

BY ELLIOTT L. COLEMAN AND ROLY COLEMAN
JEROME MCGOWAN.

Other day, General Lee's forces live.—

Confederate authorities declared decisions of war, invasion of invasion and—*now, Davis, the arch fiend of this odious Southern war, has left his post to stand dimensions and if possible higher hopes in his shattered legions in Tennessee and Georgia. He issued an ad-*

dress to Bragg's army, imploring them to struggle on, and informed them that al- though they "have done much, very much remains to be done"; and he a speech de-*clared at Selma, Alabama, he said that they* "should not look to Europe for aid, for such a rest to be expected now." While with Bragg he relieved Gen. D. H. Hill from duty, and placed Breckinridge in com-*mand of the corps. He announced Gen.* Davis, and indicates his purpose to sustain him in command, notwithstanding the deci-*sion of the Chattanooga Rebels that*

"slavery is not only General, but that he is opposed to all freedom—the press and printed liberty—and the most dangerous enemy of power in the Confederate States."

While the hosts of Chickamauga have been accepted by the North as a serious disaster, the rebel journalists complain bitterly of the fraternal slaughter of their countrymen. They say that it compelled marching and that this victory was a success in all things save the loss of over 17,000 of their army. The Richmond

Telegraph says that with the Union army still

in Chattanooga "our victory will be without pride, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain." The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer gives the official list of killed, wounded and missing at

Chickamauga at 17,990.

*Lee's last movement against Meade has proved a grievous disappointment to the whole. The Richmond Examiner calls it a failure and acknowledges that "no ex-
emplification of the cause has yet been received from Confederate source." It admits that* "attempted to intercept a corps of his army between a large portion of Meade's forces at Culpepper and Washington," and that, it allows, was unsuccessful, as "the enemy became cognizant of the plan at the expense of its resources and returned with sufficient deliberation to destroy all their stores that did not carry off to the fortifications at Centreville." The same paper speaking of the Brice's Station fight says:

*"We lost four hundred and fifty prisoners, five pieces of cannon and were generally worsted." A correspondent of the Whig says that Stuart had started on a raid, "but came upon a column of the enemy's infan-
try near Dranesville and was compelled to return." The same correspondent gives the following doleful account of the condition of Lee's army:*

*"Before closing, let me say a word to our friends in the South who are soldiers. That word is simple and practical. I have seen brave men who had walked all the way from the Rapidan to Braxton Station and back in Chippewa with bare feet. And these same men had never struggled, but were always ready to meet the foe. I saw these men on yesterday morning, half dead, half way with bare feet, through mud, and dirt, and rain, in the midst of a heavy rain, with as much indifference to the storm, and more of buoyancy and cheerfulness than can well be imagined under the circumstances. The Government cannot furnish more men who are private munitioners of the South, than are those standing along the wall of fire between us for no remuneration, when private liberality can readily supplement the governmental deficiency: shoes and socks, are needed. Where are our brave wome-
men, and why do they not respond?"*

The Richmond Enquirer's correspondent writing from Brice's Station says:

*"It is certainly true that Meade has man-
aged his retreat most orderly, and that he has saved his stores, and lost but few men. Our boys have been sadly disappointed in their expectations of capture, and from more than one of them you can hear such an expression as this: 'I'd like to be captured, but we would have got everything we wanted.' And we have got Jackson now. Our boys, however, make the Yankees when they cap-
ture pull off their shoes, which they once
swore to their own use."*

The Augusta Constitutionalist says that a
less salt can be had the supply of meat than this year. "There are hogs enough and corn enough to make for the next year more bacon than we have had heretofore, but unless salt can be got the bacon will not be saved." The question of food is confessedly a most grave one throughout the South with rebel forces. In Richmond a vote was had recently on the adoption of an ordinance regulating the prices of household articles.

The late elections in the Rebel States have been marked by the defeat of most of the old officials—a thing more unusual in the South, and it can be explained only by the dissatisfaction of the people with the leaders who practised their official positions to "honor" about the rebellion. The Richmond Seaford says that the election in Georgia had "developed a popular feeling for our men," and adds that "it is more than doubtful whether any old member of Congress has been re-elected except Mr. Hardinge." It says, too, that "new men have generally been elected to the Legisla-

tive and legislative bodies."

*The Millville (Ga.) Recorder says that "eighteen negroes have been lodged in Spartanburg county, for combin-
ing and attempting to incite insurrection. They had been holding secret meetings and placing meetings. In all about one hundred in number are implicated. Their operations have been extensive."*

The Examiner in an article on the situation in West Tennessee says:

"One good soul is not even alive to the importance of maintaining this country. The people of the Confederacy were sorely cast down by the fall of Vicksburg. The value of Vicksburg, it was nothing compared with that of Memphis. Vicksburg was forced to the rear, and the adjacent cities of North Carolina and Virginia had to bear the most upon which the army is to be found during the current and the coming year."

