



**ADDRESS  
OF THE  
UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
TO THE  
Loyal Man of Pennsylvania.**

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26, 1862.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In times of war the political organizations of peace are surrendered or postponed to the public emergencies.

During the Revolutionary war there was no party against Washington but the Tories or the traitors.

During the war of 1812, the enemies of the Administration of Mr. Madison soon became as infamous as the foreign invaders themselves. The war with Mexico was waged, as results have proved, by a slaveholding statesman, in order that one State more might be added to the number they have lately forced into treason; yet the public man who opposed it soon became unpopular, and its victorious general was nominated for the Presidency by the very party that dissented from the policy that resulted in the war.

These are the eloquent teachings of the past. We are now in a death struggle with the most powerful foe to human liberty on earth. This enemy is strengthened by slavery in America, and sustained by the monarchies of the Old World. The issue is clearly made—the contending parties openly arrayed against each other. There is not a nation, an individual, or an idea opposed to human freedom that is not enlisted against this Government and in favor of the rebellion. We are ourselves our only friends. Within ourselves is our only hope. We can have no sympathy from any other Power in the world—no sympathy that is sincere and effectual. The State Central Committee, appointed by the Union State Convention, composed of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, who met to consider what was proper to be done in this crisis, have a simple duty to perform in this their first address. They have only to ask whether the examples of the two wars with Great Britain, and the admiring of the war with Mexico, shall be recollect or rejected in this gloomy hour, and whether the American people will cordially support the Government in putting down the rebellion.

The State Central Committee would impress upon the people of Pennsylvania that the one great subject for them to consider is the danger of the Republic. There is no pre-judge or opinion that should not be postponed and, if necessary, sacrificed, to avert this common peril. The Convention from which the committee derived its authority acted in this spirit, and it is now your duty to come forward and sustain the candidates that Convention placed in nomination. We make the appeal to all loyal men. They only are loyal who recognize this war as one waged for our national existence—who give an ardent and unquestioning support to the Administration—who sustain all the measures of Congress for the maintenance of the war-making power—who see in the Southern Confederacy, and those who are in alliance with it, the enemies of Civilization and Liberty—and who do nothing to weaken the hands of the Executive. They are not merely disloyal who take arms in their hands, and combine themselves into an army. He is a rebel who abjures his allegiance and becomes an enemy to his flag; but he is a traitor, who, while enjoying the protection of the Government, and ostensibly observing his pledge of allegiance, contrives to bring dishonor and defeat upon his country. These rebels and these traitors we are called upon to meet. We must encounter them on the battle field and at the ballot box. The ballot box is the great source of popular power. If beaten there, our victories will be fruitless; our sufferings unrewarded, our sacrifices barren, and the glory and valor of our soldiers will end in the triumph of the Southern rebellion and a dishonorable peace.

It is unnecessary to restate the cause of the war. Our opponents have made them the substance of calumny and misrepresentation. For answer we appeal to the living history familiar to all men. We need not remind the people that at the basis of the Southern rebellion there exists a hatred of Northern men and Northern institutions—of our social, political and revenue systems. This has inspired their leaders during two generations. Wedded to an institution which has demoralized them in demoralizing their labor, and elevating the earth by an enslaved race of men, they have made their slaves the source of their political power, and have ruled the nation with the products of slave labor. The happy hours of our national progress have for years been embittered by their insolence. An legislation that looked to the prosperity of the Northern States and protection to their industry has been opposed and defeated by them. With the growth of Northern strength, the result of free institutions and freedom, the possession of political power, and gradual resistance to the encroachment of slavery. Nor need we remind the people the outrages that followed the efforts of the slaveholders, to recover their unholy and despotic dominion. The outrages upon Kansas; the studied insults to Northern Senators and Representatives; the ceaseless abuse of the Northern people, and the gradual concentration of the military and naval power in the hands of the traitors, all contemplated the restoration of their ascendancy, and enabled them to inaugurate the treason which culminated in war. Strengthened by a wicked Administration, and sustained by timid and treacherous public men in the free States, they were permitted to organize an armed resistance, and to make fearful advances, before the Government could strike a blow in its own defense.

