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COURTS OF FRANKLIN CO. FOR 1862

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

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

Table of Simple Interest at 6% per annum. Columns for Principal, Months, and Years.

The interest of any sum in dollars for 6 days, is the same sum in mills, viz.: of \$100, 100 mills or 10 cents; of \$5,000, 5,000 mills or \$5.00, etc.

Repository and Transcript

Volume 69, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862, Number 36

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, 1862. On Sunday our troops drove the rebels from Warrenton, Va., and re-occupied the town.

A body of our troops near Madisonville, Ky., were attacked a few days ago by a body of rebels, and after a sharp contest compelled the enemy to retire.

On the 25th a party of guerrillas, six miles from Danville, Ky., were surprised by our troops, and had 3 killed, 8 wounded and 30 horses taken.

Nine guerrillas for the rebel Morgan have been captured in Kentucky, from which State great numbers are fleeing to join the rebels since the order to draft was issued.

The rebel battery above the mouth of the Yazoo river has been taken. The combined naval force under Commodore Davis, and the military force under Gen. Curtis, have returned to Helena, Arkansas, after successful operations in the vicinity of Vicksburg.

The 69th New York regiment, with Gen. Corcoran, arrived at New York yesterday afternoon. They marched through the park, where a mass recruiting meeting was being held, and thence to the armory.

Morgan is reported to be still at Hartsville, Tenn., with 2,000 men. His men have committed depredations in the vicinity of Scottsville, Ky.

Two American vessels, sailing under the Mexican flag to avoid the rebel pirates, have been captured by the Mexican coast by a French blockade.

The Persia, with European news to the 16th, arrived at New York yesterday. It is denied that the Tascorua left Kingston by order of the British government.

Gen. Hunt, with 15,000 men, returned to Fort Scott on the 22d inst., after having pursued the rebels and driven them in utter confusion across the Osage river.

Gen. Johnson, with 700 men, was forced to surrender on the 21st inst. near Gallatin, Tenn., after a severe fight with 1,800 rebels under Morgan. Our loss was 26 killed and 23 wounded. Lieut. Wynkoop, of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, was killed. Our men were paroled by Morgan.

The guerrillas in Missouri are being vigorously dealt with. Reports from all directions are encouraging. In the latter part of last week 130 men of the 13th Illinois cavalry attacked and defeated 350 rebels, 30 miles beyond Bloomfield, Mo. The rebels lost 20 killed, 60 wounded, besides a number of prisoners, 70 stand of arms and all their camp equipage.

Our troops at Cumberland Gap are in excellent health. They have provisions for 60 days. There are from 20,000 to 30,000 rebel troops this side of the Gap, who think they can starve our troops out.

The secessionists and southern feeling inhabitants of St. Louis county, Mo., have been assessed \$500,000 for the purpose of clothing, arming and subsisting the enrolled militia which are in active service, and also for providing for the support of such families of the militiamen as may be left destitute.

During the next seven days two regiments will be sent each day from Harrisburg to Washington. Seven regiments will also be sent from Philadelphia as fast as transportation can be procured.

On Thursday morning Stuart's rebel cavalry passed through Fairfax Court House on their way to Vienna, which is about 13 miles from Washington.

h split) M. Chester, Delaware county, yesterday obtained liquor outside the establishment, and became drunk, created a disturbance. A detachment of the Provost Guard of this city were sent for to restore order.

People in western Maryland think that the rebels will take advantage of the low stage of water in the upper Potomac and ford the river.

About 250 rebel prisoners, including Belle Boyd, were removed from the Old Capitol prison yesterday afternoon, for transportation to eastern Virginia to be exchanged.

It is not true that General McClellan has been appointed in command of the forces in Virginia. Major-General Halleck is the Commanding-in-Chief.

General Pope's late official dispatch had to be carried from Alexandria to Washington, on account of the telegraph wires between the two places having been cut by some of our own people.

A sharp engagement took place on Saturday, between Richmond, Ky., in which the rebels were driven back beyond Rogersville, leaving one gun behind. On Saturday the fight was renewed, when our troops were forced to retreat to Lexington. Gen. Nelson was wounded. The enemy's forces numbered from 15,000 to 20,000. Our forces engaged consisted of seven regiments. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides is heavy but the number is not yet known.

The railroad companies have agreed to carry horses and grain free one way, and will issue half fare to visitors of the National Horse Exhibition, to commence at Williams port on the 2d of September.

The British schooner, Anna Maria, while trying to run the blockade, had been captured by the gunboat R. R. Cayler, which left New san on the 26th ult.

The first regiment of the Bucktail brigade left Harrisburg for the seat of war on Saturday night. Another regiment will leave tomorrow, and a third will leave in the course of a week.

A steambot was fired into by the rebels on last Thursday, when 30 miles above Fort Henry.

Five hundred negroes, freed by Gen. Curtis arrived at St. Louis yesterday.

Fifteen hundred rebels threatened Greenville, Va. We have a strong force of militia to defend the town.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue will not be able to furnish propriety stamps until about the 10th of September. Until the propriety stamps can be supplied, many lecturers of articles mentioned in schedule C will be required to keep an accurate account of all articles manufactured sold or removed from the premises of the manufacturer, the account to be verified by oath and payment to be made thereon.

The Spanish Legation at Washington has informed the Secretary of State that, according to the Spanish tariff now in force, the importation and sale of every remedy or medicinal, galenic or compound, from foreign countries, which is not found set down by name in the tariff of customs are prohibited.

THE NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS. We this week continue the publication of notices expressing satisfaction with the nomination made for Congress. The Somerset Herald, whose editor, Edward Sewell Esq., was himself a candidate, thus indorses Mr. McPherson:

Hon. Edward McPherson, the present member in the old Adams, Franklin, Fulton and Bedford district has been nominated for a third time; his former district having had Somerset added to it.

The fact that Mr. McPherson has thus been nominated a third time without a struggle, or any more opposition than the forwarding of a few ballots for other candidates in accordance with instructions from their respective counties, is a compliment that any man may be proud of, and is certainly the highest endorsement of his previous political career that could be bestowed upon him.

and Tuesday of Court work, when they will have the opportunity of both seeing and hearing him.

The Bedford Inquirer thus speaks:—Hon. Edward McPherson.—The Congressional Conference which assembled on Thursday week before last, at the house of John McMillan, in Fulton County, nominated on the 10th ballot, this gentleman for Congress.

Twice already has Mr. McPherson represented the District in the Lower House of Congress, and very well has he served his constituents. No man in Congress is more popular with the masses which he represents than Edward McPherson.

His public career has been highly appreciated by all who have faithfully examined the records. As a political writer, he has but few superiors in the country, and his views are ever consistent and expressed with force and eloquence.

His speech in reply to the exaggerations and unwarranted assertions contained in the Breckenridge Democratic address, was one of the most clear and unanswerable expositions of the fallacies upon which those hypocritical political gamblers wished to base an opposition to the National Government, that emanated in the Lower House for session.

Four years ago it was with the heaviest efforts that was elected over Wilson Reilly, a man of talents and ability and at the time representing the District, and who was considered one of the best men in the Democratic ranks to command a full vote.

When the difficulties under which we are now laboring broke out, he raised a company of volunteers and at once tendered his services to his Government, was accepted, and took up a position on the tented field, willing to sacrifice his office, his interests, and, if necessary, his life, for the salvation and maintenance of our grand system of Government.

He is a patriot of the noblest order, a politician of the purest cast, and a public functionary with the most conscientious motives. It is true, that we have at times differed with him in matters of policy, and may continue to differ, nevertheless, we have ever admired his consistent course and now feel that if he was the man for the times two years ago, he is doubly so at this particular crisis.