The Mayor of Charleston has published a notice requiring all able-bodied men free negroes in this city to report themselves for thirty days' labor on the fortifications. These failing reports are to be impressed.

The following notice for the information of owners of slaves in Charleston is also pub-

lished:

"A slave or slave to work on the fortifications, or to help, shall be entitled to the same wages as an able-bodied man in the service of the Southern States, and upon conviction thereof the owner or employer shall be fined in the sum of two hundred dollars for each slave or slave he or she has so neglected or refused."

CHICAGO.

Sensation newspaper correspondents have well nigh exhausted the decalogue to find reasons for the removal of Rosecrans from the command of the Army of the Cumberland. No General shared more largely of the confidence and affections of the loyal people than did the hero of Iuka and Stone River, and they yielded to the necessity of his displacement with mingled surprise and sorrow.

He has been a faithful and highly successful soldier; and in his retirement from active command the public will readily accept any reason therefor, that is consistent with his fidelity to his government and his elevation to a military leader. Like himself, we defer to the judgment of those in authority who are charged with the responsibility of directing army operations, and we doubt not that when the truth is ascertained, the reasons for the change will be satisfactory.

In his farewell order to his army, Gen.

Rosecrans uses the following patriotic language:

"In taking leave of you—his brothers in arms—officers and soldiers—he congratulates you that your new commander comes to you not as a stranger. Gen. Thomas has been identified with this army from its first organization, and has led you often before his eyes. To his known, preexisting, dauntless courage and true patriotism, add the added virtue of a trust in God, he will lead you to victory. The General commanding doubts not you will be as true to yourselves and your country in the future as you have been in the past."

Gen. Rosecrans reached Cincinnati on the 26th ult., and was most enthusiastically welcomed by his old friends and neighbors. Judge Stover formally welcomed him, and the General responded in a speech replete with the sentiments of a true soldier and patriot. We quote:

*"I see that you have been watching with the deepest interest the contest with traitors, which has interested the Government. And I say to you, with all my heart hosts to you for the preservation of the Government, which we live, and under which we hope to die. I must remember, also, that you have some doubt why the Government sent me here. Let us ever bear in mind my friends, that it is my duty to give the Government all and perfect fidelity to its trust, and to stand by it to the end, to the last moment for which we must presume it has good reasons until we know the contrary. [Cheers.] Therefore, I hope there is no disposition among you to question the Government. I do not say to you to stifle your feelings, but to wait for further light. To present my mind to you all, stand here, that after the battle of Chickamauga, the President has written me personally to express his satisfaction with what was done. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Some very kind friends, excellent friends of mine, of the Cities of New York and Washington, seem to be posted up in regard to my health in Liverpool. The Army of the Cumberland takes a different view. I am well enough, so I myself, [Laughter and cheers.] One of my New York friends has published to the world that Gens. McCook and Crittenden have conspired against me. Now, I have the assurance from them to-day, that they regret their mis-
understanding, and such dishonorable connections. [Cheers.] As to the quantity of opium I have taken, you will have to excuse me—I refer you to my druggist. [Laughter.] I have nothing further to say than this—that if anything gives me hope for the future of our country, it is the noble and self-sacrificing spirit manifested by the people, in spite of the privations, of children, fathers and brothers, and all that war entails—are devoted and unfailing. [Cheers.] They are still convinced that if there is any hope for this country in the future, it is in the unity and preservation of our Government. [Cheers.]*

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, left New York the first of the present week, for New Orleans, via the Mississippi river. He takes a command under Gen. Banks, and expects to winter in Texas.

*Gen. Buford's Cavalry Division was at-
tacked by the rebel infantry, near Beaufort Station, on Tuesday, and was forced to fall back on our infantry near Germantown. Al-
though the skirmishing continued for several hours there were few casualties.*

The rebel papers expect soon a renewal of operations from the besieging forces before Chattanooga. Gen. Glancey, it is said, has his batteries prepared, and will be long ranged upon the city. A boat reconnaissance to Fort Sumter was driven off.

*A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Com-
munity, writing from Cincinnati, says that*

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1863.

THE CHIEF NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY ELLIOTT L. COLEMAN AND ROLY COLEMAN.

JEROME MCGOWAN.