The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, so fortunate for the country, and so fruitful of saving consequences to the whole people, baffled the immediate purposes of the conspirators.

The adversaries of Mr. Lincoln's Administration are in nearly every case the adversaries of the Government. They attack the one to weaken the other. We recognize in the Executive the embodiment of that authority which can alone destroy the rebellion and rescue the Republic. If the Executive arm is paralyzed there can be neither unity among the people, victory for our armies, nor hope for the preservation of the Government.

While the enemies of the war propose adhering to the form of a mere party organization, the loyal men have yielded their preferences and systems, content to defer to the days of peace the revival of disputes which can only be repeated now to the injury of the common cause.

If the people decide whether that interest is deserving of confidence which, in the midst of war, refuses to abandon the prejudices of party strife, and in the midst of national peril devotes itself to the work of dividing the people.

The opponents of the war are more anxious to prove their hatred to a party than to the public enemy. They insist that the "demon Abolitionist" is the most dangerous foe of the public peace. We can see but one great criminal—but one great enemy of the Republic—and he is now in arms against our countrymen and brothers. To defeat him at once and forever is our first and most imperative duty.

The adversaries of the war insist that they contend for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. We too, are for the Union as it was; but not for the return of the armed associates of the sympathizers with treason to the places they so long occupied and so lately deserted. And while we renew our fealty to the Constitution as it is we also insist upon the addition of that duty which the opponents of the war so steadily ignore, viz: "The enforcement of the laws," whether these laws are for the confisca-tion of all rebel property, the emancipation of all slaves who aid to defend the flag of the Union, or the punishment of the reckless partisans in the adjoining States who aid and comfort the rebel enemy, demoralize the people, and paralyze the arm of the Executive.

If, in a word, we have sympathy to bestow it is not for the murderers of our country's liberties, but for the defenders of those liberties. The gallant soldier teaches us by his example to persevere in devotion to our country. He offers his life to the Republic with an uncomplaining spirit, reposes full confidence in his superior, sustains the Government of the United States, and sees but one antagonist before him—the rebel who strikes at his own heart and at the Union of these States. We should be unworthy of the advancement of peace and of home if we did not strive to inflict at the ballot box an example so freely set before us by our fellow citizens on the battle field.

In the fulfillment of these grave duties, we invoke the standard of our country men of every class and opinion. We scorn the baseness that invokes party hate or popular prejudice. Who, we behold the adopted and the native citizen, the Democrat and the Republican fighting side by side in the army, we are inspired by the lesson to do likewise in the quiet walks of civil life.

Loyal men of Pennsylvania, it is for you to determine between the friends of the Government and the war and the opponents of both. It is for you to declare for the sympathizers with freedom or the sympathizers with slavery and the rebellion. It is for you to decide whether you will strengthen Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis. It is for you to say whether the traitors shall be crushed or whether our free institutions shall be crushed.

There is, and there can be, no middle pathway. There are, indeed, but two parties—patriots or traitors—those who are for the Union and those who are against it. And all men who are not openly for the Republic must be counted among its enemies.

It is a fact that you cannot too carefully ponder, that the leaders of the opposition to the Government in this State are the same, with discreditable exceptions, who encouraged the policy which encouraged the traitors to commence the rebellion. Their whole effort since the war began has been to divide the people in the loyal States. They announced, early in 1861, that Pennsylvania should join the South in the event of a separation, and this is their secret hope to-day.

They would have held the hands of the Government that the rebels might strike at its heart, and would have succeeded but for the prompt courage of President Lincoln. They followed the fortunes of General Brockridge up to the period of his desertion into the ranks of the rebels. They repeat his arguments in their country's darkest hour. Their plea of Constitution was his plea before he drew his sword against it. They clamor, as they clamored, against the abolitionists. They deplore emancipation, even while they deny that the most effective emancipationists are the slaveholders themselves. They bewail confiscation acts, while Jefferson Davis sequesters the property of all loyal men in the South. And as if to complete the parallel, and to show how sincerely they love the traitors, even as they pretend to despise the treason, they see our brave men perishing on the battle field and in hospital, from the disease of the swamps and the bullets of the foe, and discourage enlistments in order that they may be relieved; and, while prating of a negro exodus into the free States, to terrify our laboring whites, denounce the employment of the escaped colored men of the South to

lighten the burdens and lessen the labors of the white defenders of the flag!

