

BY EGGLESTON & STONE.

Confederate History.

LEWIS BROWNSON.

We have before us the official report of Gen. Lee, giving the detailed account of his disastrous campaign in Pennsylvania. The readers of the *Examiner* have already had in these columns everything pertaining to that movement from loyal sources that could be interesting or instructive, but the account given by the rebel Commander-in-Chief leaves new light upon the purposes, plans and events of that campaign, which are essential to a perfect understanding of the grand combinations conceived and the terrible disaster realized by the foes of the Republic.

Gen. Lee left his position on the Rappahannock because the lines of Hooker were said "as could not be attacked to advantage," and he therefore determined to draw Hooker from his defenses. He adds: "The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the winter and spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac." He hoped that the movement of Hooker in pursuit of the rebels might afford an opportunity to "strike a blow" at the Union army; that Hooker would certainly be compelled to leave Virginia, and probably draw to his support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country."

He adds: "In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be appropriated in the formation of new combinations and the preparations that they would require." These considerations, strengthened by the "less attended by military success," give the true sense of Lee in his aggressive operations.

He recites the movements of the different corps of his army with minuteness, day by day, movement began on the 10th of June, just one month before the terrible repulse he met at Gettysburg. On that day McClellan's division left Fredericksburg for Culpeper, and Hood's division started from the Rapidan for the same point at the same time.

They were followed on the 4th and 5th by Ewell's corps, leaving Hill alone at Fredericksburg. Longstreet and Rodes's corps reached Culpeper on the 6th, when they were joined by Gen. Stuart with his cavalry. Gen. Jenkins was then placed forward, around Winchester, and, having crossed the Potomac, moved directly against Martinsburg, to move toward Romney, to cover the movement against Winchester, and prevent reinforcements from the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Gen. Rodes then advanced upon Berryville to cut off M'Graw's communication with the Potomac, and Gen. Ewell with Early's and Jenkins's divisions moved directly against Winchester. The result of these movements are well known. On the 14th Gen. Ewell carried M'Graw's outer works, dispersed and captured most of his army, guns and stores and entered Winchester, and on the same day Gen. Hodes entered Martinsburg. These operations gave the rebels undisputed possession of the Shenandoah Valley, and Lee claimed 4,000 prisoners, 29 guns, 70 wagons and ambulances and 400 horses as the trophies of his victory.

On the night of the 14th, the same day Ewell entered Winchester, the Union army left its position on the Rappahannock and commenced the pursuit. Then the rebels had eleven days' start of Hooker, and held the entire Shenandoah, with all the mountain gaps closed down to the Potomac, before he moved against them. It then had no chance to offer battle south of the Potomac, except at great disadvantage, and he sensibly declined to do so. Lee says that no "favorable opportunity was presented to attack Hooker in his march, as he kept the roads close to the Potomac, and "the transfer of the scene of hostilities North of the Potomac became a necessity for Lee, for he could not remain idle with his whole army in the Shenandoah, so far from his base of supplies. Gen. Jenkins was then ordered into Pennsylvania, and penetrated as far as Chambersburg, but as this did not effect the effect of drawing Hooker from Virginia, and failed also in compelling him to act Lee in his chosen position, a movement in force into Maryland and Pennsylvania became the only alternative remaining for Lee. On the 24th Longstreet and Hill marched to the Potomac, and the former crossed at Williamsport, and the latter at Shepherdstown. These columns were united at Hagerstown and advanced into Pennsylvania, reaching Chambersburg on the 27th. Lee thus explained his position and plans after reaching this place.

"No report had been received that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accurate information. In order, however, to make all on the alert, General Lee sent a detachment under General Rodes to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thus leave open our communication with the Potomac, through Hagerstown. Hill had orders to march to Williamsport to meet a division eastward from Chambersburg to cross the potowmack, and return to Hagerstown for the night, and proceed to the Ohio River, while the remainder of the corps proceeded to Carlisle.

"Gen. Jenkins, in presence of instructions previously referred to, had been actively engaged in the defense of Hagerstown, and had been successful in repelling the attacks of the forces of the Potomac, and had been compelled to fall back to Williamsport, and seriously damaged the Chambersburg and Ohio Canal.

"Gen. Jenkins, in presence of Hagerstown, and after the arrival of Longstreet and Hill at Chambersburg, was directed to march by way of McConaughay's gap.

"There had been much conjecture as to the reasons which actuated the rebel commander

heading toward Harrisburg. It is well known that Gen. Ewell's corps was all north of this place, and that he had an ample force to sustain the east corps and made fortifications improved for the defense of the capital. It is clear now, however, that the exciting efforts made by Gen. Couch to save Washington, with most ineffectual means, resulted in so delaying the rebel march that they were called to Gettysburg before they could be entirely safe in making the attack. Gen. Lee says:

"Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburg, but on the 10th of the month information came that the Federals had crossed the Susquehanna, and that the head of the column had reached the river. According to Lee, the Potomac was then crossed, and that the rebels had reached the river on the 12th. According to Longstreet and Hill were to proceed from Chambersburg to Hagerstown, and the rest of the corps was to follow from Carlisle."

It will be seen that the capture of Harrisburg and the destruction of the important bridges on the Susquehanna, were embraced in the rebel programme. They were saved only by the malitia and fortifications regarding Ewell's movements and fortifications regarding Lee's communications, and required Lee to recall Ewell and concentrate his army. Lee's army was now drawn together with wonderful rapidity. Gen. Stuart crossed the Potomac at Boonesboro, and marched by Williamsport to Carlisle, where he found that Ewell had already fallen back, and he hastened to join Lee at Gettysburg. Indeed Lee's whole army was on the battle ground by the evening of the 2d of July, but Imboden's command, which passed through Chambersburg on the evening of the 3d and joined Lee's in time to find him utterly defeated and retreating. We give the account of the events in Gen. Lee's own language:

"On the 1st, General Gouverneur was conducted

to the head of the Federal army by General Lee, and the two armies were in contact on the morning of the 1st of July, and the battle of Gettysburg, in which a short and sharp conflict ensued, and before the water had reached the bridge, the rebels had crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat, and Lee had been compelled to follow them.

"Lee's army was now drawn together with

the two armies, and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

and the rebels had

crossed the Potomac, and were in full retreat,

For the Franklin Repository.
THEIR NEW MEMBER.

The old Potomac army.
Had a new recruit to-day,
The three score and ten recruits
Have made his home.

But three score and ten radiate
Glad are the hearts that you're
For the honor of his country
To be a member of the
Army of the Potomac.

With pleasure we shall have
Honor to speak of what we want
To do for the soldiers.

Be the soldiers every
One that will help him here,
And the world's glad.

The service of John Burns.

Alone from out the wide world
Where no one more loves you,
Burns in his heart.

Companions old men and gray.

The old Potomac army.
In John Burns' arms,

Poised many a wretched battle scene

To every soldier up.

And on its rolls is many a name.

Whose death and danger comes,
But none more bold than that man old.

The new recruit, John Burns.

Where snarks dash and snarks dash,
Where one last dash dashes:

In the battle's front or at the front.

Stands Arthur, old John Burns.

Oh, gallant old! that old man's might

Keeps the strength of all—

Of those who fought our land to free,

Of those who fought 'em free.

The old blood joins his parents' quaint,

And things for years great.

He will not yield, nor quit the field.

Till he is borne over.

On, Potomac, thy name and fame

This old man's words may tell;

The mother of your sons may find

The old hero well.

And, offspring of thy illustrious sons,

Whom other known heroes never

For ever the day they lived.

Fight, fight like old John Burns.

Then peace o'er all the land shall rest,

No more oppression, but all be blessed

With peace you've helped to win.

The aged boy three long years to some

What this day's heroes leave.

Will yous see their noble arm,

And he now recast; John Burns:

While many a war-worn veteran,

Who crippled home returns,

Will praise and bless that grey hair'd man.

The patriot John Burns.

For the Franklin Repository.
A LOVER'S MIALOGUE.

"Dearest girl, you know I love you,
Off you're dispensed we love me."

"We have been so happy but what us,
Many a danc'd and seen us."

"Never a dark and stormy sea,

When we're afloat, we'll be safe;

Shall we further drift apart,

Bend the self-same shore, perchance?"

"Surely reach the self same bays,

Giving for ourselves our fate;

From there, if never here, love,

Trusting you, God I wait."

"Love, treating you, I'll wait, dear,

Headlong of Life's story sea;

Dark the present, bright the future,

All my hopes in God and thee."

Nex.

From Robert's Delta Magazine.

THE FALSE AND THE TRUE:

OR,

Annie Carlisle's Love.

BY ELLA DALLAS.

CHAPTER I.

"God help those three!"

"I see thy face no more;

Like water spilled upon the plain,

Not to gather up again.

In the old love I bore."

Click! there was a sudden break in the radio, and the hum of the machine, a mere automaton, deadened by the refined sensitivities and acute perceptions which are supposed to belong only to upper sun-don. So thought Annie, now at work in the workshop of her invention, that belied the derisional boasting of her heart. Perfectly glancing at her now and then, the lady wrote on:

"Yes, as I was saying, Arthur will be a happy bachelor before long. His engagement with Miss Vinal has already lasted some time, and that is the reason why they should not be married at once. Thought Annie, with a tremulous protest of ex-
pecting the machine.

Perhaps she regarded its operator as something no less mechanical, a mere automaton, deadened by the refined sensitivities and acute perceptions which are supposed to belong only to upper sun-don. So thought Annie, now at work in the workshop of her invention, that belied the derisional boasting of her heart. Perfectly glancing at her now and then, the lady wrote on:

"Yes, as I was saying, Arthur will be a happy bachelor before long. His engagement with Miss Vinal has already lasted some time, and that is the reason why they should not be married at once. Thought Annie, with a tremulous protest of ex-
pecting the machine.

"Is she not? Besides being wealthy, and of very good family. I think more of the least than anything else. You see, Arthur has as many more qualities than any other man in the world, and he is a real gentleman, a true and faithful friend for whom care beneath his own station, in which case I should certainly have felt it my duty to interfere. Young men will have their love affairs, all will end well perhaps, so long as they do not get entangled in them. But I think any one must regret when they end in such trouble as this. I am sorry to say, and it is hard to bear, that Arthur's good sense has preserved him from getting serious. Better be a little bit slow, than lose cast by a foolish and ungrateful mate."

"She is not? Besides being wealthy, and of very good family. I think more of the least than anything else. You see, Arthur has as many more qualities than any other man in the world, and he is a real gentleman, a true and faithful friend for whom care beneath his own station, in which case I should certainly have felt it my duty to interfere. Young men will have their love affairs, all will end well perhaps, so long as they do not get entangled in them. But I think any one must regret when they end in such trouble as this. I am sorry to say, and it is hard to bear, that Arthur's good sense has preserved him from getting serious. Better be a little bit slow, than lose cast by a foolish and ungrateful mate."

"She is not? Besides being wealthy, and of very good family. I think more of the least than anything else. You see, Arthur has as many more qualities than any other man in the world, and he is a real gentleman, a true and faithful friend for whom care beneath his own station, in which case I should certainly have felt it my duty to interfere. Young men will have their love affairs, all will end well perhaps, so long as they do not get entangled in them. But I think any one must regret when they end in such trouble as this. I am sorry to say, and it is hard to bear, that Arthur's good sense has preserved him from getting serious. Better be a little bit slow, than lose cast by a foolish and ungrateful mate."

"She is not? Besides being wealthy, and of very good family. I think more of the least than anything else. You see, Arthur has as many more qualities than any other man in the world, and he is a real gentleman, a true and faithful friend for whom care beneath his own station, in which case I should certainly have felt it my duty to interfere. Young men will have their love affairs, all will end well perhaps, so long as they do not get entangled in them. But I think any one must regret when they end in such trouble as this. I am sorry to say, and it is hard to bear, that Arthur's good sense has preserved him from getting serious. Better be a little bit slow, than lose cast by a foolish and ungrateful mate."

"She is not? Besides being wealthy, and of very good family. I think more of the least than anything else. You see, Arthur has as many more qualities than any other man in the world, and he is a real gentleman, a true and faithful friend for whom care beneath his own station, in which case I should certainly have felt it my duty to interfere. Young men will have their love affairs, all will end well perhaps, so long as they do not get entangled in them. But I think any one must regret when they end in such trouble as this. I am sorry to say, and it is hard to bear, that Arthur's good sense has preserved him from getting serious. Better be a little bit slow, than lose cast by a foolish and ungrateful mate."

"She is not? Besides being wealthy, and of very good family. I think more of the least than anything else. You see, Arthur has as many more qualities than any other man in the world, and he is a real gentleman, a true and faithful friend for whom care beneath his own station, in which case I should certainly have felt it my duty to interfere. Young men will have their love affairs, all will end well perhaps, so long as they do not get entangled in them. But I think any one must regret when they end in such trouble as this. I am sorry to say, and it is hard to bear, that Arthur's good sense has preserved him from getting serious. Better be a little bit slow, than lose cast by a foolish and ungrateful mate."

"She is not? Besides being wealthy, and of very good family. I think more of the least than anything else. You see, Arthur has as many more qualities than any other man in the world, and he is a real gentleman, a true and faithful friend for whom care beneath his own station, in which case I should certainly have felt it my duty to interfere. Young men will have their love affairs, all will end well perhaps, so long as they do not get entangled in them. But I think any one must regret when they end in such trouble as this. I am sorry to say, and it is hard to bear, that Arthur's good sense has preserved him from getting serious. Better be a little bit slow, than lose cast by a foolish and ungrateful mate."

coiness that slightly disconcerted their common audience.

Arthur, however, was not the only one to notice the coyness.

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

"I think you have no one to provide for," said Arthur, "you were only married now, and you're still single, though you're quite young."

AN EVIDENCE PAPER.

Some time since a document was sent to Europe, for safety abroad, purporting to be an appeal of the "Clergy of the Confederate States" to churches throughout the world, the object of which was to solicit sympathy for Southern slavery from religious people. The ministers of the churches of Scotland have put forth the subject very able rejections, to which we ask the attention of our friends.

We, the undersigned, ministers of the churches in Scotland, in reply to the appeal made to us in the "Address to Christians throughout the World," recently sent forth by the Clergy of the Confederate States of America, "feel bound to give public expression to our views, lest our continued silence should be misconstrued, as implying either acquiescence in the principles of the document, or indifference to the crisis which it seeks to defend.

We refer, of course, to a single topic, that of slavery, as it is handled in the address. We desire to say nothing inconsistent with our country's attitude of strict neutrality as regards the war raging across the Atlantic. We do not desire to be identified with those connected with its origin, progress and ultimate issues. We offer no opinion on the measures adopted on either side. Nor are we to be regarded as shutting our eyes to the past and present wrongs and shortcomings of the North in relation to the African race. The address has been shown to us, and we do not shrink from it, but we do not identify ourselves with it, and with the principles upon which it was founded. They repudiate God for it, it is a missionary institution; the best, as would seem, and the most successful in the world. They hold it to be their peculiar function to defend and perpetuate it. An they evidently contemplate the formation of the Southern Confederacy upon the basis of one of its fundamental principles, personal independence of elements, not only with our right, but with entire satisfaction at approval.

Cast all this—in the name of that holiest and that three-fold name which the world reveres, to invoke on the side of a system which treats immortal and redeemed men as God and of whom no man can be born—on the soul of Pennsylvania in defence of their cause!—to the uttermost of education and of home, we assign them to it now!—to the outrages of lawlessness— we most earnestly and emphatically protest. We do not think it needful to argue the time for argument has past. Since a year ago we have been in a state of religious Christianity as tested and gauged by slaves, attempting to shield their wives, and under the authority of God, Word and the Gospel of our Christ, are determined as really was never may be the intimation, the worst on earth of both.

A reasonable and just cause should be given to the representatives of Christianity in Philadelphia to labor when slavery exists. Some serious even, on the part under what they regard as unjustifiable and dangerous movements in the other side, be excused as not unnatural. And we see the mainstays lifting their voices in defense of the slaves, and here again we find Christians as tested and gauged by slaves, attempting to shield their wives, and under the authority of God, