife of Zadig. "But stop, and hear my story out," cried the young sailor...

be for a general commanding a separate and independent division or department. But, Mr. Speaker, this is the first intimation I have heard...

in theory, a more complete organization of the divisions of your Army, but I believe that not one division would be more effective in consequence of it than it is now.

select their aids from civil life. I venture the prediction that if this bill becomes a law in its present shape—as I hope it will not—and if staff appointments are to be made under it...

ANOTHER SPEECH BY HON. E. McPHERSON

The following is the speech delivered by the Hon. E. McPherson, in the House of Representatives, on the 6th inst.

Mr. McPHERSON said—Mr. Speaker, last Monday, I interposed an objection to the passage of this bill, because it was suddenly brought before the House, and I desired to examine and consider it.

Again, there is to be an assistant inspector general, ranking as major, to be introduced into every staff. Now, that is, as I understand it, an increase of officers.

But what is the necessity of this assistant inspector general? I confess that I approach the discussion of a point of that sort with some degree of diffidence; but, so far as my observation goes, and so far as ordinary reasoning indicates, I cannot see that there is any necessity for the addition to the staff of every division general of this office of an assistant inspector general.

TRUE SON OF A NOBLE FATHER

A correspondent writing to the Louisville Journal from the Federal camp near Cambridge, Va., on the 17th of February, speaks of the severe experiences and noble bearing of a son of Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

On Thursday last "Boly" Johnson, son of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, arrived in camp after fifteen days' travel, over the mountains, dodging the bloodhounds who were on his trail. He took supper with Col. Roy and at 7, and was then shown in Gen. Carter's headquarters, where a very warm greeting took place. The next day he addressed the members of the 49th in a masterly manner. At times thousands of tears could be seen glistening in the keen eyes of brave boys who stood around, and ever and anon he laid his hand on the shoulder of some of the men.

"When you are about me," says the Cincinnati Daily Commercial writer: "These Missouri niggers know a great deal more than the white folks give them credit for, and whether Missouri gives for the Confederacy or for the Union, her slaves have learned a lesson too much to ever make them useful as slaves."

There are two classes of Union men in the Southern States. One class is composed of nonconformist Unionists, but their numbers are small; the other is known as would be Union men, and this latter party contains, probably, a large majority of the whole free population of the South.

Living was cheap enough in olden times. Socrates was supposed to have lived upon an income of \$75, but he lived worse than a slave. His coat was shabby, and he wore the same garment winter and summer; he went barefooted; his chief food was bread and water; and he engaged in no business to mend his estate or income it is not wonderful that his wife scolded. Demosthenes, his sister and his mother, paid for their boarding \$105 a year, and provided the house into the bargain.

Where England gets her timber.—Great Britain and Ireland import annually some 27,000,000 cubic feet, or 540,000 loads of Canadian pine timber, the greater part of which is manufactured on the Ottawa river and its tributaries.

While Colonel Coreas, prisoner in the hands of the rebels, was in Petersburg, Va., on his way from the South to Richmond, he received such attentions from some of the citizens as to excite general indignation and comment among the populace, who did not fancy seeing the Federal receive such kind treatment.

Yankee on his homeward way.—A letter from Havana, dated March 2, says: "W. L. Yankey, who arrived on Sunday last from Europe, left here, in a schooner, for New Orleans yesterday, but before going on board, shaved his head and beard, in order to disguise himself in case of capture, which, I learn, every effort has been made to make certain."

A SMART YOUTH.—When asked how he got out of prison, a witty rogue replied: "I got out of my cell by ingenuity, ran up stairs with agility, crawled out of the back window in secrecy, slid down the lightning-rod with rapidity, walked out of the town with dignity, and am now basking in the sunshine of liberty!"

Punch says: Women are said to have stronger attachments than men. It is not so. Strength of attachment is evinced in little things. A man is often attached to an old hat; but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet? Echo answers—never!

One reason why we meet with so few people who are reasonable and agreeable in conversation is, that there is scarcely any person who does not think more of what he has to say than of answering what may be said to him.

"Come don't be proud," said a couple of silly young roysters to two gentlemen; sit down and make yourselves our equals.

"We should have blow our brains out to do that," replied one of them.

"Mother, I shouldn't be surprised if Susan gets choked some day."

"Why, son?"

"Because John Wipsey twisted his arms around her neck the other night, and if she had not kicked to let him go, he would have strangled her."

Patrick MacFinguan, with a wheelbarrow, ran a race with a locomotive. As the latter went out of sight, Mac observed, "Aff wid ye, ye roarin' bliggard, or I'll be ather rinnin' int' yees!"

"The times are hard, wife, and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water."

"You could easily keep your nose above water, husband, if you didn't keep it so often above brandy."

A Confederate paper says that General Price is whipped—that he is "merely falling back." Well, oftentimes a man shot through the heart "falls back."

The Southern Confederacy have ordered that all free negroes who do not volunteer shall be impressed into the public service.—Wheeler Intelligence.

A servant girl, writing a letter, asked her employer 'if the next month had come in yet?' He laughed. 'Well,' she said, 'what I mean is—has the last month gone out yet?'

Cover in Illinois.—It is said that G. R. Hoffman, of Effingham Co., Illinois, raised last year two bushels of coffee. The seed was sent from Australia.

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Winchester's ALFOPHOSPHUS FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF Consumption, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Scrophula, Marasmus, Loss of Appetite, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, and Disorders of the Nerves and Blood System.

This Remedy has obtained a great reputation for curing the most obstinate cases of ALL STAGES OF CONSUMPTION. It is recommended by many thousand Physicians in the United States and Europe as the most powerful, blood-purifying, and life-sustaining medicine.

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JER. COOK, Attorney at Law, Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street, immediately opposite the Court House.

STUBBS & STEWART, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street, immediately opposite the Court House.

KENNEDY & NILL—Law Partnership. The undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law in several cases of Franklin County, Office No. 177 North Second Street, immediately opposite the Court House.

ATTORNEY AT LAW—WILSON, REILLY, Attorney at Law, Office on Market St., immediately opposite the Court House, Chambersburg, Pa. All legal business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

M'DOWELL SHARPE, Attorney at Law, Office in Mrs. Bard Buildings, directly opposite the Court House, Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street.

A. RANKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street, immediately opposite the Court House.

W. M'LELLAN & ALEX. K. M'CLURE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street, immediately opposite the Court House.

GEORGE EYSTER & E. J. BONE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office on Market St., immediately opposite the Court House, Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street.

C. M. DEGAN & G. W. WELSH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office on Market St., immediately opposite the Court House, Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street.

W. S. STENGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on Market St., immediately opposite the Court House, Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street.

T. L. FLETCHER, Attorney at Law, Office on Market St., immediately opposite the Court House, Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street.

DENTISTRY—DR. J. K. REID, Successor to Dr. J. K. Reid, Office on Market St., immediately opposite the Court House, Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street.

NOTICE.—DR. W. W. & N. S. SCHLOSSER, have removed their DENTAL OFFICE in Chambersburg, Pa. Office on Market St., immediately opposite the Court House.

W. M'LENNAN, Surgeon Dentist, Office on Market St., immediately opposite the Court House, Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street.

DR. J. C. RICHARDS will attend promptly to all calls in his office. Office on Market St., immediately opposite the Court House, Chambersburg, Pa. Office No. 177 North Second Street.

DR. JOHN MONTGOMERY has opened an office in the stone building adjoining the Eagle Hotel, in the borough of Chambersburg, Pa. Office on Market St., immediately opposite the Court House.

CARD.—DR. A. B. MADDAN, having permanently located himself in London, Franklin County, Pa., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place, and to those of the neighboring towns and villages.

MISS H. E. SEARS, PHYSICIAN, will continue to visit Carlisle, Pa., on the Wednesday of the year past, on the Wednesday of every alternate year, from the date of Wednesday, April 1st, 1862, to the date of Wednesday, April 1st, 1863.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed that the undersigned has been appointed Surveyor of the County of Franklin, Pa., and will hold office from the 1st day of April, 1862, to the 1st day of April, 1863.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. DR. JOHNSTON, THE FOUNDER of this celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for Ulcers, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, and all the diseases of the Urinary System.

YOUNG MEN. Young Men especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually swarms to untold numbers of the youth of the most civilized nations.

MARRIAGE! Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, or any other disease, should immediately consult Dr. Johnston.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS! This disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of Solitary Vice.

Office No. 7, South Frederick Street. Seven doors from Baltimore Street, East side of the street. Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place.

DR. JOHNSTON. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and New York.

A CERTAIN DISEASE! When the slightest and inapparent source of pleasure finds its habitation in the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or a mistaken notion of delicacy, prevents the patient from consulting a physician.

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"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT!" INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH! PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH! FREQUENTLY YOUR THROAT!

SPALDING'S Throat Confections, ARE GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN, GOOD FOR LECTURERS, GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS, GOOD FOR SINGERS, GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

SPALDING'S Throat Confections, CHILDREN Cry for SPALDING'S Throat Confections! They relieve a Cough instantly. They clear the Throat. They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath. They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one. I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot."

You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeits. A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

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Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, All kinds of Headache. By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediately relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS. By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs is speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had been rendered almost insensible by the loss of their vitality, have been restored to health, vigor, and strength of the whole system.