"Gen. Rosecrans looks extremely well, a little thinner and older than a year ago, but in no way broken down. His friends predict that he will soon be in as important a command as that from which he has been removed to obviate certain difficulties which could not be removed without displacing him."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PAINTER'S LEGISLATURE.—Having given us a correct list of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Senate will stand 17 Union to 16 Democratic; but Senator White, of Indiana, is a Major in the military service; was captured when Kirby evacuated Winchester, and is still a prisoner in Richmond. Should he not be exchanged, the Senate will stand a tie. The Union men have the organization with Hon. John P. Penny, of Allegheny, as speaker, and Geo. W. Hanmer, of Philadelphia, as clerk, so that there will be no delay at the meeting of the legislature. New Senators are marked with a star ():*

*1. *Dickinson, Philad., and Lancaster, N. J.**

2. *C. M. Douglass, Op. U.*

3. *T. H. Ridgway, Op. U.*

4. *John C. Frémont, Op. U.*

5. *W. H. Smith, Op. U.*

6. *W. H. Muller, Op. U.*

7. *W. H. Kinney, Op. U.*

8. *John C. Frémont, Op. U.*

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Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Fort Sumter, South Carolina, wanted—Recruits. Call at the office of the Franklin Repository.

Post Office, Oct. 14, 1863.

Your worthy journal does not frequently have the honor of rendering anything about the 2d Pa. Artillery (12th P. V.) though I am quite sure a number of your readers will enjoy a scrap of news from an organization in which so many of their relatives and neighbors are doing their duty to their country as patriots and soldiers.

Our Regiment consists of twelve Batteries, numbering in all about 1400 men, and we are doing duty in the defense of Washington. Our position is most important, and we have the gratification of believing that the Powers that be consider our line impeccable and most economically conducted.

Col. Augustus A. Gibson of the artillery branch of the Regular army, an officer of 23 years experience in the service commands our Regt., and is now and has been for over a year, acting Brigadier General, yet does not relinquish his command of the Regt. Our location is delightful, the scenery surrounding us is of the most grand and picturesque kind; the autumn months, in this attitude, are the most pleasant of the year, and the weather I think more delightful than any other part of the country.

The surroundings of Washington are much more endurable than the city itself, and I am not aware that the immortal Washington could have selected any spot in the "original thirteen" States, for our National capital, when beauty of landscape, scenery, benefit of a healthy and general climate, advantages of commerce, and where nature has done much to make the defenses of the capital of our nation so formidable as just where it is. Persons visiting Washington are not apt to get outside of the city for amusement and pleasure, and if so unfortunate to be there in wet weather, of course they will say that Washington has the meanest and most foul weather than any city in the world, but all that is good in the District of Columbia is not to be found in Washington. I have nothing to say about that is bad—but if any of our Franklin County friends desire to be convinced of the fact just let them take a ride when they next visit Washington—out to Fort Bunker Hill and ask for some of the gallant followers of the Old 112th, and then say if they can, that I am blowing.

The draft in your county has come off, but from the columns of your journal I infer that very few of those who were drafted came off to the war; a small Battalion indeed will the 16th District send, to do battle for the cause of the Union, out of that noisy effort, but 300,000 more men are wanted, what a favorite number that is of our President, and I do hope that we will get them speedily. It might not be out of order here to remark that the 2d Pa. Artillery can still accommodate several hundred men in her ranks, and I don't know that our friends could do better than to enroll themselves with which, effort might be successful I think.

I am so glad that the cold and tried friend of the soldier—Gov. Curtin—has been so handomely endorsed by our people at home; could the soldiers have voted, a majority unheard of before for any candidate for Gubernatorial honors, would have been rolled up for our favorite "Andy." I regret and am surprised that the "Green Spot" did not do better. Lee's visits to Pennsylvania must become less frequent. Franklin County will be lost to our cause.

The health of our regiment is good; large barracks 30 by 160 feet are built for each battery, with comfortable bunks; they will be dry, airy and cozy, and though duties may be arduous, yet our accommodations and comforts both in quarters and rations are tip top, which not to speak apotropically is no mean compliment to the summer in which our Regt. is commanded.

One little matter which may be of interest to the "gay and festive," I must not forget are close—The Officers of Fort Bunker Hill on the completion of the barracks at that fort gave a magnificent entertainment on the evening of the 14th inst.—if we could not vote we could not forget that the civil sovereigns at home were enjoying their prerogative. The youth and beauty of our neighborhood were present, ladies about 100 in number, and I must say that it was one of the most happy occasions of the kind I have had the pleasure of witnessing during the war. All the various branches of the service were represented from Brigadiers down. Such are the privations of camp life. Yours, W.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Late Political Campaign—Gov. Curtin's Return—Underground Railway of the Penna. State Councils—The Green Spot.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1863.