And when we say that Bedford county will give him a large vote, it is on the assurances of the many warm friends that he has made in our midst, and whose assurances are not to be overlooked or underrated. He will be returned with a clean majority of two thousand in the District, provided the Democrats run a candidate, and if not he will be returned with such a vote as will astonish the "natives" for years to come.

The Fulton Republican says: It is needless for us to tell our readers who Mr. McPherson is. He has been our able, faithful and watchful Representative at Washington, since 1859, having been re-elected in the fall of 1860.—His nomination at the present time, therefore, places him before the people as a candidate for the third term. This is right and proper. When the people have as experienced and able Representative, they should retain him in their service rather than give his place to an individual who, though quite as talented, yet is without experience, and, therefore, unable, however willing, to take that care of the interests of his constituents which they demand. We are pleased, therefore, at the re-nomination of Hon. Edward McPherson, and confidently predict his triumphant election by the suffrages of the loyal voters of the 17th Congressional District.

The Juniata Sentinel, published in the district represented by Mr. McPherson for two terms, says: CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The loyal people of the Congressional district composed of the counties of Franklin, Adams, Bedford and Fulton, have with commendable unanimity re-nominated the Hon. Edward McPherson. This gentleman was among the ablest representatives in the last Congress, and his loyalty

and patriotism are above suspicion. We do not doubt that the people of this district will show that they understand their own interests by re-electing Mr. McPherson by a largely increased majority.

Out of the District, we have the following from the Shippenburg News:—Hon. Edward McPherson was unanimously re-nominated for Congress, by the Union Conference of the 17th district, which met at McMillan's on the 7th inst.

His services in Congress have been marked by ability of no ordinary character, and on all questions of vital importance, his votes and influence have always been given in support of the true interests of the nation. The people of that district have an opportunity to render efficient service to the cause of their country, by triumphantly returning Mr. McPherson to the position in Congress which he has filled with so much honor to himself, and credit to them.

NOMINATED.—The People's Union Party of Fulton County have nominated W. W. Sellers Esq. of the Fulton Republican for the Legislature. Mr. Sellers is the present member, and his course has been so satisfactory to his constituents, as to cause his re-nomination by acclamation.

Hon. Edward McPherson, of Adams county, has been re-nominated for Congress. Mr. McPherson has proved himself both "capable and honest," and will be returned by an overwhelming majority.

Hon. Edward McPherson was unanimously re-nominated for Congress by the Union Conference of the 17th district, on the 8th inst. The intelligence of his re-nomination was highly gratifying to his friends in this locality, and to all other honest and loyal men throughout the State.

That old and honored sheet, the National Intelligencer, published at Washington, thus speaks:—NOMINATION.—The Convention in the 17th Congressional district of Pennsylvania has exhibited its good sense and just appreciation of talents, integrity and firmness in nominating the Hon. Edward McPherson for re-election, which will make his third term an unusual length of service in Pennsylvania; for the public interest has generally been less regarded in that State than the mischievous rule of "rotation."

We omit extracts from Adams papers, which of course cordially endorse the nomination of Mr. McPherson for re-election to the House of Representatives at Washington.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A SEVERE BATTLE.

OUR LINE OF BATTLE FORMED TREE TIMES.

RETREAT OF OUR TROOPS TO LEXINGTON.

GEN. NELSON, WOUNDED.

Cincinnati, Aug. 31.—On Friday afternoon the rebels beyond Richmond, Kentucky, drove in our cavalry. General Mansour, with the Sixty ninth and Seventy first Indiana moved up, and after throwing a few shells, the enemy retreated rapidly beyond Rogersville, leaving one gun behind. General Mansour bivouacked for the night.

The enemy attempted to turn their left flank, when sharp fighting occurred between the skirmishers. The 69th Indiana advanced through a dense fire of shot and shell to the relief of our skirmishers, and behaved like old soldiers, but the rebels finally turned our left flank and advanced in full force on our column. General Mansour ordered a retreat and fell back three miles, and then returned the line of battle on high hills, with artillery in position on the right and left flanks.

The firing by artillery was kept up briskly on both sides. After fighting about two hours the enemy advanced on the right flank under cover of the woods, and after severe fighting succeeded in turning it. A retreat immediately took place to our original camping ground. Here General Nelson came up, and after great efforts succeeded in rallying the men and formed another line of battle. Our artillery ammunition was nearly exhausted, and some of the guns were left without men to work them, all having been killed or wounded.

General Nelson was wounded about 3 o'clock P. M., when our men again fell back, retreating to Lexington.

The enemy's forces numbered from 15,000 to 20,000. Our forces engaged were the 90th Ohio, the 12th, 16th, 66th and 71st Indiana, with Munday's and Mellett's cavalry. The loss in killed and wounded is heavy on both sides. The number is not yet known.

Lieut. Col. Topping and Major Kunkle of the 71st Indiana, were killed. Gen. Wright left this morning to take the field. Gen. Wallace leaves to night to join him. A large number of regiments are en route to Lexington.

Louisville, Aug. 31.—In the battle fought yesterday near Richmond, Ky., the Union force, as near as can be ascertained, was between 8000 and 9000. It commenced by General Nelson driving the rebels back until about four o'clock P. M., when the rebels were largely reinforced, and crossing the Kentucky river, they captured nearly all our artillery, and routed our men. The rebel force is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 men. The Federal loss is reported 150 to 200 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not known, but is said to be heavy. General Nelson was wounded slightly. Colonel Warner, of the 18th Kentucky, and Colonel Topping, of the 71st Indiana, reported killed.

At Lexington last night the bells were all rung, and all the male citizens were ordered out and slept on their arms. Major General's Wright and Wallace are at Lexington, and the Union men are fully prepared in case the rebels make an attack.

A Bowling Green dispatch says that a large rebel force, under Buckner, is at Tompkinsville. The rebels destroyed the telegraph line today at the State line, thus cutting off the communication with Nashville.

Gov. Morton and suite arrived at the Galt House this evening. There is considerable excitement in the city.

A CALL FOR SHARPSHOOTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT BOWERS' U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Aug. 7, 1862.

Through the casualties of our war corps has been somewhat reduced, and if the ranks were full, the corps would be inadequate to the constant demand for sharpshooters for detached service. It has been found extremely difficult to recruit for this corps by the ordinary mode, as but very few good riflemen could be found in any one locality, and as recruiting officers have been confined to particular localities, the following Army Order, just issued, will, I trust, remedy the difficulty:

"All men who desire, singly or by squads, to join any particular regiment or company in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to the General Depot for the State or District, there to be duly mustered, and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In all such cases, enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded, as directed in General Order No. 105, of 1861."

I have therefore hundred new Sharpshooters, and doubtless many more will be secured in the course of a few days. I am unwilling to believe that in our country's great struggle for National existence, the sharpshooters of the North will allow them to remain idle.

If you come, you will be used as light troops or sharpshooters, or as the Commanding General may direct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient serv't. H. BERDAN, Colonel Commanding U. S. Sharpshooters. Newspapers will please copy.

Gen. Cass at a War Meeting.—The most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Southern Michigan took place at Hillsdale on the 13th ult. Gen. Cass made a speech. Excoing himself on account of his age, he remarked: "But if time has diminished my power to be useful to my country, it has left undiminished the deep interest I feel in her destiny, and my love and reverence for our glorious constitution, which we owe to the kindness of Providence, and to the wisdom of our fathers. That constitution which has ruled us so long and happily is now assailed by an armed rebellion, as causeless in its origin as it is wicked in its object; and its integrity rests upon the energy and patriotism of the people, and upon zealous and sufficient support of the government in its efforts to bring this contest to a speedy and successful issue. We have the power to do this, and with the determination to exert it, the work will soon be done. Our right to establish our government was asserted and maintained in the days of our weakness; we must not shrink from the duty of defending it in the days of our strength."

To IRISHMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Brian Boru's United Irish Legion of Philadelphia have been accepted by his Excellency Gov. Curtin. Also, having the express desire from Gen. Corcoran for this Regiment to be in his Brigade, under such authority, I approach my countrymen, and say to them: Come and join with us, boys. Do not wait to be drafted. Form companies and squads amongst yourselves and secure the Government and your bounty. All telegraph despatches will be promptly replied to in all parts of the State; free transportation on all railroads by applying at Headquarters, Connelly's Hotel, opposite State House, Philadelphia.

GEORGE CROOKS, Colonel. H. RODGERS, Major.

In consequence of the Indian outrages in Minnesota, the people of the northwestern counties of Wisconsin fear the Chippewas may become troublesome, and have petitioned the Governor to station a regiment among them. The Governor not deeming this necessary, has forwarded them some State arms and ammunition. The Chippewas, on account of their hereditary enmity toward the Sioux, are more likely to take sides with the whites.





From the Springfield Republican. MAJOR Z. GONY'S GUIDE; OR A Heroine of the War for the Union. On the morning of the 24th day of last October, a somewhat novel scene unfolded itself before the door of a quiet farm house about two miles from Springfield, Missouri.

"Wan't you to nab a party of secessers up to our house but you needn't come if you don't want." "Who is your man, boy?" "Lucy Dudley."

THE ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE For Restoring the Hair and Gray. MANY, since the discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his hair restorer, but to improve upon it.

BALTIMORE L. K. HOSPITAL DR. JOHNSTON, THE FOUNDER OF THIS CELEBRATED INSTITUTION, OFFERS THE MOST CERTAIN, SPEEDY, AND ONLY SURE REMEDY IN THE WORLD, FOR CURING STRUCTURAL, NERVOUS, AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA ON AND AFTER MONDAY NOVEMBER 25th, 1861.

NORTHERN MISSOURI, The Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co. HAVE FOR SALE OVER 500,000 ACRES OF THE Best Prairie and Timber Farming Lands in the West!

"There they come; O, mother, run!" while the old grandmother, retreating behind the door, trembled visibly; but the mother stood firm, awaiting the men she knew only too well. Only one little month before they shot down her husband like a dog, because he said his house was his own, and should hold just what flag seemed to him best over it.

As they were standing in front of the door before starting, Mrs. Dudley who knew every inch of the ground in the vicinity, undertook to tell them a nearer road to town. They did not understand her hurried, nervous directions and she started as if to go with them; then she remembered her dying mother, came back, called Tommy from the sufferer's side, to take the place in her stead.

ACROBATIC RECIPE. Prof. Dr. J. Wood, of New York, would certainly be doing you a great kindness if he would send you a bottle of his hair restorer, as it is so wonderful, as well as the unexpected result it has given to many of his patients.

DE J. JOHNSTON, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON, GRADUATE FROM ONE OF THE MOST EMINENT COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN THE FIRST HOSPITALS OF LONDON, PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

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

PHILADELPHIA AND READING AIRLINES WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 12th, 1861. TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DAILY.

"You go, Lucy; he might make a mistake; he will take care of me, and we will keep the old flag flying." "You go, Lucy; he might make a mistake; he will take care of me, and we will keep the old flag flying."

THE RESERVE IN THE LANE by ZAGONY'S ORDER had already come up, and Lucy only stayed to kiss the pale lips and precious face, then she mounted her own stout mare and led the way.

RECIPE FOR A CERTAIN DISEASE. When the mind and impudent vitality of pleasure findered, and the mind is left in a state of prostration, it often happens that an ill-fated individual, who is often of a superior order, falls from the heights of glory to the depths of despair.

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FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL \$1,000,000. STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ON JANUARY 1st, 1862.

"Wai, Lucy, victuals and drink, we've got to have, and won't you under that cussed bag." "Victuals and drink I can't help you having, but I am going to get them for you, you must come in through this door."

THE DUTCH SETTLEMENT. ESTABLISHED IN 1614. The Dutch Settlement, in the State of New York, is a place of great interest and beauty, and is well worth a visit.

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"Why shouldn't I do what I could?" My grandmother did more at Banker Hill and her husband died at Concord. They bent low before her as she turned away, and not one of those strong minded men would ever forget the woman who was directed to keep them still in the ignorance by sides with them at Springfield.

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"What is my boy?" "Marm wants your fiffing man to stop playing that thing, and have down that 'ere flag, and to come up to the window from the lane. Come on."

"I was starting, but Zagony stopped him. I don't understand, but what does she want?" "Tom was in 'gaat."

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Repository and Transcript

CHAMBERSBURG

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 27, 1862

UNION STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York; FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne co.

UNION COUNTY TICKET

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE, WILLIAM W. FAXTON, of Chambersburg; FOR SHERIFF, J. HARVEY GORDON, of Washington.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Our subscribers will have observed before this time, that for a month back their names have been printed on small slips and pasted on the paper.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE

The president of the late Union County Convention has handed us for publication the following names, as the Union County Committee:—

GEORGE EYSTER, Chairman, Chambersburg; D. K. WUNDERLICH, do do; HUGH B. DAVISON, do do; K. S. TAYLOR, do do; ATG. SHIRBY, Guilford; H. S. MILLER, Antrim; JOHN S. HANSEN, London; D. B. MARTIN, Welsh Run; R. F. FARLAND, Feters; M. B. SKINNER, Lurgan; THOS. FULLER, South'n; W. L. SMITH, Orestown; JOHN BOWEN, Astor; WM. YLLEAGE, Quincy; PETER SHIBAR, S. Spr'g; ISAAC WINNER, Warren; W. W. BRITTON, A. S. Spr'g; JOHN DITZLER, Green; JOHN BROWN, Fayetteville; JAS. FERRELL, Dry Run; J. M. WALKER, Metal; JOSEPH LANE, Concord.

The members of the Union County Committee are requested to meet at the office of the undersigned in Chambersburg on Saturday the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is requested. Geo. Eyster, Chairman. Sept. 3d, 1862.

THE NATIONAL TAX

The government is busily preparing to put at work the machinery for assessing and collecting the tax under the late act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the government and to pay interest on the public debt."

as possible Our citizens have probably before this made themselves acquainted in a general way with the provisions of the tax bill, as regards the matters and things made taxable. If they have not, we intend no more particular exposition here, inasmuch as the agents under the law will soon be among the people in the discharge of their duties, when every one will have ample opportunity to gather from what we trust may prove courteous and obliging officials every information upon the subject.

Our object is to say a brief word with reference to the duty of the loyal citizen in the matter of taxation. We are not ignorant of the fact that in more than a single community, here and elsewhere, traitorous lips are going about, exaggerating matters in connection with the tax about to be laid, stigmatizing the law providing for its collection as oppressive, and denouncing the attempt to impose and collect it as a most despot c measure on the part of the government. Thus, by appealing to the worst passions of the human heart, are these pestiferous beings leading their contribution to the treasury of the great insurrection now seeking to overturn the government of these United States.

To appeal to the cupidity of men is an old party dodge, and that sometimes the appeal meets with a favorable response, cannot be doubted. But do these miserable party hacks suppose that our people, when the fate of the country is trembling in the balance, when treason runs riot and men's hearts begin to fail them, are going to become the aiders and abettors of rebels, by refusing, or granting grudgingly, to the government, that which its necessities require? Verily some who in old times were so profuse in their utterances of horror about "bloody hands" and "hospitable graves," had better look well to their laurels. The man that grudges the pittance of tax he will be called upon to pay, grudges our brave volunteers, many perchance his neighbors and acquaintances, the food they eat, the blanket that nightly interposes between them and the damp earth, and the trusty mule with which is warded off the rebel foe. The man that thinks it oppressive to pay the tax that the necessities of the government assess upon him, forgets that the lonely widow, (O, let his patriotism burn brighter for recalling one to mind,) whom this cruel man has bereft of her stay in life, has given her all. Yes, he has given that upon which were centered her heart's best affections; and who shall repine, while sadly uncomplaining and alone she welcomes the tomb. The man that thinks it oppressive to pay the tax that will be demanded of him, forgets that of the tens of thousands now before the enemy fighting his and the country's battles, most if not all have less at stake pecuniarily than he. While one sits at his fireside, musing upon his broad acres and abundant crops, the others interpose themselves as a shield against pillage and murder, and secure us in the possession of everything we have.