We address you, loyal brothers and friends, in the earnest hope that you will not desert your country in this momentous crisis. We feel that we have the right of this great argument. We are supported by the hope that all good men are with us. Everywhere, in the free States, the same organization for which we speak is supported by men without reference to former party distinctions.

The Republicans have come forward to give this organization its sanction. The most distinguished and orthodox Democrats have joined the ranks of the great many of loyal men, and from every battle field our brave soldiers send us words of approval and of trust. In Pennsylvania, the great People's party have enrolled themselves in this mighty movement. Shall it fail? Will you permit a few discontented leaders, the relics of a debased and guilty Administration who are, in fact, more responsible for the war than any other class, but the rebels themselves, to sway you from your obligations to your country? This cannot be—this must not be.

Every inducement conveys us to consolidate and co-operate. The coming and necessities of our fellow citizens in the field of war

—the support of our patriotic President and our fearless Governor, that they may fulfil their trust efficiently—and the threatening aspect of foreign powers—call upon us to sink all considerations before the one absorbing duty of the hour.

The nominees of the loyal men of Pennsylvania for State officers, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York county, for Auditor General, and Hon. W. S. Ross, of Luzerne, for Surveyor General, deserve your united and ardent support. Mr. Cochran has served with great credit to himself and advantage to the State for the last three years in the position for which he is again presented. He is known and esteemed for his pure personal and upright public character, and high abilities and extended experience, are additional assurances that he is worthy of the suffrages of the friends of the government. General Ross has belonged to the Democratic party, and is of that large and influential body of men who have forever broken the shackles of the slave power, and who see in the present trouble the opportunity to prove their independence of those treacherous leaders who, during these trying times, degrade the name of Democracy by using it as a cloak of sympathy with treason. Beloved at his own home, and in a long course of public service having earned the confidence of the people and gathered a valuable experience, he is eminently fitted for the trust that has been conferred upon him.

To elect these gentlemen, will require the concerted and cordial co-operation of the loyal citizens of the State. It would be most culpable if, with every other advantage, we should fail to win a great victory on October 2nd want of an effective and disciplined organization; or if we should, by dissensions among ourselves, on minor issues, give the victory to our adversaries. The duty of securing a strong and able representation in Congress, to sustain the President in his noble war policy, and to defeat the candidates of the Breckinridge sympathizers, is paramount and binding. Let us not forget that we have also to elect a Legislature that is to choose a United States Senator, and that in every county important officers are to be elected. We are up to the call and to the counsel of the State Convention from which we derive our authority, we shall achieve a great and lasting triumph. In this struggle it is the duty of all men to forego personal preferences for the common cause; and he who shall refuse to conform to this sentiment is unequal to the awful responsibilities of the time. To accomplish complete unity, and to prepare for success, it is advisable that the loyal men should meet together in their respective wards and districts frequently. These are the fountains not only of all power, but in this emergency, of all patriotic purpose and popular enlightenment. Armed with the weapons of truth and of love of country, and strong in the sense of a perfect understanding among ourselves, we can defeat all the host of our adversaries, and encourage our public servants in council and our gallant brothers in the quiet walks of civil life.

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in good humor, on being struck by an Irish soldier.

"Faith, an' the Captain tould me to bathe yer eye, if ye axed me sich a question," said the terrified Irishman.

The Colonel, of course, took the joke.

A country girl desirous of matrimony received from her mistress a twenty dollar bill for her marriage gift. Her mistress desired to see the object of Susan's favor, and a dimwitted fellow, swarthy as a Moor, and ugly as an ape, made his appearance. "O Susan!" said the mistress, "how small. What a strange choice you had."

"I'm ma'am," answered Sue, "in such hard times as these, when all the tall and handsome fellows are off to the war, what shore of a man than this could you expect for twenty dollars?"

SUE'S Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry, SPANGLER'S.

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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 DISTRICT TICKETS.

FOR CONGRESS,

EDWARD M'PHERSON, of Adams county.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

WILLIAM W. SELLERS, of Fulton county.

JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

## UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

WILLIAM W. PAXTON, of Chambersburg.