Since I last wrote you the great battle in Pennsylvania has been fought and won, and also, with Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, have ranged themselves on the side of the Union; thus confirming the prediction so often made, that these great States would follow the lead of all the others in which elections had been held during 1863.

The campaign was one of unabashed fidelity and bitterness, and was made so by astute boasting, when the campaign opened, that they would carry the State by 40,000 majority, and by subsequently pushing their treasonable sentiments with an ardor that would have done honor to a better cause. Equally energetic efforts had to be put forth by the friends of the Union, to save the most open and despotic attack on the organization and the law, and with the

smiles of an over-ruled Providence they have been successful.

Never such a day as we had, such a political and religious grandeur, as that of the 14th of November. The capable and eloquent speakers, paraded to the lowest prejudice, and excited the vilest passions of the people, instead of meeting them in a lofty and patriotic manner, and appealing to the virtue and intelligence of freemen. The conduct of the campaign, on our part, was in striking contrast with that of the other side. Our speakers everywhere declared themselves in favor of sustaining the Government in its measures to suppress the rebellion, and they made the position of the party so clear, that the most ignorant voter in the State could not misinterpret it. Thank fortune! with the triumph of our candidates, we have also a clear triumph of our principles.

Gov. Curtin made a splendid campaign. Boldly proclaiming his principles on every stump, made votes where they went, and he told the people in every speech that if they did not agree with him, sent him, he did not want their votes. Although not in robust health, he sustained himself ably to the last, and infused a life and animation into the canvas which no other person could have given it. Evidence of strong attachment by the soldiers was everywhere apparent. As he runs materially ahead of Judge Agnew, who was a most available candidate, it is clear that he has a hold on the affections of the people equal to, if not greater than, any other man in the State.

I never saw the Logoscoops dig quite so hard as they do this time. They should be accustomed to disaster by this time, and take trouble coolly. It was perfectly clear, at midnight of the election, that Curtin was elected by a decided majority, and yet the Ags could not tell it for three days afterwards; and Charles J. Bidle, in reply to numerous inquiries of his friends, assured them the contest was very close. The stupidity, or something worse, of Messrs. Welsh and Bidle, cost their friends, who relied upon them, not less than an hundred thousand dollars in betting.

The Union party have carried both branches of the City Councils, which will give them possession of all the city departments. If it had not been for the efforts of the Patriotic League, to retain possession of the city patronage, Curtin's majority would have been 2,000 greater in Philadelphia. They fought desperately for this object, and besides colonizing in the close and doubtful wards, they polled a large number of illegal votes.

The "Green Spot" under all the circumstances, gave a good vote, and I am glad you succeeded in electing your whole County ticket. You had local difficulties to contend against which did not apply to any other section, and we would not have been surprised if Woodward had received a small majority. In the calculation made by the Union State Committee previous to the election, which was within four thousand of the actual result, Franklin was set down for an even vote. TUSCARORA.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF SLAVERY.

The following reminiscence of Washington life, during the dark sad days, when the National capital owned the usurpation of the Slave-power, will be found in the correspondence of the New York *Evening Post*:

Four years ago, a wealthy planter came from Florida or Louisiana, to reside in Washington for a time, bringing with him a son, a manly boy of thirteen or fourteen. At his arrival, his father, which were slaves, were brought to him, and he was greatly delighted, and the encouragement of the gentle man that age, intelligence and his father's position naturally elicited. Of his family, none accompanied his father besides himself, in his visits to Washington. In due course of time the boy, on whom his father's affection was evidently centered, was sent to Harvard or Yale, with an honorable standing in his class. On his return to this city, he vowed a love for the North, acquired during his college life, which was not restrained in its expression by his father, who furthered and encouraged it zealously, and remained true to his patriotic feelings.

He desired, however, that his son should remain with him here during his own stay. An appointment was procured for him as a clerk in the War Department, and he entered upon his duties.

Among the acquaintances formed at this time, was a young man from Pennsylvania, and the son of a burgher who, like the father of a girl yet in her teens, lovable in character, as well as very beautiful. Intimacy begat friendship, and it was hardly a matter of wonder that love should follow. With the blessings of all they were married at St. John's church in this city, it happened that the day after the marriage, the bride took place there, and, even in the hour of carriage, the fair damsel and rich attire, the music, the crowded parlors, the splendor and joy which crowned the wedding, are vividly depicted by those who treasure the chronicles of society in those days.