TO STRANGERS. The many thousands cured at this Institution in the last twenty years, and the numerous important surgical operations performed by Dr. J. Johnston, in the presence of the press, and the many other persons, testify to the efficacy of the paper, and many other persons, testify to the efficacy of the paper, and many other persons, testify to the efficacy of the paper.

ANTHONY, No. 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. In the sale of this paper, in addition to the other secrets, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as "The Heroes of Peace" and "The Heroes of War" are published, and are of the most interesting and valuable nature.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY! DISPATCH! As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have a cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Clocks, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can be without it. It is always ready and waiting to be used.

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Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, March 12, 1862.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a large supply of the very best materials for Job Printing we are prepared to do work of any kind at the shortest possible notice...

THE TONNAGE TAX BILL.

The bill entitled "An act to repeal an act, approved the 7th of March, 1861, entitled 'An act for the commutation of the tonnage duties'" was discussed at considerable length...

The tonnage tax has produced a considerable excitement for several years past and it is not yet fully settled.

Mr. Williams' bill proposed a repeal of the act of the 7th of March 1861. Mr. Armstrong offered an amendment to this bill which amendment, if passed, required the Auditor General to issue an execution on the judgements obtained, against the Penn. Rail Road Company for the tax due...

There were discussions on each side of the question. Some of the members contending that the bill of last session formed a contract, while others contended that it did not. Quite a difference of opinion was expressed by some able men, men of legal minds...

The bill, as it has passed, we look upon as being really unconstitutional. The bill of last year can be looked upon in no other light than that of a contract, and if such, the Legislature cannot, at its option, annul any contract into which they may enter with other parties...

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light thought best—we have no views to give concerning it. The matter is past and gone, let it be so.

We always have been inclined to take sides in opposition to the repeal of the tonnage tax, but we must say we have never given the original bill that attention that would enable us to speak knowingly with reference to the matter, consequently we have nothing to say concerning the tonnage tax as it originally stood toward the state of Pennsylvania...

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill proposed is now attracting great attention, not only in Congress, but throughout the entire country. The great difficulty in a tax bill is to arrange it so as to make it bear upon the people equally; so that one section, or one style of business, is not more heavily taxed than the other...

According to the proposed bill the tax on printing offices will be quite heavy. The tax of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S office is estimated at twenty five thousand dollars per year, this appears to be high and we think it really is. Our tax will not quite reach that amount by considerable, yet it will be heavy.

Everything is assuming a more cheerful appearance, and great events are immediately before us.

in his contract, and was so admirably constructed as to have escaped all damage. Two other iron-clad vessels are under construction by government, and will soon be ready for service—one within this month, it is supposed.

The Army of the Potomac moved on Monday, and found the late stronghold of the enemy at Manassas deserted. This point they occupied, as well as Winchester, likewise deserted. The enemy are contracting their lines, and it is presumed, will take position at Gordonsville, a most important railroad centre. The army of the Potomac comprises 200,000 fighting men; and now that they are started, it is hoped they will not tarry until their work is accomplished...

It is divided into Corps—one under McDowell, another under Sumner, and the other two under Heintzelman and Keys—in all thirteen Divisions, under the command of General McClellan, who has taken the field. It is rumored that a large body of men are about marching down the river, to strike at a new point. With the retreat from Manassas and Winchester, the rebels have abandoned their batteries on the Potomac, which is now free from obstructions.

Great alarm exists at Richmond. Martial law has been proclaimed, and many arrests of Union men have been made. It is in contemplation to change their military organization, and authorize Davis to appoint a General-in-chief, to retire their fading fortunes. This is the day Commodore Foote set apart to bombard Island No. 10 in the Mississippi, where it is supposed Beauregard has taken refuge, so that we may now expect further stirring news from the west in addition to the recent important victories achieved in Arkansas, and Florida.

The President as Commander-in-chief is superintending Army operations, and to him great credit is due for the activity everywhere prevalent. He is determined to perform his duty faithfully in this grave emergency, and will so discharge it as to deserve well of his countrymen.

Legislatively, there is little to notice. The attempt to oust Senator Powell will not succeed—his accusers failing to make a case. An important Army Bill has passed the Senate, which will effect some needed reforms, when it becomes a law. Both Houses will on Monday, adopt the report on the Committee of Conference on the Suter's Bill, and thus the abuses incident to that system will be rooted out. The House is debating the Tax Bill, and making good progress.

Everything is assuming a more cheerful appearance, and great events are immediately before us.

LETTER FROM TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of The Repository and Transcript. NASHVILLE, TENN., March 3, 1862. MR. EDITOR:—You must excuse me for not writing sooner to you, as I have not been near any place where I could mail a letter, nor have I received any from Chambersburg for nearly three weeks. Since I wrote last, we have been travelling nearly all the time. We arrived at Bowling Green on last Sunday night, and had to lay over for one day on account of Barren River being too high to cross.