FOR SHERIFF,

J. HARVEY GORDON, of Washington.

## FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

JEREMIAH COOK, of Chambersburg.

## FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN DOWNEY, of Fayetteville.

## FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

BENJAMIN F. HEAD, of C Ambersburg.

FOR AUDITOR,

JOHN CUSHWA, of Montgomery.

## FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

EMANUEL KUHN, of Chambersburg.

FOR CORONER,

DR. JOHN S. FLICKINGER, of Metal.

## 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. This is a very convenient method, can be done much more rapidly than by the old process of writing while it enables each subscriber to know precisely how he stands related to the paper, whether as debtor or creditor. For example, if the subscriber finds the date January 1st, 1862, printed after his name, he will know that he owes us from that date, while if he has Nov. 1st, 1862, he will know that he has paid up to that date.

## UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

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

GEORE EYSTER, Chairman; Thomas M. R. SKINNER, Lurgan, Southwicks, do.  
D. K. WOODWARD, do.  
HUGH R. DAVIDSON, do.  
Dr. A. H. SENSENY, do.  
K. T. TAYLOR, do.  
AUG. A. H. ANSTRUTHER, do.  
H. S. MILLER, Guilford,  
JONAS PALMER, Hamilton,  
JOSEPH REED, Wash'st,  
JOHN R. HARRISON, do.  
JOHN S. HASLER, London,  
D. B. MARTIN, Welsh Run,  
R. P. McFARLAND, Peters.

M. R. SKINNER, Lurgan,  
THOS. FULLER, Southwicks,  
JOHN BOWERMASTER, do.  
St. Thomas,  
WM. EBLEAGE, Quincy,  
J. C. HARRIS, do., & Sprg'  
ISAAC WINGERT, Wm.  
W. W. BRITTON, Jr., Let'y,  
W. W. DITZLER, Green,  
JOHN F. FREDRICKS,  
JAS. FERGUSON, Dry Run,  
JAS. P. 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." That machinery is to consist of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be located at Washington, and assessors and collectors for each Congressional district. Each assessor is to divide his district into a convenient number of assessment districts, and to appoint for each an assistant assessor, to be resident therein. The assessment districts will embrace one or more townships, as the case may be; their size being ascertained by the scope of territory and number of population. For each Congressional district there will also be a collector appointed, who is to give security and be solely responsible to the government. He may and will probably be compelled to make subdivisions and appoint subcollectors, for the task of attending to the collection of the assessed tax in any one of our congressional districts, is simply impracticable for one person.

The perfecting this tax bill occupied for a long time the serious attention of Congress at its late session. Whilst there existed a necessity to resort to a system of direct taxation for the purpose of providing revenue to meet the increased expenses of the government, our loyal representatives strove to make the bill enacted one that would be least burdensome upon the people. The bill as passed must raise an immense revenue for the government, whilst in its details it is as near-equal 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 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 despotic 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. Their appeals may not be seen in public prints—that would be proclaiming to the world that the mask of devotion to the Union many of these wretches wear was all a cheat—but, like poisonous vipers, they sting and hide, and hide and sting, ever remembering to seek an opportunity to strike a blow at the cause of their country, but never forgetting to seek immunity for their own worthless carcasses.

To appeal to the capidity 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 "horrible 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 musket 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, she 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 peculiarly 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 capidity, 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 probes at 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 on our honored flag as it floated over Sumter's battlements that fatal Saturday more than a year ago. Thus can we quicken patriotism amidst surrounding treachery and disloyalty. Thus can we remember when pried by wicked men to swallow 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 CORCORAN.

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 pirates, and treated in all respects as a convicted felon. His return to Washington created 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, and 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 blandishments and threats of traitors, whilst giving practical expression to the loyalty 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.

ENCOURAGING 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 gallant was the yoke imposed upon them, and accordingly they fight well and desperately.

ENCOURAGING IN NEW ORLEANS.—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 thoroughbred stallion. His time on record, 3 miles heats, is 5.42. \$30,000 have been offered for him and refused. Both Patchin and Engineer are entered as thoroughbred stallions.

GENERAL McCLELLAN commands that portion of the army of the Potowat 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.