The young man's father and bought and furnished a house for his son for a residence, and they remained at once to their new establishment. Not long after the marriage, and while in the full tide of happiness, the father was called home, and left his son and daughter, intending soon to return. They received no intelligence from him for week after week, which caused them anxiety, until a letter came from him, saying, that his son had just decided to go in search of his father, a carriage dashed up to the door, a young man stepped out, and followed by the sheriff of the district, walked into the War Department, and before all his company, in the broad light of noon, arrested him as the slave of his father.

The son solemnly declared that his father had manumitted him, and that he had seen the will long since which it had been done. This outrage shocked the sensibility of even an effete slave community. Mr. Monroe, then President, and others high in power, in their argument, all the elderly negroes could understand, and the young ones, with a spirit of indignation, adjested for the ransom of one whom all loved and esteemed, and whose condition, to that hour, no one had dreamed. But this young man, possessed of all power in the theatre, and the son of an enraged family, indomitable, said that he was no object of contempt and ready unwilling. When he had

now obtained via revenge, of which nothing should fill him, he would be satisfied with a sudden death.

He was granted his request, and died in his bed, with all the pomp of a coroner's inquest, and the entire town, so far as the exception of a slight number of women, to all natives of the extreme South, was taxed and claimed as a slave, his house and furniture sold, and accompanied by his beautiful, heart-broken wife, watched and ministered to till his dying day, and then buried in a pauper's grave, in a cemetery, charged to the public treasury, without the knowledge of his master.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. SEYMOUR.

The late elections have not only secured faithful loyalty Government in several States, but they have made some other Executives understand that the People are for the government and not against it. Gov. Seymour, however, since he has been in office, emboldened the general government, in procuring men from New York, and that State is now greatly behind its quota, while Pennsylvania has promptly filled every regulation made upon her.

But the late election has opened Gov. Seymour's eyes, and from being a willing accomplice of a numerous mob in resistance to the law, he has taken a bold stand in support of the army and the cause of the Nation. He responds to the President's late call for troops by the following excellent proclamation, which we commend to the *Spirit* and other grabbers in this vicinity:

EXECUTIVE ORDER, ALBANY.

The President of the United States has called upon me, as Governor of the State of New York, to furnish his quota of 100,000 men, to recruit the volunteer forces of the United States, which will be largely reduced during the coming year by the expiration of the term of service.

At this time the defences of the national capital are managed by a superior force, the Army of the Cumberland is an impregnable fortress, and the military operations of the Government are delayed and hindered by the want of adequate military power, and are threatened with serious disaster.

In this event, it will be the duty of all the citizens to respond to the appeal of the President, and to give efficient and cheerful aid in filling up the thinned ranks of our army.

It is due to our brethren in the field who have battaled so heroically for the flag of our country, and for the Constitution, that prompt and voluntary assistance should be sent to them in this moment of their peril. They went forth in the full confidence that they would all times receive from their fellow-citizens at home a generous and efficient support.

Every emotion of pride and patriotism should inspire us to do our duty by our country, and not by forced conscription or coercive action on the part of the Government. The President also advises the citizens of the several States that, in the event of the failure to raise the quotas assigned to them, a draft shall be made for the same, to commence on the 6th day of January, 1864.

Not only does duty to our soldiers demand that we shall continue to fill our armies by voluntary enlistments, but the interests of all classes in society will be promoted by the success of that system.

The burden which conscription unavoidably affords on a portion of society not only causes great distress and injury to individuals, but is moreover hurtful to the whole community than the equalized distribution of the cost and sacrifice of volunteering, which more perfectly adjusts itself to the conditions of the system.

The Union which will be paid by the General Government are extremely liberal, and much larger than those hereinfore given.

They will aid the volunteers who shall enter the service to make immediate and ample provision for the dependent upon them.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to the State will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them property authenticated for settlement. MARTIN HARTZELIN, Admin'r.

Sept. 20, ROBERT J. BOYD, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Armstrong, late of Lancaster Township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in the Borough of Waynesboro.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them property authenticated for settlement. MARTIN HARTZELIN, Admin'r.

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A Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Clark, late of the Borough of Chambersburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said Borough.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Keister, late of Steelton, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said Borough.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them property authenticated for settlement. MARION MEHLER, Adm'r.

Sept. 20, ROBERT J. BOYD, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Miller, late of Steelton, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said Borough.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them property authenticated for settlement. JOHN MILLER, Adm'r.

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Sept. 20, ROBERT J. BOYD, Adm'r.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore

existing under the name and style of Myers & Son, is dissolved, and the business is now carried on by mutual consent on the first day of October, 1863. The sum and debts of said firm have been placed in the hands of a trustee, and the same will be distributed among the heirs of the deceased, and the debts of the firm will be paid out of the assets of the estate. The business will be carried on by the surviving partner, and the same will be conducted in the same manner as before. JACOB KEISTER, Adm'r.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice

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THE LIBERTY

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

MEMPHIS REPORTER AGAIN.