The next morning we got a large Ferry-Bot and stretched a rope across so as to keep us from being swept down the current. It took us that day and all the next night to get the Battery over, and then we marched twenty miles the day after.

There are Breakwaters all around this town, so that, if the Rebels had remained, it would have been very hard to take. Along the march from Bowling-Green we passed the Lost River and Boiling Spring, both of which are greater curiosities than the Mammoth Cave. We encamped that night at Franklin, a small town seven miles from the Tennessee line.

The next day we were on the march by 4 o'clock in the morning, and travelled 23 miles to Terry's Springs, where we lay out without pitching our tents.

We started next morning without our breakfast, and arrived at the edge of Nashville Saturday evening about 4 o'clock, where we put up for the night.

Yesterday morning we received orders to cross the Cumberland River, which lies between us and the principal part of the city, but we found too many Batteries and Baggage Trains in before us, and as it began to rain very hard we turned off and took possession of a church, where we are very comfortably quartered. Yesterday evening I crossed the river, and was very agreeably surprised to hear that Gen. Buell's "Body Guard" were in town, and after looking around for an hour or two, I found them snugly quartered in the Planters Hotel. They are all looking very well. The Chambersburg boys are all in the same mess. In this City the ladies walk the streets armed with Revolvers, and call us all the names they can think of. As soon as we get across I will write again.

Yours truly, SAM.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 6.

Ms. EDITOR:—We are still on this side of the river, cut off from the city. We shall remain where we are in the church, until the Baggage Train of the whole Division have crossed; it is very slow work getting over as it has to be done by Steam Boats.

General Buell has his Headquarters in Nashville now, and is concentrating his whole force here—amounting to about 60,000 men. Nelson's Division has been coming up the River in boats, ever since we have been here. The Rebels around here are yet strong in

the belief that they will conquer, and refuse to take our Treasury Notes. I will send you a specimen of some of their money.

Some of the boldest of "seceders" come to see us sometimes, and it is amusing to hear them tell of the great exploits of the Texan Rangers, and how one or two of them have chased 20 or more men; and they firmly believe that they whipped Willick's men up at Green River, and that there were only five of their men killed, and 120 of our men.

I see the Anderson Troop every day, at their quarters. The boys all say they like it very well, but say that there is too much to do. They should join the Battery, and they will have double as many horses to attend to. Their captain is very strict with them, and will not let them go out anywhere.

I have not seen Wm. McLellan yet, though he is at the Planters Hotel every day. Those wounded at Fort Donelson, both of the Union and Rebel Army, are at the Hospital in this city.

I saw a large Rebel flag yesterday, and I think it is far from being as pretty as our good old banner, the Stars and Stripes.

I am waiting anxiously for a letter from home, as I have not received one since the 20th of February. Yours truly, SAM.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, March 11, 1862.

In the United States Senate, a resolution of inquiry relative to the late naval battle at Hampton Roads was offered, debated and referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The Military Committee reported a joint resolution authorizing the Navy Department to accept and apply the money appropriated by States for the payment of volunteers. The bill providing for the purchase of coin was taken up, and Mr. Passencher offered an amendment to increase the amount of deposits to \$50,000,000, which was adopted, and the bill was then passed. The Senate concurred in the report of the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. A bill was passed to reduce the sale of sundry public lands.

In the House, Mr. Baker introduced bills to establish national foundries at Chicago, Pittsburg and Poughkeepsie, an armory and arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, and powder factories at Indianapolis and Trenton. Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill to establish naval depots and navy-yards on the lakes. A resolution was adopted to print 50,000 copies of Washington's Farewell address, Jackson's anti-nullification proclamation, and the Declaration of Independence. The House concurred in the conference report on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. The Denver Branch Mint bill was reported from Ways and Means Committee and referred to the Committee on the Whole. The resolution relative to aid to States desiring to abolish slavery, recommended by President Lincoln, was taken up. Several amendments were offered and general debate ensued. Mr. Blair's amendment was ruled out, and the resolution passed by yeas 88, nays 31.

WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1862. In the U. S. Senate, the Judiciary Committee reported negatively the resolution for the expulsion of Senator Powell, of Kentucky. Mr. Sherman offered a joint resolution, which was laid over, giving thanks to Lieutenant Worden and the officers and crew of the Monitor. He also introduced a bill, which was referred, authorizing the President to take possession of certain property. Mr. Latham introduced a bill to repeal all laws preventing foreign vessels from carrying mails to Panama and Apsiwail. The President's emancipation resolution as passed by the House was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to authorize the War Department to accept the moneys appropriated by certain States for the payment of volunteers was passed. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of the army was passed. The bill to release persons held in service in the District of Columbia was taken up and several amendments adopted.