Let all grumbling about taxation cease. Dismiss the sly traitor who appeals to your cupidity, and endeavors to induce distrust in the government. Let him answer you whether we would be better off without any government at all. And when he insinuates that this is an abolition war, tell him to read Mr. Lincoln's letter to Horace Greeley. And when he prates about the origin of the war, whether it was of North or South, ask him to tell you the history of Floyd and Thompson, the traitor Secretaries of the last cabinet. Ask him who deprived the inhabitants of Kansas of their rights, and forced an oppressive Constitution upon an unwilling people. Ask him who fired our honored flag as it floated over Sumner's battlements that fatal Saturday more than a year ago. Thus can we quickly see the patriotism amidst surrounding treachery and disloyalty. Thus can we remember when pined by wicked men to the unhallowed machinations.

DEFICIENCY OF LABOR—IMMIGRATION

A brief letter from Secretary Seward to Mr. Gamble of Cincinnati, touches upon a matter of prime importance. Mr. Gamble, as we gather, had addressed a note to the Secretary of State, expressing apprehension of a deficiency of labor in the country, resulting from our large military operations, urging the desirability of an increase of immigration, and also suggesting that it would be important that persons proposing to emigrate should have some official assurance that they

would not be required to perform military duty. Mr. Seward replies, acknowledging the cogency of the suggestion, and observing that he some time ago instructed our representatives in foreign countries to make known, as well as they conveniently can, the lucrative rewards which the country is now offering to foreign emigrant laborers while at the same time he authorizes any use of his note that may contribute to dispel the erroneous belief that aliens are liable here to military duty.

The suggestion is timely and we are glad the Secretary's forethought had anticipated the need. Much available labor has certainly been absorbed by the war, and it were idle to deny that some inconvenience may be experienced, especially in the West. With reference to this subject we are glad to observe in a New York daily the following:—"Of late emigration, owing, perhaps, to the information diffused among the laboring population of Europe by our foreign representatives, in obedience to M. Seward's instructions, has received a new and marked impulse. The stagnation which marked it during the early period of the war, and which was skillfully encouraged by the representations of the enemies of democracy, to the effect that the Great Republic was a failure, and that nothing but a scene of anarchy, and utter social and industrial disorganization, awaited those who should seek a home across the Atlantic, has given way under the influence of juster views, and more truthful information from friends in this country, and the tide of immigration is again swelling westward. If it keeps up with the same activity that has of late characterized it, we shall presently be relieved from fear."

GENERAL COCHRAN

Our readers are aware of the return of this gallant Irishman from captivity, under the recent exchange of prisoners. Taken last Summer at Bull Run, he has for more than a year been a captive in rebel hands, a part of which time he was held as a hostage for the plotters, and treated in all respects as a convicted felon. His return to Washington excited intense enthusiasm, but nothing to compare with the reception he met at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and his own city of New York. He has been the object of many ovations, any one of which in his own grateful language should be sufficient to compensate for years of imprisonment. Burning with desire to renew the contest with his rebel persecutors, he has declined numerous invitations to banquets, and addressed himself at once to the raising of a brigade. His fellow-countrymen are flocking to his standard, in laudable emulation as to who shall be the first to be enrolled. The President upon his release promptly recognized his services and sufferings by making him a Brigadier. In this connection we would call attention to the notice to Irishmen of Pennsylvania published in another column. All honor to Corcoran and his gallant compatriots who have steadily resisted both the blunders and threats of traitors, whilst ever giving practical expression to the fealty they owe their adopted land.

Since writing the above, it seems that more than twenty regiments have been tendered General Corcoran, vastly more than enough to constitute a brigade. Ought not the government to avail itself of this enthusiasm to enlist with the gallant Irishman. We say by all means a Major Generalship for Corcoran so that he may take command of a Division.

VOLUNTEERING IN NEW ORLEANS.—It may not be generally known that regular and systematic recruiting for the Union army has been going on at New Orleans since its occupation by Gen. Butler. Fifteen hundred men have already been enrolled, who give promise of being an honor to the service. A large number of the troops who fought at Baton Rouge were of these Louisiana volunteers, adopted to fill up depleted regiments. As is known, the behavior of all the Union forces there was excellent. A large number of these men had been in the rebel service; they know how galling was the yoke imposed upon them, and accordingly they fight well and desperately.

The National Horse Fair, to be held at Williamsport, on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of September, is progressing rapidly. Horses from New York, New Jersey, Maryland, as well as from Pennsylvania are being entered. The stallion, George M. Patchin, Jr., has been entered, and is one of the finest horses in this country. The celebrated horse Engineer, formerly owned by J. M. Botts, of Virginia, will also be on exhibition as a thorough bred stallion. His time on record, 3 mile heats, is 5.42 1/2. \$20,000 have been offered for him and refused. Both Patchin and Engineer are entered as thorough bred stallions.

"ABOLITIONISTS."—Notwithstanding a band of the men lay just and exclusive claim to the use of the term abolitionist, the gibbness with which the word is pronounced and the satisfaction with which it is applied to all who differ in any way from the admirers of the rebel General Breckinridge, are matters of public notoriety. These admirers must not be kept in ignorance of their true friends and allies. We commend to their especial attention the sentiments of a Richmond editor, as expressed in a recent issue of his paper from that detectable city:—

An Abolitionist is any man who does not love slavery for its own sake as a divine institution; who does not worship it as a corner stone of civil liberty; who does not adore it as the only possible social condition which a permanent republican government can be created; and who does not in his inmost soul, desire to see it extended and perpetuated over the whole earth, as a means of human reformation second in dignity, importance and sacredness alone to the Christian religion. He who does not love African slavery with this love is an abolitionist."

Here it is at last. This is what we are to understand by abolitionist. This is the sort of men chairman Haghes and his party would place side by side with rebels. When you read or hear their denunciations, remember the definition.

THE APPOINTMENT.—The following is the apportionment of the militia to be drafted into the service of the U. S. Government, under the recent requisition of the President for 300,000 militiamen from the several States, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Militiamen. Pennsylvania, 45,321; Delaware, 1,720; New York, 59,703; Iowa, 10,570; Illinois, 36,858; Maine, 9,690; Massachusetts, 26,148; Maryland, 5,532; Indiana, 19,008; Michigan, 11,686; Wisconsin, 11,904; New Hampshire, 2,681; Virginia, 4,650; New Jersey, 10,478; Vermont, 4,899; Missouri, 8,721; Rhode Island, 2,712; Tennessee, 4,900; Connecticut, 7,445; Kansas, 1,710.

We see it stated that the authorities at Harrisburg estimate that the quota of each county to make up the number required from Pennsylvania will be one out of every fifteen of the population.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island met last week, under the call of His Excellency Gov Sprague. The Governor, in the Senate, explained briefly his object in calling an extraordinary session, and made some suggestions in reference to bounties and monthly pay to soldiers. He believes that drafted men, as well as those volunteering, should receive enough to give their families a decent support, and that those already in the field should not be forgotten, while we are so eager to lavish bounties upon such as are now enlisting.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—Col. Berdan makes an appeal to able bodied sharpshooters to come forward and enroll themselves in his command. We publish it in another column. The efficiency of this organization has been thoroughly tested and Col. Berdan's regiment pronounced a most important branch of the army. Any person hereabouts possessing unusual skill in the use of the rifle would be cordially welcomed by the sharpshooting boys, as well as earn for himself the bounty and gratitude of the country. Let all read Col. Berdan's call.