"ABOLITIONISTS."—Notwithstanding a handful of men lay just and exclusive claim to the use of the term abolitionist, the gibleness 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 admiration the sentiments of a Richmond editor, as expressed in a recent issue of his paper from that delectable 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 on which a permanent republican government can be created; and who does not fit his most 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 slaves very 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 Hughes and his party would place side by side with rebels. When you read or hear their denunciations, remember the definition.

THE APPORTIONMENT.—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:

Pennsylvania.....	45,821 Delaware.....	1,720
New York.....	59,705 Iowa.....	10,570
Ohio.....	36,858 Maine.....	9,690
Illinois.....	26,148 Maryland.....	8,532
Massachusetts.....	19,008 Michigan.....	11,686
Indiana.....	21,250 Minnesota.....	2,681
Wisconsin.....	11,904 New Hampshire.....	5,053
Virginia.....	4,650 New Jersey.....	10,478
Vermont.....	4,898 Missouri.....	8,721
Rhode Island.....	2,712 Tennessee.....	4,800
Connecticut.....	7,145 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 all 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 DRAG.—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 sufficient number 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 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 Burnside 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 Potowat 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 KETTERERUN.

## THE REBELS ROUTED.

## THREE HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED.

## CAPTURE OF THEIR CAMP AND BAGGAGE.

## CAPTURE OF ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

## Jackson trapped B-tween Pope, McDowell and Sigel.

## Severe Fight between McDowell, Sigel and Jackson 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 I 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 Heinzelman to march on to Greenville, and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division I marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to enter 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 the 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 was terminated by the darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests. Heinzelman'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,

## 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 Fit 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 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 yet able to form any idea of their extent.

[Signed] JOHN POPE, Major General.

## THE REBELS HEAVILY REINFORCED.

## POPE RETRACTS TO CENTREVILLE.

## FRANKLIN'S DIVISION HAS JOINED HIM.

## SUMMER ON THE MARCH.



## A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

THE PIONEERS LAST SHOT.

We question whether in all the history of "hair breadth 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 Canasaw.—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 backwoodsmen becomes by education very acute, especially so from the fact that his safety often depends on the nice 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, "was 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 nightfall, and as yet I had neither seen nor 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 six Indians lay dead upon the ground and the sixth was disabled.

"Although no enemy was now in sight, I did not venture forth until morning. I 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 foes, had groped his way to the river and thrown himself into the current which had borne him away.

"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, If I said I was sorry, then I should lie, too!"

## 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 bombarding Colonel Hillyer and lady, it happened that the wife and daughter of a distinguished Kentucky member of Congress (Mr. Dunlap) were on a visit to Mrs. Hillyer. 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 Marcellaise 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 long a time. I feel like a wanderer come home again." The effect on those present can be imagined.

## TAKE UP THY BED AND WALK!

—Recently, 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 bed, 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 wainscoting, 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?"

"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 brother to avenge the death of their comrades.

"Hh!" 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.

HONEST 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 sweet-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 odious 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 Calumny.  
7. Its people exhibit Surprising Creativity.  
8. It has initiated a Suicidal Conflict.  
9. Its women are Saucy Creatures.  
10. Its history will be Scorn and Contempt.

There 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, If I said I was sorry, then I should lie, too!"

NOTICE IS hereby given of the intended application, at the next meeting of the Legislature for the incorporation of the Bank of Chambersburg. With the present name and style, location and specific object. With privilege to increase the capital stock from \$250,000 to \$200,000.

By order of the Board.

G. E. MESSERSMITH,  
CASHIER.

NOTICE—We the undersigned, Commissioners of Franklin County, do hereby take a LOAN of TWENTY ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, or per cent, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, for the purpose of paying the bounty of fifty dollars to each of our Veterans, who are members of the Governor of State, and the loan is to be paid to Mr. J. S. Nixon, Druggist, is Sole Agent for the same forward and take the loan.

JACOB S. GOOD,  
JAMES D. SCOTT,  
JOHN NITTERHOUSE,  
Commissioners.

OUR AGENT—Mr. JOHN GROVE, of Chambersburg, is the General Agent of the Franklin County Mutual Insurance Company, Nov. 1, '62.