In the House a joint resolution was reported and passed empowering the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the circumstances attending the failure of the contractors for building steam vessels to meet their engagements within the time specified, and in his discretion to remit the whole or part of the penalty. The House passed the bill authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to meet Commissioners from Great Britain and France, for the purpose of adopting measures for the protection of the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland, and appropriating \$3000 to carry the act into effect. The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act for carrying into effect the treaties with New Granada and Costa Rica for the adjudication of claims. The House passed the bill amendatory of the eighth section of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy so as to read, "The hours of labor and rate of wages in the navy-yards shall conform, as nearly as is consistent with the public interests, to the private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be regulated by the commandants, subject to the revision and approval of the Secretary of the Navy." Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, reported from the Naval Committee a bill regulating the grades of the line officers of the navy. The House passed the Senate bill providing for the custody of the letter and presents from the King of Siam. The Committee on Territories reported a bill to organize territorial governments in the rebel states, which was laid on the table by yeas 65, nays 56. The

same committee reported a bill to organize the territory of Arizona.

FRIDAY, March 14.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, a resolution was passed authorizing the Navy Department to remit the penalty for failures to complete steam machinery. The Military Committee reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to disregard seniority of rank among major generals in assigning commands. Mr. Hale introduced a bill, which was referred, appropriating \$13,000,000 to build iron-clad gunboats, \$1,000,000 to build an iron-clad ram, and \$700,000 to finish Stevens' battery. The bill to authorize the settlement of certain lands in Louisiana was passed, as also were several private bills. The resolution to expel Senator Powell was taken up, and Mr. Powell made a speech explaining his course. After some further remarks by Messrs. Wilkinson, Davis, Ten Eyck and Trumbull, the resolution was rejected by yeas 11, nays 28. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide staffs for the corps d'armee. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

In the State Senate, the bill to authorize the arrest of professional thieves and burglars in Philadelphia was taken up and passed. In the House an act was passed to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims. A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of nine to revise the Congressional appointments.

FRIDAY March 14, 1862.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock, and discussed the resolution for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia until 12 o'clock, when they were passed finally. Bills were passed relative to mechanics' liens, to the Philadelphia Board of Health, to the New Holland turpentine, and to charter the Pennsylvania State and Mineral Paint Company, the Eight United Presbyterian Congregation of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Lying-in Hospital, and the Dorington Hospital.

In the House, after the conclusion of our report of Thursday evening, the bill entitled "an act to repeal an act approved the 7th of March, 1861, entitled 'An act for the commutation of the tonnage duties,'" was further discussed by Messrs. Abbott, Tracy, Cassa, Early, Williams, Smith, Chester, and Dennis.

The amendment of Mr. Armstrong was then voted upon and lost—yeas 31, nays 65. Mr. Williams' bill was then passed—yeas 63, nays 31.

The rules were then suspended, by a vote of 79 yeas to 13 nays, and the bill was put upon its final passage.

The yeas and nays were then called for by Mr. Caldwell, seconded by Mr. Wilder, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Banks, Barron, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Bolles, Brown, of Mercer, Brown of Northumberland, Busby, Cassa, Craig, Craie, Deltone, Divins, Donley of Green, Dougherty Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Grant, Gross, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hess, Hoffer, Hoyer, Hopkins of Washington, Hutchins, Kaine, Kenned, Kline, Labar, Lehman, Litchwallter, McClellan, McCoy, McCullough, Myers, Neiman, Peters, Pottsger Ramsay, Rex, Rhoads, Ritte, Ross of Luzerne, Ross of Mifflin, Rowland, Russell, Byron Shannon, Strang, Strat, Tatt, Tracy, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Williams, Wimley, Windle, Wolf, Worley, Zeigle, Howe, speaker—70.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Armstrong, Bates, Caldwell, Chatham, Cochran, Cowas, Dennis, Donnelly, of Philadelphia, Duffied, Early Gaskill, Greenback, Hopkins of Philadelphia, Joseph, M'Makin, M'Manus, Pershing, Quigly, Scott, Smith of Chester, Smith of Philadelphia, Thompson, Vincent, Warner, Wilder—26.

So the bill of Mr. Williams was passed.

No other bills of general interest were reported or passed—all being local and special.

THURSDAY, March 13, 1862.

In the Senate not many bills of general interest were offered or passed, Mr. McClure introduced a bill directing the recovery of the principal and interest due the Commonwealth by virtue of locations and office titles. The consideration of the resolution in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and endorsing the recommendations of President Lincoln for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the several States, was resumed.