THE DRAFT.—As will be seen by the official notice of the Governor, the time for making the draft of militiamen in this State has been extended. We have also some semi official intimations that the government at Harrisburg cherish the hope that the necessity for drafting in our commonwealth will not occur. After the enrollment has been completed, and the allotment for each district and county ascertained, it is believed that a sufficiency of volunteers will be forthcoming to meet the call of the President.

The Illinois Agricultural Society, in connection with the County Agricultural Societies, is about to organize a brigade for defensive purposes. It is to do service on the State borders and in Kentucky and Missouri if necessary.

The colored men of Washington city are actively engaged in forming a company for emigration to Central America, where they intend forming the centre for a large colony.

The Command of the Army in Virginia

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The command of the armies in Virginia is as follows:—General Burdette commands his own corps, except those that have been temporarily detached and assigned to Gen. Pope. General McClellan commands that portion of the army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to Gen. Pope's command. General Pope commands the army of Virginia and all the forces temporarily attached to it. All the forces are under the command of Major General Halleck, General in Chief. Signed, E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Despatch From General Pope. BATTLE AT KETTLE RUN. THE REBELS Routed. Three Hundred Killed and Wounded. Capture of their Camp and Baggage. CAPTURE OF ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS. Jackson Trapped Between Pope, McDowell and Sigel. Severe Fight between McDowell, Sigel and Jackson's Forces.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK AT ALL POINTS.

REBELS CANNOT ESCAPE WITHOUT HEAVY LOSS.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28.—19 P. M. To Major General HALLECK, General in Chief: As soon as discovered, that a large force of the enemy was turning our right towards Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take part there two days before had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camp at Warrenton Junction and Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

I directed McDowell with his own and Sigel's corps and Reno's division to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike. Reno and one division of Alexandria to march on to Greenwidge, and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division I marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to enterpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville and his main body, which was moving down from White Plains through throughfare Gap.

This was completely accomplished. Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap being driven back to the west side. The forces sent to Greenville were designed to support McDowell, in case he met too large a force of the enemy. The division of Hooker marching towards Manassas came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, on the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, and capturing their camp and baggage and many stands of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by way of Centreville, and took the turnpike towards Warrenton. He was met when six miles west of Centreville by McDowell and Sigel.

Late this afternoon a severe fight took place, which has been terminated by the darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests. Heintzelman's corps will move on him at daylight from Centreville and I do not see how he is to escape without heavy loss.

We have captured a thousand prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery. [Signed] JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen.

BATTLE OF BULL RUN No 2. A GRAND UNION VICTORY. ENEMY'S LOSS OVER 16,000.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM THE FIELD. THEY ARE BADLY USED UP. GREAT CAPTURES MADE.

HEAD QUARTERS, FIELD OF BATTLE. Georgetown, near Gainesville, Aug. 30.—To Major General HALLECK:—General in Chief, Washington.

We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight till after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy.

Our troops are too much exhausted yet to push matters, but I shall do it in the course of the morrow—as soon as Fitz John Porter's corps comes up from Manassas. The enemy is still on our front, but they are badly used up.

We have lost not less than eight thousand men, killed and wounded, and from the appearance of the field, the enemy lost, at least, two to one.

He stood strictly on the defence, and every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical battle field of Bull Run, which fact greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men.

The news just reached me from the front that the enemy is retreating toward the mountains. I go forward at once to see. We have made great captures, but I am not able yet to form any idea of their extent.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

THE REBELS HEAVILY REINFORCED. POPE RETREATS TO CENTREVILLE. FRANKLIN'S DIVISION HAS JOINED HIM. SUMNER ON THE MARCH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The rebels were heavily reinforced yesterday, and attacked Pope's army before the arrival of Generals Franklin and Sumner. The attack was boldly met and a severe battle followed. The advantage on the whole was on the side of the enemy, and Pope fell back to Centreville with his whole army, in good order. He has now been joined at Centreville by

Gen. Franklin, and Sumner was upon the march to join him last night. He occupies the strongest position in the neighborhood of Washington, and is expected promptly to renew the contest, with the successes of Friday. Every effort should be used to hasten the forwarding of our troops.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer. CAMP "STANTON," VA. NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 25th, 1862.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. James G. Elder commanding, was the second body of men organized for the nine months' service, to march across the Long Bridge from Washington to "Dixie." The regiment left Harrisburg on Friday, August 15th, and were in camp on Arlington Heights by noon of the following Saturday. This regiment comprises eight companies from Franklin and two from Juniata counties. It is fully armed and equipped. A nobler body of men, physically and intellectually, is not to be found in the service. Most of them belong to the best families in the counties from whence they came, and bring their good training with them to camp. The organization of the regiment is as follows:—

- Col. Commanding, James G. Elder; Lieutenant Colonel, D. Watson Rowe; Major, James C. Austin; Quartermaster, T. Jefferson Hill; Adjutant, John Stewart; Surgeon, Frank Grube; Assistant Surgeon, P. D. Swift; Sergeant Major, George F. Zugler; Quartermaster Sergeant, William Allison; Hospital Steward, B. B. Henshey. Co. A—Captain John Dooler, Franklin county. Co. B—Captain W. H. Davidson, Franklin county. Co. C—Captain R. S. Brownson, Franklin county. Co. D—Captain John H. Reed, Franklin county. Co. E—Captain Wm. W. Walker, Franklin county. Co. F—Captain John P. Wharton, Juniata county. Co. G—Captain George S. Miles, Franklin county. Co. H—Captain John H. Walker, Franklin county. Co. I—Captain Amos H. Marin, Juniata county. Co. K—Captain A. R. Davidson, Franklin county.

The Regiment numbers 900 strong. Since leaving Washington they have been quartered in three camps namely, Camps Curtin, Ellersworth and Stanton. Our present camp, Stanton, is situated about four miles from Alexandria, near the Alexandria and Orange Railroad. The location is well suited for the purpose, that important element, good water, we have in abundance, and the drill grounds are quite extensive. The Regiment have with them, as Drill Master, Major H. R. Hershberger, of Chambersburg. This gentleman was for many years a Professor of horsemanship, fencing, &c., at West Point, and possessing a thorough military education. His services will conduce greatly in qualifying the Regiment for early and efficient field service.

Some time ago the War Department issued an order prohibiting drilling in the armies of the United States on the Sabbath. The regiments, however, under the late calls of the President, are obliged to disregard the injunction. Their inefficient organization and general want of military knowledge requires that no time be lost in obtaining the proper qualifications necessary for active and useful duty.

It is remarkable to note the alacrity with which the men responded to the calls of their officers for drill. No matter how oppressive in heat or how disagreeable the dust, but few absent themselves, and all seem actuated by the most laudable ambition to become good and useful soldiers.

This regiment, I understand, will be embraced in a brigade to be commanded by General Tyler. The General is from Ohio. He distinguished himself in the campaign of Western Virginia, and is said to be an accomplished and highly esteemed officer. This Brigade will be one of four, comprising a division, of which General Sturgis will have command. We are under marching orders, and await the command "forward" at any moment.

This morning a splendid sword, sash and belt, were presented by company "G" to their Second Lieutenant, H. C. Fortescue. The presentation on behalf of the company was made in some neat remarks by private William I. Cook, which were appropriately responded to by Mr. Fortescue. The recipient is a native of your city, but for some years past a resident of Chambersburg. He is greatly respected by his company, and is an excellent officer. The members of company "D" have also presented to their Captain, John H. Reed, a very valuable testimonial of regard. It is a sword of exquisite workmanship, bearing an appropriate inscription.

The bounty promised by Franklin county to her enlisted and mustered in men was all promptly paid by George J. Balsely, Esq., Treasurer of the county, at Harrisburg. Each man received the sum of \$50, and the whole amount disbursed was nearly \$40,000. It is gratifying to say that most of this large sum was sent by the men to their families and friends at home.