WW. McMillen  
Purgative and for the Liver, should be always ready to purchase from J. S. Sixx, wholesale Agent for Follers' Medicine.

## GEO. A. DEITZ LIQUORS.

Will pay the

HIGHEST PRICE  
IN CASH

FLOUR,

WHEAT,

RYE,

CORN,

OATS,

CLOVER SEED,

TIMOTHY SEED,

And all kinds of

## PRODUCE.

ALL KINDS OF

COAL,

CEMENT,

PLASTER, AND SAND

FOR SALE.

## CHEAP FOR CASH,

AT

C. A. DEITZ'S

WAREHOUSE AND COAL YARD,

No. 1 Railroad Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

July 30, '62.

THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned

notices the public that he is ready to receive the proceeds of the Law in the office of BREWSTER &amp; CO., Chambersburg, and will attend to all business entrusted to his care. He will also call on all persons to collect the sum of money, and the securing of Back Pay, and to settle upon the absence of Col. STEPHENSON and Lieut. STEPHENSON in the service of the United States, and to attend faithfully to all business that has been or hereafter will be entrusted to their care, and hopes that their friends and confidants will continue to give us their business and confidence.

I. H. MACLEAY. Chambersburg Aug. 15, '62.

THE next Session will commence Sept. 1st, 1862. For catalogues giving particulars, apply to the principal, at Chambersburg, Pa.

TEACHERS.—Rev. HENRY REEVES, A. M. Principal.

Miss Z. E. HARRIS, Teacher of music.

Miss O. H. BAXTER, French and English Branches.

Miss L. M. GARRETT, English Branches.

Jan. 15, '62.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into partnership in the Coach Making business in all its various branches, under the firm name of Peiffer &amp; Son. The firm will do business at least forty miles from Chambersburg, Pa., and will accordingly solicit a continuance of the public protection.

HENRY PEIFFER, C. G. FOLZ.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.—At a former meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Chambersburg, we appointed EMANUEL KUHN, REGULATOR of the Borough, whose duty it is to give all grades of payments and number of hours worked, and to pay the same to all persons engaged on any street or alley without calling on regulators and deputies lines to be settled by him, in each and every case, for each survey, and no payment to be made for services rendered.

Supervisors, to pay to said Kuhn, \$250 for each survey, and no payment to be made for services rendered.

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**"Bidin" on a Railroad Car — Fair Play**

Getting into one of the city cars for a ride, the maiden took a seat, while the lover plant himself on the platform. The graceful vehicle had sped but a few short blocks, when the benevolent young conductor insinuated 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:

"He'll miss you, fare."

In a moment, those lovely, violet eyes were looking up into his face through an aurora of blushes and the rosy lips exclaimed:

"Well, they 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 ear just then. Oh, no. It was something that commenced in a general passenger titter, and culminated in such a shattering guffaw as stentorian lungs alone are capable of. In the midst of the cataclysmic tempest, the "lover" came to the rescue of his Doxians; and when the "pint of the hull thing" was explained to him, his mouth expanded to proportions that might have made Barnum's hippopotamus die of jealousy on the spot. The pair descended from the car amidst a salvo of Mirth's artillery, and when last seen, were purchasing artificial sweetmeats 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 wavy 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 vices. 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 lots, dry goods and gas bills. At eighteen the girl discovers that unwholesome truth, and changes her views accordingly. She is probably in love by that time with some decent looking and sensible young fellow, who, though hardly an archangel, does very well to idealize.

Then it must be a great man. A judge of the Supreme Court might do; a general would be very acceptable; and 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 tall-chamberlain, 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 marrying nothing short of a novelleque hero.

**A Traitor.**

When you hear a man howling about Abolitionists, write that man down a traitor.

When you hear a man denouncing the confederacy of rebel property, you will err if you call him anything but a traitor.

When you hear a man talk 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 man's heart is brimful of treason and that he would rather see Jeff. Davis triumph than hang 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 of course would not apply to loyal men.

Now—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 become 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 show 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 her head!

We make sad mistakes, but there is goodness 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 cowards may benefit society, but are little credit to those upon whom they are directed.

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, "Yes, you'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 suit, and secondly, when I gained one."