A lengthy discussion ensued. Messrs. Wharton and Bond advocated the passage of the resolutions, and Mr. Donovan opposed them.

Without taking any final action the Senate adjourned.

The House assembled at 10 A. M., the Speaker in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. De Witt.

Resolution.—Mr. Dennis offered the following: Resolved, that the final vote upon the bill entitled an act to repeal an act approved March 7, 1861, entitled "An act for the Commutation of the Tonnage Tax," and amendments offered or to be hereafter offered to said bill, be taken at or before five o'clock this afternoon, and that no member of the House be allowed to speak more than once on the said bill and amendments, nor speak more than forty-five minutes.

Mr. Cassa moved to strike out "five o'clock" and insert "9 1/2 o'clock;" strike out "afternoon" and insert "evening;" and add "and will hold an evening session, commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock, if not sooner disposed of."

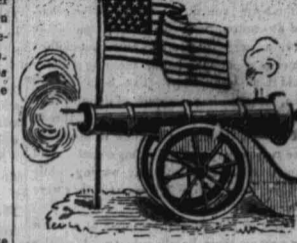
Mr. Williams was opposed to limiting the

time for each member speaking. He wanted the people of the State to know what the arguments were against the bill, and also the replies. He wanted a fair hearing to the railroad company and a fair hearing to the people of the State.

Mr. Abbott was in favor of ending the controversy to-day. Mr. Blanchard said that the people would not bear half that was said here to-day, and if they did, they would not believe one half of it.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Tonnage Tax bill. Considerable discussion was had with reference to the bill.

GLORIOUS VICTORY



Burnside Advancing.

Capture of Newburn, N. C.

40 or 50 Killed, and about 300 Wounded

BALTIMORE, March 18, 1862

By the arrival of the Commodore this morning we learn that Gen. Burnside has captured the town of Newburn, N. C., together with a large quantity of stores and arms, and some two or three hundred prisoners.

The fight was very severe and took place on Friday last.

Reported loss on our side is between 40 and 50 killed, and about 300 wounded. It is also rumored that one of our Brigadier Generals was killed, but this is not thought to be reliable.

A special messenger bearing official dispatches came on the vessel and has proceeded to Washington.

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS

We have at length official intelligence of the evacuation of Centerville and Manassas by the enemy, who commenced the movement a week ago and have been at it ever since, destroying their tents and such heavy articles as they could not carry away. Our forces have advanced and occupied both places, and our cavalry is pursuing the retreating foe.

Verbal advices from New Orleans, brought to St. Louis by Union refugees, confirm the existence of Union clubs members, and that the city is in a state of excitement. The latter is contradicted by other advices.

The Mayor of Memphis has issued a proclamation declaring that incendiaries shall be hung promptly. Beauregard has left Jackson, and was expected to take command at Island No. 10, where a large number of transports were lying to take off the troops in case of defeat.

In the naval battle at Fortress Monroe the Minnesota had six men killed and seven-teens wounded; the Oregon had three wounded; the Whitehall three killed; the Cumberland's loss was 150; the Congress 50 killed, 27 wounded and 46 captured. Total loss, 296 men.

The Navy Department has issued proposals for building ten more iron-clad gunboats for the western waters, similar to those now in use.

The charter election in Syracuse, N. Y., and the State election in New Hampshire, have resulted in favor of the Republicans.

It is now satisfactorily ascertained that the main body of the rebels retreated from Manassas two weeks ago.

Captain Buchanan, who commanded the Merrimac in her first day's fight, is reported to be wounded. On the second day when she encountered the Monitor, she was commanded by Capt. Jones.

Humphrey Marshall, with a rebel regiment, is near Pounding Gap, in Tennessee, near the Kentucky line but General Sydney Johnson is reported to be in full retreat from Murfreesboro.

General Lee has been appointed General-in-chief of the rebel forces, and their retreat from Manassas is formally announced as having been caused by the adoption of a new line of defenses, of which Staunton, Gordonsville and Fredericksburg are the main points.

The Hon. E. W. Lehman, the Representative from the First Congressional District of this State, though a democrat, voted in the House in favor of the compensatory emancipation resolution recommended by President Lincoln.

A squadron of Iowa cavalry has had a skirmish with 600 rebels at Parish, defeated them captured some prisoners, drove the rebels off from the town, and came away.

The rebel House of Representatives at Richmond has recommended the planters to stop raising tobacco and cotton, and raise provisions, cattle, hogs, and sheep. It has also thanked the Commander, officers, and crew of the Merrimac. The Senate has passed a bill to organize the Supreme Court.

Davis has sent a message to his Congress, suspending Floyd and Pillow, and condemning the whole management of the Fort Donelson affair.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA. Nos. 436 and 437 CHRISTENSTREET.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 436 and 437 Chestnut Street.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Blackwood's Magazine and the BRITISH REVIEWS. Great Inducements to Subscribe!