The Rebels Again Marching on Fort Donelson.

CAIRO, Aug. 31.—Dispatches received at Headquarters here state that the rebels are marching on Fort Donelson for the purpose of attacking it. The number of his force is not known. Memphis advices say that on the 26th Col. Wood attacked 3000 rebels at Bolivar, completely routing them after a short engagement.







A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

THE PIONEERS LAST SHOT.

We question whether in all the history of "their breath escapes" a parallel to the following can easily be found. The story was told us by an old valued friend now residing in the country near this city, and whose early days were spent near to the scene of the tragic adventure here recorded.

We give the story as related to us, in the words of our hero. "It was about the year 1765 that I settled in Virginia, near the falls of the Canaan. The country at that time was an unbroken wilderness. But few settlements had been made then by the whites, and they were so far apart as to render vain all hope of assistance in case of an attack from the hostile Indians—numbers of whom still infested the neighborhood.

"I lived here alone with my wife for several months unmolested, and by dint of untiring perseverance, being then young and hardy, had succeeded in making quite a large clearing in the forest which I had planted with corn, and which promised an abundant yield.

"One morning, after we had dispatched our humble meal, and I had just prepared to venture forth upon my regular routine of labor, my attention was arrested by the tinkling of a cow bell in the corn field.

"There," said my wife, "the cow is in the corn field."

"But the ear of the backwoodsman becomes by education very acute, especially so from the fact that his safety often depends on the acute cultivation of that sense. I was not easily deceived, I listened—the sound was repeated.

"That," said I, in reply to the remark of my wife, "is not the tinkle of a bell upon the neck of a cow. It is a decoy from some Indian who desires to draw me into an ambush."

"Believing this to be the case, I took down my old musket (I had no rifle) and seeing that it was properly loaded, I stole cautiously around the field toward the point from which the sound seemed to proceed. As I had suspected, there, in a cluster of bushes crouched an Indian waiting for me to appear in answer to his decoy bell, that he might send the fatal bullet to my heart. I approached without discovering myself to him, until within shooting distance, then raised my piece and fired. The bullet sped true to its mark, and the Indian fell dead.

"Not knowing but that he might be accompanied by others I returned with all speed to my cabin, and having firmly barricaded the door, I watched all day from the port hole, in anticipation of an attack from the companions of the Indian I had killed. To add to the danger, and seeming hopelessness of my situation, I discovered that I had but one charge of powder left, I could make but one shot, and then, if attacked by numbers, I should be entirely in their power. Determined to do the best with what I had, I poured in my last charge of powder and put into my musket fifteen slugs, and then waited for the approach of night, feeling confident of an attack.

"Night came on at length. A beautiful moonlight night it was too, and this favored me greatly, as I would be able to observe the movement of the enemy as they approached my cabin. It was some two hours after midnight, and as yet I had neither seen or heard a sign of the Indians, when suddenly I was startled by the baying of my dog at the stable. I knew that the Indians were coming. The stable stood a little to the west of the cabin, and between the two was a patch of clear ground, upon which the light of the full moon fell unobstructed. Judging from the noise at the stable that they would advance from that direction, I posted myself at the port hole on that side of the cabin.

"I had previously placed my wife upon the cross-pole in the chimney, so that in case our enemies effected an entrance to the cabin she might climb out through the low chimney and effect her escape. For myself I determined not to be taken alive, and resolved to sell my life dearly.

"With breathless anxiety I watched at the port hole. At length I saw them emerge from the shadow of the stable and advance across the vacant ground toward the cabin. One—two—three—great heaven! six stalwart Indians, armed to the teeth, and urged on by the hope of revenge. And I alone to oppose them with but one charge of powder. My case was desperate indeed. With quick but stealthy step in close single file they approached, and were already within a few yards of the house, when a slight change or difference in the movement of the forward Indian changed the position of the whole six; so that a portion of the left side of each was uncovered. They were all in range—one aim would cover all. Quick as thought, I aimed and fired. As the smoke cleared away, I could hardly credit what my senses showed me as the result of my shot. The fifteen slug with which I had loaded my musket had done their work well. Five of the stalwart Indians lay dead upon the ground and the sixth had disappeared.

"Although no enemy was now in sight, I did not venture forth until morning, and lay the bodies of the five Indians; undisturbed, together with the rifle of the other. Securing the arms and ammunition of the fallen Indians, I followed up the trail of the missing one, until it reached the river; beyond which point I could discover no trace whatever. From the amount of blood which marked the trail together with the unmistakable evidence that he had picked his way with difficulty, I was led to believe that he had been mortally wounded and in order to prevent his body from falling into the hands of his white foe, had groped his way to the river and thrown himself into the current which had borne him away.

A PATRIOTIC DAUGHTER OF THE SOUTH.

We learn from the Memphis Bulletin that on Tuesday evening, when the band of the Twenty-fifth Indiana were serenading Colonel Hillier and lady, it happened that the wife and daughter of a distinguished Kentucky member of Congress (Mr Dunlap) were on a visit to Mrs. Hillier. The daughter is the wife of a prominent officer of the rebel army, and one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of the South. She had just arrived from Mississippi, and was on her way to her childhood's home in Kentucky, having accompanied her husband hitherto through the war. On the occasion referred to, the band first played some operatic pieces. Then, there was a pause—then the Star Spangled Banner. When the first strain of the grand old American Marchionne filled the air the rebel officer's wife involuntarily clasped her hands together, and burst into tears, exclaiming:—"Oh, that dear, dear old tune! I have not heard it for so long a time. I feel like a wanderer come home again." The effect on those present can be imagined.

"TAKE UP THE BED AND WALK!"—Recent ly, a man dressed as a mechanic went to a house in Brighton, walked up stairs, took a bed from a bedstead, made it up into a bundle, and brought it down into the passage. At that instant he heard somebody coming. Thereupon, with admirable coolness, he gave two or three distinct raps on the wain-cotting, and when, in due time, one of the inmates made her appearance, he said:

"I've brought his bed!"

"Bed," replied the woman, "what bed? You must have made a mistake."

"I think not," said the man; "this is No. 16, isn't it?"

"Yes, this is 15."

"Then, this is the number master told me to bring it to."

"Well," said the woman, "it's wrong, at any rate—we don't want it. Take it away."

"Well, if you say so, I guess I had better do it?" and with that he took up the bed and walked off. Some time elapsed before it was discovered how completely the bed owner had been done.

"The Indians had killed my cow, and that you may be assured was no trifling loss, yet in my gratitude for my escape from the merciless savages, I would have been entirely willing to have had much greater sacrifices. I was well provided (by means of arms and ammunition taken from the slain Indians), in case of a second attack, but this, fortunately proved to be my last adventure with the savages. Not one of the band had escaped to tell the tale, and incite his brethren to avenge the death of their comrades.

"Hi!" exclaimed the old man, while the tears gushed from his eyes at the memory of that eventful night, "that was a glorious shot—the best I ever made."

The hero of this adventure lived to see the rude wilderness where he had pitched his lonely cabin, transformed into smiling fields, and peopled by hardy and enterprising pale faces, among whom his last days were passed in peace and plenty, undisturbed by his old time foes.

HOMELY WOMEN.—For a homely, even an ugly man, I have no pity to spare. I never saw one so ugly yet that, if he had brains and a heart, he could not find a beautiful woman sensible enough to marry him. But for the hopelessly plain and homely sisters, "these tears!" There is a class of women who know that they possess in their persons no attractions for men—that their faces are homely, that their frames are ill-formed, that their carriage is clumsy, and that, whatever may be their gifts of mind, no man can have the slightest desire to possess their persons. That there are compensations for these women, I have no doubt but many of them fail to find them. Many of them feel that the sweetest sympathies of life must be repressed, and there is a world of affection from which they must remain shut out forever. It is hard for a woman to feel that her person is not pleasing—harder than for a man to feel thus.