A rich jury 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 chure 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 Greeks?" asked a gentleman on entering a book-store. "No sir, but they have some excellent bear 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 younger ones for the girls.

A portly young friend of ours has contemplated for some minutes the dimensions of our townsman, J. \_\_\_\_\_, and then in a tone of utter wonder, "What! Surveyed the man's upper works: "Could 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."

"Well, what next?" said Mrs. Parington as she interrupted Ike, who was reading the war news—"the pickets were driven in five miles." "Bless my poor soul, that will make a strong fence. I suppose they had to be driven in deep to keep the Sessionaders from digging out underneath."

**REDUCTION REDUCED!**

**THE BEST PIANO FORTE'S AT THE GREATEST REDUCTION EVER MADE IN PRICE FOR CASH.**  
This is a great opportunity to purchase, and buy at the best for the lowest price.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

**PIANO FORTE'S.****PIANO FORTE'S.****PIANO FORTE'S.****PIANO FORTE'S.****PIANO FORTE'S.****LIGHT & BRADBURY'S****PATENT INSULATED****FULL IRON FRAME****NEW SCALES****GRANL AND SQUARE****PIANO FORTE'S****THE INSULATED FRAME**

preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable inequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It adapts the Piano to all climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best experts, the greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

**A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musicians in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.**

"We have examined the Piano Fortes of Lights & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere."

DR. LOWELL MARSH.

"I have examined the piano Fortes of Lights & Bradbury's, and am satisfied with them. They are well made, and of good quality."

J. A. WOLLENHAUPT.

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a special fixture for Lights & Bradbury's Piano Fortes."

GEO. F. ROOT.

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a forte Square Piano Forte."

ARTHUR NAPOLEON.

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a special fixture for Lights & Bradbury's Piano Fortes."

GEORGE F. BRISTOW.

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal if not superior, to any Piano made in the world."

KARL WEILS.

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions."

MARIE STRAKOSH.

"I have examined your Piano Fortes and am satisfied with them. They are well made, and of good quality."

DR. ERNST.

"I have examined your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and am satisfied with them. They are well made, and of good quality."

CHARLES PRADEL.

"I take much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Piano which I have recently secured for my firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly exceed all others, and in that beatiful singing quality so desirable, yet no secon found."

WILLIAM MARSH.

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a special fixture for Lights & Bradbury's Piano Fortes."

C. BASSINI.

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your piano Fortes, and particularly to the admiring appreciation of Mr. Light & Bradbury's Piano Fortes."

C. H. ERNST.

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference, over those of all other manufacturers, and the admiration and respect of all who have used them."

GEO. H. CURTIS.

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference, over those of all other manufacturers, and the admiration and respect of all who have used them."

MARCUS COLBURN.

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Piano, I cannot refrain from saying to you after so many years knowledge of the piano forté, that your piano forté is the best in the world."

F. H. NASH.

"I purchased the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes."

F. H. NASH.

"Our Square Pianos range in price from \$250 to \$600. Our Grand " " " " \$300 upwards."

PEACOCK, ZELL & HINCHIN, No. 88 Market Street, Philadelphia.

S. LYKENS BROWN, 102 Broad Street, Philadelphia.

W. WUNDERLICH, Head & CO., No. 528 Broadway, New York.

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## IMPORTANT ORDER.

The Draft Postponed till September 15.

Harrisburg, Aug. 27.—The following important order has just been issued:

**Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, Harrisburg, August 27, 1862—General Order No 32.**

The time for making the draft in this State has been postponed till September 15th 1862, until which time volunteers will be received for the regiments in active service before the last call for troops was made by the President, and will be credited to the township, borough or precinct where they reside.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

A. L. BESSEL, Adj't Gen. of Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Aug. 27.—The following additional order has just been made:

**Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia—Harrisburg, Aug. 27.—General Order No 33.**

It is ordered that under authority of the following dispatch, received from the Secretary of War this morning, volunteers may be received into the regiments heretofore accepted until the 1st of September, under the terms and conditions mentioned therein.

Mustering officers will continue to muster volunteers presented for the accepted regiments until the 1st of September.