Some months ago the Memphis *Gazette* concluded to depict the administration of Gov. Curtin. As he had publicly and in good faith declined to be a candidate again, and, at the time, the *Gazette* "meant upon his works," "condemned upon his words," "had no wish or purpose to have the magnificence the Pittsburgh Convention, the *Gazette* became dim with the prospect of depicting a man who was not requiring. A solemn council was held in Pittsburgh, at which a programme was definitely mapped out, looking first to the defeat of Curtin in the Convention, and, failing in that, to defeat him at the polls. A series of most impudent and atrocious personal attacks upon Gov. Curtin was resolved upon, and in casting around for a competent scribe by common consent Thomas Williams was selected. Approaching him on his apoplectic side he was readily fanned and begged, and forthwith was buried his thunderbolts of war upon Gov. Curtin and his supposed immediate circle of friends, and eulogized. Thomas Williams died after day in the editorial columns of the *Gazette* until the Convention met. The editor of the *Examiner*, although a private citizen; not a candidate for any position, and not at the time seeking even in the least degree to control or influence the action of the Convention, was made the object of repeated assaults of the grossest character.—

The *Spirit* is the only journal that we know of that endeavours to bolster up the fading hopes of the rebel cause. In that paper, of the 28th ult., we find the following:

"Rosocans has been beaten back into the fastnesses of Chattanooga: Meade beats with an inglorious retreat from Lee and retires within the fortifications of Washington."

Again it says:—

"It is fully to believe, as we are continually told, that the rebellion is almost crushed. It is revelling in the pride of its strength to-day, and pressing our arms back from all its borders."

We have published the *Gazette's* reasons for its frequent and shameless assaults upon the Editor of the *REPOSITORY*. Will it have the manliness to copy our reply? If so, it can have the field to itself hereafter.

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The Richmond *Whig*, speaking of this driving of Rosocans "into the fastnesses of Chattanooga," says:

"If he (Rosocans) is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain! He holds a royal position with disaffection, and that need only the presence of the Yankee army to ripen into full treason."

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that "the rebels hold the gate of East Tennessee," and adds that "so far in all our operations, though we have won a great victory, we have lost ground." Equally conservative are the Richmond papers as compared with their Chambersburg ally, the *Spirit*, in speaking of Meade's "inglorious retreat from Lee," and his retirement at the fortifications at Washington.—

They probably doubt the truth of the *Spirit's* exclusive information about Meade's "inglorious" tumbling into the Washington fortifications, inasmuch as they declare that he "managed his retreat most orderly and that he sold his stores and lost but few men"; and they also declare that in the only battle fought during the march, "they were generally worsted." Instead of boasting of Meade seeking safety in the late elections, they will not turn their backs upon the Old Flag until they see it triumphant wherever there is a foe of the Republic confronting it.

—We rejoice at the decisive steps taken by the government in calling for all deficiencies from the States. It is equal and exact justice to all, and insures an army of not less than 600,000 men by spring to meet the despairing hosts of crime. This is the surest road to Peace!

How beautifully sorrow and sunshine are blended in human life—how divinely grief is tempered with hope. The *Spirit* thus touchingly illustrates this truth. On the 21st it lamented:

"We had hardly hoped for the election of Judge Woodward. We considered his election of vital and momentous importance; and his defeat throws a cloud over the future, which we would fain dispel."

Again it mourneth thus:—

"This triumph of Abolition strikes our last hope for the Union! * * * May the great God of Nations avert the calamity! We believe it is coming rapidly and inevitably."

Although the "last hope" is gone, and it seems to have but little faith in its own prayers, it resolves in its midnight of despair, to die at the helm. It thus heroically rushes into the hopeless breach!—

"Yet we will not desert the old ship. We will always stand by the man at the wheel, as to the triumphs of their cause, for the *Knoxville Register* declares that the "very existence of the Confederate States depends on the re-occupation of Tennessee by Bragg;" and as Bragg has not yet reoccupied Tennessee and is not likely to do so during the present war, they are slow to appreciate the nervous interest the *Spirit* takes in their cause when it insists that they are not only invincible and triumphant, but actually "revelling in the pride of its (the rebellion's) strength to-day, and pressing our arms back from all its borders!" They imagine he to be closely on Lee's heels about the Hennepinank! Strange delusion!