WIFE VS. LADY.—It is certainly not in good taste for a gentleman to speak of his wife as his "lady," or to register their names upon the books of a hotel as "John Smith and Lady," or to ask a friend, "how is your lady?" This is all fashionable vulgarity and invariably betrays a lack of cultivation. The term wife is far more beautiful, appropriate and refined, whatever may be said to the contrary. Suppose a lady were to say, instead of "My Husband," "My Gentleman," or suppose we were to speak of "Mrs. Fitz Maurice and gentleman." The thing would be absolutely ludicrous, and its obverse is none the less so, if rightly considered. A man's wife is his wife and not his lady; and we marvel that this latter term is not absolutely tabooed in such a connection, at least by intelligent and educated people. It ought to be left for the exclusive use of the codfish aristocracy.

S. C.—Has it ever occurred to our readers how much significant meaning there is in these well known initials of the Southern Confederacy? Here is a decade of examples: 1. It originated in South Carolina. 2. It commenced on State Capital. 3. It contains a Suffering Community. 4. Its success has a Slim Chance. 5. Intervention brings it Small Comfort. 6. Its leaders invent Shameless Calumnies. 7. Its people exhibit Surprising Credulity. 8. It has initiated a Suicidal Conflict. 9. Its women are Saucy Creatures. 10. Its history will be Scorn and Contempt.

Here is an old epigram in two lines—or rather an epitaph, sharp enough to wake up the vixen, if she were not very dead indeed: "Here lies my wife Polly, a terrible shrew, I said I was sorry, then I should lie, too!"

GEO. A. DEITZ LIQUORS.

HIGHEST PRICE IN CASE FOR FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. ALL KINDS OF COAL, LUMBER, CEMENT, PLASTER, AND SAND FOR SALE, AT CHEAP FOR CASH, AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT, CHAMBERSBURG, PA. No. 1 the Railroad Depot, Chambersburg, Pa. July 30, '62.

Persons wanting to purchase any of the above named Liquors would do well to call on MILLER & CROFT in the Franklin Hill Building the room formerly occupied by A. R. Harst as an Agricultural and Liqueur Store, July 16, '62.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has entered into partnership in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS. They will always have on hand a large supply of EXCELLENT BEEF. They attend Market regularly every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings and keep the best of meat constantly at their slaughter house, situated in the rear of their dwelling on West Market Street.

The public wishing anything in the meat line will do well to give them a call, as they are prepared to furnish the very best of meats such as Turkey, Fresh Beef, Fresh Veal, Fresh Pork, Fresh Sausages & Pudding. The Best of Tallow, and everything else that can be furnished by any person in competition with them. All of which they will sell at rates as low as the market will afford. JOHN & SOLOMON ELY, April 20, 1862.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity that he has just returned from Philadelphia with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of Boots and Shoes, of every style and pattern, and of the best manufacture. He will give him a call, and he can easily see for himself the Ladies, especially to call, as he will take pleasure in showing his goods. Store in the Room formerly occupied by FREDERICK SMITH, East, as it was formerly used, two doors North of Fisher's Hotel, Main Street, Chambersburg, Pa.

The undersigned, desiring to be a practitioner of the Law, in the County of Franklin, Pa., has been admitted to the Bar of said County, and is now ready to receive business. He will be found at the office of the undersigned, in the room formerly occupied by FREDERICK SMITH, East, as it was formerly used, two doors North of Fisher's Hotel, Main Street, Chambersburg, Pa. JOHN S. LUDWIG, Esq., Dec. 12, 1861.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION of the Medical Society of Maryland, will convene on MONDAY, Oct. 14, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Faculty room of the University of Maryland, in the presence of the Faculty and of the public. The object of the meeting is to discuss the progress of the course of instruction in the Faculty of Medicine, and to report thereon to the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland. The Faculty are desirous of having the assistance of the Faculty of the University of Maryland, in the presence of the Faculty and of the public. The object of the meeting is to discuss the progress of the course of instruction in the Faculty of Medicine, and to report thereon to the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland. The Faculty are desirous of having the assistance of the Faculty of the University of Maryland, in the presence of the Faculty and of the public. 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"Bidin" on a Railroad Keer — Fair Play

Getting into one of the city cars for a ride, the maiden took a seat, while the lover plied, ed himself on the platform. The graceful vehicle had sped but a few short blocks, when the beneficent young conductor incited himself into the popular chariot for the purpose of collecting expenses. Approaching the rustic maiden, he said, affably: "Your fare, miss."

The rosebud allowed a delicate pink to manifest itself on her cheeks, and looked down in soft confusion. The justly popular conductor was rather astonished at this, and ventured to remark once more: "Your fare, miss."

This time the pink deepened to a carnation, and the "maiden fingered her parasol, with pretty coquettishness. The conductor really didn't know what to make of this sort of thing, and began to look a little foolish; but as a small boy at the other end of the car began to show signs of a disposition to leave without paying for his ride, the official managed to say once more: "Your fare, miss."

In a moment, those lovely, violet eyes were looking up into his face through an aureole of blushes and the rosy lips exclaimed: "Well, they dew say I'm good looking at him; but I don't see why you want to say it out so loud!"

It was not a peal of thunder that shook the car just then. Oh, no. It was something that commenced in a general passengerier gutter, and culminated in such a shattering titanic as stentorian lungs alone are capable of. In the midst of the cacophonous tempest, the "lover" came to the rescue of his Doki ana; and when the "pint of the bull" thing" was explained to him, his "mouth expanded to proportions that might have made Barnum's hipnotism die of jealousy on the spot. The pair descended from the car amid a salvo of Miri's artillery, and when last seen, were purchasing artificial sweetness at a candy shop.

Girls' Ideas of Men.

At sixteen, a girl considers no man good enough to be her husband. She must have a real, live archangel, with "humid orbs, a marble brow," on which "cluster way tresses, black as the raven's wing;" a moustache of silken softness, and ebony hue; in a word, no human being, of flesh and blood qualities but an altogether sweet and lovely and ideal creature, in purple and linen, with plenty of money and no small virtues. Unfortunately, no such person exists. He is a pleasant myth of the butter, thunder school of romance and has no material form in this world of corner cuts, dry drops and unwholesome truth, and changes her views accordingly. At eighteen the girl discovers that no wholesome truth, and changes her views accordingly. At eighteen the girl discovers that no wholesome truth, and changes her views accordingly.

Then it must be a great man. A judge of the Supreme Court might do; a general would be very acceptable; the President of the United States would be just the thing; or a foreign nobleman. He remains good, looking, penniless and clever, and the aspiring young lady loves him as much as ever.

Finally, when the affair is settled, she either wed him at twenty, settles down into an excellent matron, and enjoys her life; or breaks her heart, and marries a tallow-chandler, bald but wealthy, at twenty five and regrets it at her leisure. Such is the general history of maidens who set forth with the idea of marry nothing short of a novel-esque hero.

A Traitor.

When you hear a man howling about Abolitionists, write that man down a traitor. When you hear a man denouncing the confederation of rebel property, you will err if you call him anything but a traitor. When you hear a man talking about the constitutional rights of rebels, you may be sure that he is a traitor at heart. When you hear a man calling this Lincoln's war, set him down as an unmitigated traitor. When any man tells you that the rebels are fighting for their rights, you may safely mark him in the list of traitors, and you may be sure that he belongs to that class who told us in the beginning of the rebellion, that if there was fighting to be done, they would fight for the South.

When you hear a man denouncing the administration of Lincoln and upholding that of James Buchanan and his traitor cabinet, set him down as black hearted traitor.

When you hear a man opposing the employment of every loyal man for the purpose of putting down this rebellion, you may rely on it that his heart is brimful of treason and that he would rather see Jeff. Davis triumph than our Government be successful. When you find a man who holds all these opinions, and circulates them, you can say to yourself that he would be safer in Fort Warren than running at large among loyal men. This course would not apply to loyal men.

Here—There is a fire, residing in the breast of every mortal that burns brightly and cheerfully—and it is hope. Around it our feelings gather themselves, lest they should become cold and frozen, and receive warmth and strength. And here, too, our courage, our ambition comes, and kindles into activity. Hope is the anchor of life. Deprived of its presence, like the ship upon the briny deep without a helmsman, and driven hither and thither by storm and tempest, we would be stranded upon the shore of Time. Hope is sweet and heaven-born. It is the dim light by which we endeavor to catch glimpses of the great Future.

Facts and Fancies.

Punch says that poverty must be a woman—it is so fond of pinching a person.

Be what you are. This is the first step towards becoming better than you are.

Old fools are more foolish than young ones; they have had much longer practice.

A belle doesn't differ so much from a bell; both have their clappers in their mouths.

Why is an author the most peculiar of animals? Because his tale comes out of his head.

It is said that the "pen is mightier than the sword." Neither are of much use without the holder.

A girl recently stole a pair of gloves, giving as a reason that she only wanted to keep her hand in.

By forgetting injuries, we blow ourselves superior to them; he who broods over them is their slave.

It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young man gives her a better.

We make sad mistakes, but there is no goddess hived, like wild honey, in strange nooks and corners of the world.

A contemporary says, "a female recruit in Rochester was detected by trying to put her pants over her head!"

Most of us spend so much time in learning the opinions of others that we have no leisure to form any of our own.

Young men who would prosper in love should woo gently. It is not fashionable for young ladies to take ardent spirits.

We are commanded to let our light shine before men; the man with a red nose keeps his light shining before himself.

When we fall upon a rock we know how hard it is. When we are thrown upon our resources we learn how great they are.

God said, "let us make man in our image"—this is beautiful; but it is said work when man says, "let us make God in our image."

The virtues that public sentiment drills into us towards may benefit society, but are little credit to those upon whom they are dragged.

Beautiful coquettes, who set hearts on fire, generally kindle the flames not only without a match, but without the least dream of a match.

Courting is an irregular, active transitive verb, indicative mood present tense, third person, singular number, and agrees with all the girls—don't it?

A Doctor went to feed a dandy who languidly exclaimed, "Oh Doctor you're a good butcher!" to which the Doctor replied, "V—y—ou're sticking calves."

Voltaire, speaking of law aids: "I never was but twice in my life completely on the verge of ruin; first when I lost a law suit, and secondly, when I gained one."

A rich jour printer has been found out west. He is being exhibited with ring-tailed monkeys, wild hogs, shaved horses, three legged calves, and other trinkets.

A writer speaking on the subject of the Bloomer costume, says it has revealed the fact that woman is a forked animal, and is not as she seems to be, a churn on castors.

It is reported that the woods in Western Tennessee are filled with loyal men who were forced to flee from their homes to avoid the operation of the rebel conscription laws.

"Have you Goldsmith's Greece?" asked a gentleman on entering a bookstore. "No sir, but they have some excellent bear's oil in the next door," replied the counter boy.

"You are at the bottom of the hill," said the physician to the sick patient, but I shall endeavor to get you up again. "I fear I'll be out of breath before I reach the top," was the reply.

"If I should be drafted into the service, what would you do?" said a gentleman to his wife, lately. "Get a substitute for you, I suppose," whereupon the worst half changed the subject of conversation.

A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship-of-war, some fifteen or twenty feet and fell plump on the first lieutenant.

"Wretch, where did you come from?" said the officer, as he gathered himself up. "I came from the North of Ireland your honor."

At a debating society the subject was "Which is the sweetest production, a girl or a strawberry?" After continuing the argument for two nights, the meeting finally adjourned without coming to a conclusion—the older ones going for the strawberries, and the young ones for the girls.

A portly young friend of ours the other contemplated for some minutes the dimensions of our townsman, J. J. J., and then in a tone of utter wonder exclaimed "I surmised the man's upper works: 'I must have been a devilish tall man if they hadn't bent you off so far up."

A poor fellow in Virginia, whose wife left his "bed and board," advertised her, but not in the usual way. His advertisement ran thus: "Jane, your absence will ruin all. Think of your children, your husband, your parents. Return, return, all may be well. At any rate, enclose the key of the cupboard, where the whiskey is."

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Manchester's IMPHOSPHITES FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF Consumption, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Scrophula, Marasmus, Loss of Appetite, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, and all Disorders of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION. The only reliable form of the Phosphorogen, made after the Original Formula of Dr. Cassin's, and the only Phosphorogen of the kind known to the medical profession.

SPECIFIC PILL A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, and Genital Irritability in either sex. This Malady, the terrible consequences of which are too well known to require more than a bare allusion to them.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY. "We believe it to be, in the treatment of Spermatorrhea, as near a Specific as any medicine can be desired." M. B. Keith, M.D., Jour. of Medical Science.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH! CURE YOUR COUGH FOR ONE DIME. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the world. MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S GREAT COUGH REMEDY!!

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S CURATIVE BALM. A most valuable and useful medicine, in the treatment of the Bronchitis, Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING. No ar side ever before introduced to the public has equaled the Liquid Gutta-Percha for roofing tin or other roofs.

THE PINKIE & LYON SEWING-MACHINES. No person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing-Machine for Family or Manufacturing purposes, should fail to send for one of our Circulars.

"THE UNION" ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA. UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. This is the only central depot for the sale of all parts of the City, and in every part of the country.

CHEAP HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

Myers & Brand. Respectfully call attention to their large stock of HARDWARE, which has just been purchased in New York and Philadelphia for the Cash.

Hammered Iron, Also—Horse Shoe and Nail Rod Iron. A very large lot of Nails, Spikes, Malable and Hammered Nails.

CARPENTER TOOLS. Blacksmith Tools, Coopers' Tools, Shoemakers' Tools, Saddlers' Tools.

CUTLERY. A fine assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears, Scissors, Pruning Shears, Razors, &c.

CARRIAGE MAKERS' GOODS. Trimmings, Fringes, Oil Carpet, Enameled Muslin and Duck, Springs, Axles, Patent Leather, Moss, Shaft, Fellows, Bows, Hubs.

SADDLERS' GOODS. A large assortment of Harness and Roller Buckles. Also—Silver-plated Harness and Bridle Buckles, Iron and Wood Hames, Bits, Saddle Trees, Enameled and Patent Leather, Hog Skins, &c.

SIGN OF THE RED SAW. Call and examine our goods. Special inducements offered for Cash. Orders attended to punctually, and most be accompanied with the Cash.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS. THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe.

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINE. re well known to be infallible. DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a new current of life, instead of the stale and acid kind; FLATULENCY, by the use of the state and acid kind; FLATULENCY, by the use of the state and acid kind.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS!! AT WALLACE'S, CORNER OF MAIN AND QUEEN STREETS. New Style Mosambiques, Black and White, etc.

ANOTHER VICTORY! THE UNION SAVED! KING COTTON has been demonstrated a fact that can be demonstrated by selling at our Store, where notwithstanding the War and scarcity of Cotton, we are selling Good Old King Cotton at the same price as when it was first introduced.

UNION GOODS and insignia. Wholesale and Retail. General Depot, 12 Ann St., New York. ENVELOPES with new and splendid designs at the lowest rates.

MERCHANT TAILOR. Ready Made Clothing—Home Made CLOTHES. CASIMERE VESTING. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS—GUM OVER-COATS, UMBRELLAS.

MACHINE SILK, CHALK, and such measures sold. Three doors North of Water Street, Chambersburg. March 25, '62.