Union Goods and insignia, Wholesale and Retail. General Depot, 12 Ann St., New York.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. STANDARDS MEDICINE FOR THE BLOOD, RACIAL AND EFFICACIOUS CURE OF ALL BLOOD AFFECTIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. Published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 19th, 1842.

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ON AND AFTER MONDAY 27th, 1862, the Passenger Train on the Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and leave Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:

Blackwood's Magazine and the BRITISH REVIEWS. Terms (Regular Prices) For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00.

ENVELOPES with new and splendid designs. General Depot, 12 Ann St., New York.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. The medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of Scrophulous Diseases, Pimples on the face, Old Sores, Ulcers, etc.

REAL ESTATE. Purchased at a sale of a salubrious and healthy estate, viz. 1/2 of lot 1st, S. W. corner Chestnut and Second streets.

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NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK. SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Blackwood's Magazine and the BRITISH REVIEWS. Splendid Offers for 1860, '61 & '62 together.

NEW SHOES. THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. READ THIS CURE—I was afflicted with a horrid disease in my feet and ankles, as much as that of six weeks.

TEMPORARY LOAN ON STOCKS. \$10,000.00. Interest on \$10,000.00 at 6 per cent.

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER DEC. 12th, 1860.

PHOTOGRAPHY! IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style.

NEW HARDWARE. The subscribers take pleasure in informing the public that they have secured a large stock of new and improved hardware.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. A LETTER from Mr. John Pope of Hagerstown, Maryland, dated August 18th, 1861.

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RURAL MATTERS.

Working time Coming.

The days are drawing near when the toiling husbandman's brow will be bathed with sweat, his muscles stretched with labor, and his weary body look for the shades of evening for rest.

Peach trees will grow well in all rich soils, but they will not bear fruit. I well remember an orchard near Chester, almost in sight of the Delaware river, which was very flourishing in look at, but had never borne a peach, although it was six years old.

Horsem and Cattle.

It is clearly a mistake neighbor, that you make in supposing your horses do not need the care that they did in mid-winter. Let us for instance, apply the same treatment you apply to your stock, to your self.

Prospects of the Peach Crop.

Our prospect for a peach crop, says the Commonwealth Telegraph, is very flattering thus far. The buds have never been so backward at this season since I have been in the business.

peaches. Better wait awhile, for we must have many frosts yet ere the peach crop is out of danger.

I was glad of the remarks of 'Corn Husk,' in your last, as I have often heard of the same thing. Besides driving nails into peach trees, I have known of boring auger holes into the body of the trees, and filling them with blood, and then stopping the holes with plugs.

As our Legislature has abolished the odious "lottery grant," I hope that we may again be classed with respectable people. Dover, Del., March 1, 1862. Uxioxx.

Cultivation of Clover.

The Canadian Agriculturist says—clover is generally more certain crop on this side of the Atlantic than in the old countries of Europe, still even here of late years it has become somewhat precarious on land that has been long under tillage in the ordinary way.

When land is not what is called "clover sick," that is from exhaustion not capable of producing a healthy crop at all, the produce of clover may frequently be increased by top dressings of manure containing potash, gypsum, and super-phosphate of lime.

GEN. BURNSIDE AWARE OF THE REBEL RETREAT FROM MANASSAS.

GEN. BURNSIDE AWARE OF THE REBEL RETREAT FROM MANASSAS.—Providence Herald 13.—A letter received here from a man in Gen. Burnside's expedition, dated Roanoke Island, March 3d, announces the prevalence of a report there that the rebels were evacuating Manassas. Gen. Burnside will therefore be on his guard.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and caution to young men, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., &c., by the same author as the "Confessions and Experience of an Invalid."

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GEN. BURNSIDE AWARE OF THE REBEL RETREAT FROM MANASSAS.

There is no perceptible swelling in either Apples or Peach buds yet. All signs would seem to indicate a great crop of all kinds of fruit for this year, and consequently a suffering time for the doctors, good, ripe fruit being very conducive to health.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

WH. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The only Harmless and Reliable Dye Known! ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape dizziness, BRAY, RED or BUSTY HAIR Dye! Instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair's skin.

WH. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure the hair, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by the application of this hair preparation at No. 16 Bond Street, New York.

THE Confessions and Experience of an Invalid. Published for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., &c., by the same author as the "Confessions and Experience of an Invalid."

MARRIED.

We publish Marriages and Deaths gratuitously as notices of such occurrences are of some interest to the families in which they occur, for the future, those who desire them to appear in the columns of our paper will please furnish them. Obituary notices will be charged 10 cents per line.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. T. Crider, GEORGE W. BROWN, formerly of Greenacres, to KATE BRANCA CAPOZZI, of Peters Township, Franklin County, Pa.