The Southern rebel journals are evidently more conservative than the *Spirit* also as to the rebellion "revelling in the pride of its strength to-day, and pressing our arms back from all its borders!" They have some how or other conceived the notion they have not driven our armies back anywhere, and that "the pride of their strength" was somewhat shattered by the surrender of the Mississippi and the division of the territory of treason; by the defeat of Stone River and the subsequent liberation of East Tennessee; by Lee's discomfiture at Gettysburg and his manifest purpose to the Hennepinank and the Rappahannock. Probably they are not as astute—certainly not as sanguine as the *Spirit* as to the triumphs of their cause.

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Although not a profound admirer of Northern conservatism as taught by Copperheads, we submit that the *Spirit* is rushing into fearful radicalism in its rebel proclivity. Why can't it be a respectable, dignified rebel journal, and keep within range of its southern coadjutors? Why insist that everything is going to smash in the North and that our armies are practising "inglorious" retreats and flying from the rebel "borders," when its contemporaries of the south are mourning over just such a state of affairs on their side? The *Spirit* or the Southern rebel papers must be in error, and unless our Generals are woefully deceived as to what they are doing, themselves, the *Spirit* is out-rebeling rebellion itself in falsifying the North and the cause of the Nation.

—We are indebted to Hon. Edward M. Phibson for valuable public documents.

that Mr. Williams is a conservative, however clearly the apparently malicious stroke of his hitherto successful statesmanship. He is one of those whom the world should judge kindly, and might pity freely with the score he wrongs upon traitors and scoundrels who seem to invite. Sadly as he writes, he is no less truly wrong himself; and his towering genius—once the pride of western Pennsylvania—has still lingering recollections of vanished honours and past prestige, as it is crumbling in untimely ruin beneath the remorseless annals of his sudden infatuation; and he—

"With his own tongue still echo his ears, And always listening to himself appears. That he is made the instrument of the cowardly and malignant; that he becomes the apparent author of the weakest and wickedest falsehoods, and shuns his once honored name with worse than pot house scandal, is his misfortune—not his crime. As his better and brighter attributes have faded beneath that avenging hand that spares no human follies, his weaker traits have been earthborn where once was intellectual might; and it is pitiful to conceive he fitfully dreams out the evening of a brilliant life. Forgiven and henceforth forgotten, him and his foibles are dismissed!

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1863.

MEMPHIS REPORTER AGAIN.

Some months ago the Memphis *Gazette* concluded to depict the administration of Gov. Curtin. As he had publicly and in good faith declined to be a candidate again, and, at the time, the *Gazette* "meant upon his works," "condemned upon his words," had no wish or purpose to have the magnificence the Pittsburgh Convention, the *Gazette* became dim with the prospect of depicting a man who was not requiring. A solemn council was held in Pittsburgh, at which a programme was definitely mapped out, looking first to the defeat of Curtin in the Convention, and, failing in that, to defeat him at the polls. A series of most impudent and atrocious personal attacks upon Gov. Curtin was resolved upon, and in casting around for a competent scribe by common consent Thomas Williams was selected. Approaching him on his apoplectic side he was readily fanned and begged, and forthwith was buried his thunderbolts of war upon Gov. Curtin and his supposed immediate circle of friends, and eulogized. Thomas Williams died after day in the editorial columns of the *Gazette* until the Convention met. The editor of the *Examiner*, although a private citizen; not a candidate for any position, and not at the time seeking even in the least degree to control or influence the action of the Convention, was made the object of repeated assaults of the grossest character.—

The *Spirit*, in an appeal for Union volunteers, says that "Rosocans has been beaten back into the fastnesses of Chattanooga: Meade beats with an inglorious retreat from Lee, and retires within the fortifications of Washington—"

total. 91,063

The item of 16,071 is made up of men drafted in 1862 and never reported for duty. The draft at that time was made for the entire number of men then due under all requisitions to that date; but the writer for the *Spirit* had the news. We do not expect the *Spirit* to represent the gloom of rebellion truthfully, but we submit that it should not thus defame the gallant Army of the Potomac for the purpose of throwing the cloud of despair over loyal hearts. In another article of the same paper it says that the rebellion "is revelling in the pride of its strength to-day, and pressing our arms back from all its borders!" What a capital or for Jay Davis the *Spirit* would make. While the whole press of rebellion is mourning the disasters to their legions of crime at every point, and deplores the wan strength of treason, the *Spirit* reminds them that they are "revelling in the pride of its (the rebellion's) strength, and pressing our arms back from all its borders!" What a capital or for Jay Davis the *Spirit* would make.