**Washington, Aug. 27—10 A. M.—To Governor Curtin:** No advanced pay or bounty can be allowed to any recruits for the new regiments after the period specified in the order of the Department heretofore issued. If the regiments are full by the 1st of September they will be accepted, but without bounty to those recruits enlisted after the specified date.

The condition of enlistments in the different States requires the order of the Department to remain unchanged.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor.

A. L. BESSEL, Adj't Gen. Pa.

Pennsylvania's Quota to be Raised  
Without a Draft.

Harrisburg, Aug. 29.—Information received at the Military Department here from every section of the State, justifies the belief that the draft will have to be resorted to in very few districts, if any. Volunteers are pledged in almost every county to furnish promptly after the quota is declared. The loyalty of the State is aroused, and there is little doubt that Pennsylvania's full quota will be volunteered in due time. Where the volunteers are not furnished in any district, the draft will certainly be made at the time appointed.

Two full regiments will be sent to Washington from this place each day during the next several days, and the balance of the men will be sent from Philadelphia as far as transportation can be procured.

## BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

## THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR's celebrated

Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; removes the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. OBEY, EED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turn a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. And all Druggists, &c.

✓ The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR  
on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, NO. 81 BARCLAY STREET,

[Last 23 Broad and 16 Bond Streets.] New York.

June 12, '62—y

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffers from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post paid ad, dressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,

March 12, '62—y

McLord, King, Co., N. Y.

TO THE NEVROUS

of both sexes. A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used.

REV. JOHN M. DAGWALL,

186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## MARRIED.

We publish Marriages and Deaths gratuitously! And request our subscribers of all descriptions to furnish us with news for the future, which we desire them to appear in the columns of our paper will please furnish them. Obituary notices will be charged 10 cents per line, payable in advance.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. M. Snyder, Mr. JACOB BECK, of Cumberland county, to Miss CAROLINE HARTMAN, of Cambeland co.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. T. Crider.

Mr. JOS. WALK to Miss ELIZABETH BARNES, all of this country.

## DIED.

On the 21st ult., in Wilmington, Pa., Mrs. AGNES K. CARSON, wife of Jas. Thos. Carson, died. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church in this city, this county. Her illness was of a long duration, but with a firm reliance on the promises of the Redeemer, she hopefully and peacefully passed through the valley of death. Her remains were interred in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church in Mercersburg.

On the 26th ult., in Mercersburg, Mrs. CATHERINE MARGARET, wife of Mr. Thomas Lyons Rhea, in the 37th year of her age.

On the 24th ult., in London, MARY BELLE, infant daughter of Lieut. Vance.

On the 5th ult., at Spring Run, ALICE RUEHAMER, daughter of William A. and Emily Mackey, aged 1 year, 5 months and 3 days.

On the 25th ult., in Mount Hope, Franklin county, ANNIE R. SCHAFFER, aged 4 years, 10 months and 3 days.

On the 14th ult., in Peters Township, after a long and severe illness, Mr. DAVID CONNELL, Sr., aged 63 years and 10 days.

On the 30th ult., near Greenacres, ISABEL, daughter of Mr. John Ruthven, in the 24th year of her age.

## JOBS DONE IN FANCY

COLORS

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.  
LINDSAY'S Blood Searcher, at SPANGLESBURG.

## HEAD QUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Surgeon General's Office, Harrisburg, Aug. 16, 1862.

State Medical Board of Pennsylvania.

The State Medical Board will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, September 11th, 1862, and air lay for the examination of candidates for the position of Physician to the Pennsylvania Militia.

Candidates will register their names at the Hall Saturday, and none but those present punctually at 9 A. M., will be examined.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

FRIDAY, Sept. 11, 1862.

At 9 A. M.—The undersigned, Assignee of Wilson Bell, under a deed of voluntary assignment for the sum of \$1000, will sell Public Sale in front of the County House, Chambersburg, on Saturday, September 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., that valuable Real Estate now occupied by P. M. Wilson, Bell, situated on an excellent lot of ground in front of the house, and for many years, a two story Brick Building, a large Barn, a Corncrib and other improvements thereto attached. There is a large Spring of water falling running water on the premises.

For more information, see Log Statues, Arragon House, Cora Crib and other improvements thereto attached.

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