On the 14th inst., in Chambersburg, HELEN M., infant daughter of M. A. Fultz, aged 9 weeks.

On the 12th inst., in Strasburg Franklin Co. Pa., Miss ELIZA MCGEE, aged 42 years.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. JOHN ADAM, Mr. JOHN N. SMITH to Miss ANNA E. HOKE, both of Peters Township, this county.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., in Chambersburg, HELEN M., infant daughter of M. A. Fultz, aged 9 weeks.

On the 6th inst., in Strasburg Franklin Co. Pa., Miss ELIZA MCGEE, aged 42 years.

On the 11th inst., at his residence in Waynesboro, Mr. DANIEL TRIVLER, Sen., aged 61 years, 11 months and 27 days.

On the 6th inst., at his father's residence near Fayetteville, Miss MARGIE E. WHITE, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 11th inst., near this place, of consumption, Mr. JAMES CHAMBERLAIN, aged 21.

AN IMPORTANT REMEDY. COUGHS AND COLD CURED! CONSUMPTION PREVENTED. BY USING MILLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Bear in mind that Miller & Henshaw have just opened the largest supply of Fresh Garden Seeds brought in from the best seed of the East, and select and best in the way in the way of Garden, Grass Flower and Herb Seeds.

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER.—Miller & Henshaw's Horse Powder, French's Cow Powder, Fickler's Cattle Powder, The Arabian Horse Powder and Robert's Distemper Powder, can be had at Miller & Henshaw's Drug Store on the diagonal. These powders are of good quality. Miller's is the best powder ever fed to a horse.

KEROSENE OIL. 40 Cents a Gallon, at MILLER & HENSHAW'S. ONLY 10 CENTS A QUART FOR THE BEST QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL, at MILLER & HENSHAW'S.

ANYTHING Wanted in the Drug and Patent Medicine line can be had at MILLER & HENSHAW'S Drug Store, in the Diamond, March 13, '62.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN M. MILLER, late of this county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said county.

EARLY Yolk Cabbage Seed. Just received, at SPANGLER'S.

PARLOR Stoves for Wood and Coal, all patterns and the latest improvements can be had at KETTER & HAMILTON'S.

GLASS LANTERNS.—All sizes, from 3 1/2 lbs. up to \$1.00 and up, at KETTER & HAMILTON'S.

ALL kinds of Ten Plate Stoves, All Sixes and patterns can be had of the firm of Ritter & Hamilton, Corner of the Diamond, this county, Feb. 20, '62.

CAST IRON COOK BOILERS.—Boilers are taking the place of Tin Cook Boilers, and are pronounced by all who use them, to be superior in all respects to the Tin Cook Boilers, and are better adapted to the use of the family than the Tin Cook Boilers.

COPPER, BRASS, AND IRON KETTLES.—All kinds of Copper and Brass Kettles for preserving, or boiling, to hold from 1 Gall. up to 3 Gall. for sale at KETTER & HAMILTON'S, Corner of the Diamond.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, in Franklin County, Penn., situated in "New Scotland Hill," in the Borough of Chambersburg. This Property consists of a LOT OF GROUND, having thereon erected a large two-story Brick Building, with a large open shed, and a large lot of ground, together with a number of other buildings in the place.

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NIXON!

Having made very large additions to my stock, I am prepared to offer the largest and best stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, PERFUMERY SOAP, BRUSHES. HAIR DRESSINGS.

Watches, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE. E. AUGHENBAUGH takes pleasure in inviting attention to his NEW AND LARGE STOCK OF GOODS.

Always on hand a good assortment of SILVER-WARE, such as Spoons, Tea, Table, Dessert, Sugar, Mustard and Salt; Plates and Tea, Coffee, and Wash Baskets and Fruit Knives, &c., &c.

Offer to the Public an elegant and extensive assortment of PARIS STYLES OF FINE JEWELRY, consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Pearl, Stone, Corals, Enamel, Work, and Ring. Earrings, Bracelets, Bangles, and Finger Rings.

Always on hand a good assortment of SILVER-WARE, such as Spoons, Tea, Table, Dessert, Sugar, Mustard and Salt; Plates and Tea, Coffee, and Wash Baskets and Fruit Knives, &c., &c.

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Counting-House Almanac.

Table with columns for months (JAN, FEB, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE) and days of the month, showing the day of the week and leap years.

Always on hand a good assortment of SILVER-WARE, such as Spoons, Tea, Table, Dessert, Sugar, Mustard and Salt; Plates and Tea, Coffee, and Wash Baskets and Fruit Knives, &c., &c.

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