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Franklin Repository

LOCAL FREEMS.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.—In last week's issue we give the proclamation of the President, calling for 300,000 additional volunteers in service for three years, unless sooner discharged by the termination of the war. The quota of Pennsylvania is nearly one-eighth of the total requisition upon the loyal States—making it to be furnished by our State about 38,000. In addition to this the State will recruit about 16,000 prior to the last draft, and was on the 17th inst. in arrears about 37,000 on the last draft—making the total number of troops due on the 17th of October, \$1,000. The draft now in progress will of course reduce the quota considerably; but has fully one-half of the requisition for which the last draft was made will have to be supplied. Taking the number of men due on the 17th of October as the basis, the State then owed the government one in thirty of its population, and of that number Franklin—assuming her contribution of troops to be about equal to the average of the counties—would be about 1420—less the number put in by the present draft. We subjoin a table showing the quota of each district, from which may be deducted the number sent in person, by substitute or who have paid commutation under the present draft:

	Population. Quota.
Astrin.	3,415 114
Buckscoom.	1,402 46
Chester.	1,341 45
Delaware.	1,143 104
Hanover.	1,448 51
St. Thomas.	1,207 40
Penn.	2,407 70
Montgomery.	3,408 118
Monroe.	1,230 34
Northampton.	2,216 65
Washington.	3,673 116
Philadelphia.	1,277 36
Lancaster.	1,260 35
Lebanon.	1,200 35
Franklin.	1,200 35
Adams.	1,200 35
Clinton.	1,200 35
Total.	42,791 1,126

We have in this county about 1,000 veterans, troops honorably discharged from the 124th and 158th regiments. These men were all in service on the 3d of March last, and were thereby exempt from the operations of the late draft. They will not, however, be exempt from the draft to be made on the 1st of January next for deficiencies in the districts.

The most shameful frauds have been practised upon the drafted men in this district, especially upon those from the distant counties. Occasional freaks of petty legal larceny would break out all the time; but when Fulton came with anti-dated papers and perjury, under the lead of a Copperhead member of the Fulton bar, the cloud thickened; and it became a regular trade when the Democratic lawyers of Somerton got at it. Of the ten Democratic Attorneys of Somerton, nine followed the conscript here in the hazardous follow the carrots and one irregular or "bush lawyer" and a small assortment of trained physicians were attached to the troopers. But one Union lawyer or attorney, and he was a conscientious, although two-thirds of the drafted men were of the Union party. Fortunately, as these Democratic Attorneys were opposed to the draft before elections, they accommodated themselves to it with wonderful facility when the dear people had voted, and made the best of it by tracking conscripts to Chambersburg to hurl legal gibbets and physical blathers against the government at so much per head.

It would be cruel not to mention that Brig. Gen. Alexander Hamilton Crofton, M. C., was not the Democratic lawyer who didn't attend. He don't mean to have any of his constituents taken to the tented field unconstitutionally if he can help it, and can be paid for keeping them away; but it is due to truth to say that we do not know him to have been a party to any fraud attempted wrong upon the drafted men. It took more of more shrewdness and less honesty than he possesses to play that part. Mr. Bear, whose late vote for Senator required a man who had swallowed a torch-light procession to rescue him from "scattering" in the return, soothed his sorrows over ingrateful and stiff-necked voters by speculating out of the draft; and Valentine Hay, Editor of the Somerton Democrat, played a stiff hand upon the conscripted "sons of thunder." In one instance, we learn unofficially, he earnestly requested the Provost Marshal to hear a case out of order and Capt. Eyster, ever anxious to oblige, did so. The conscript was brought before the Board, and the Captain carelessly asked what he was to pay Mr. Hay for his service. He innocently answered that Mr. Hay had agreed to get him examined before the regular time, and to try and have him exempted for twenty-five dollars! The case was of course dismissed without further inquiry. We have heard of several instances in which a former army physician, acting in concert with the lawyers, had extorted from \$25 to \$150 a head from drafted men, and in some cases the sum first named was charged and paid when the conscript was held to service. Numerous cases of alienage; of manifest physical or mental disability, or of unquestioned right to exemption upon other grounds, were seized upon by these attorneys allied by one or two physicians, and, as exemption was certain, they made the drafted men believe that through their personal influence, professional skill, or some other mysterious manner not proper to explain, they had procured their discharge, and most extravagant sums were demanded and often received thereof.

Of course hundreds of conscripts who have been discharged plucked, or who have been thus approached by these abysmal lawyers, have gone home under the impression that the master of exemption was merely a question of price, and that the Board were in the hands of these operators and shared their plunder. Here, where the officers are well known, no refutation of this suspicion is necessary; but it is due to the Board, to the public, to the plundered conscripts, as well as to the plodder, to say that every man, who has paid exorbitant fees to attorneys or physicians on

the ground,

that his

rights

are

not

fully

understood,

should

be

discharged.

They

will

not

be

honorable

discharged.

They

will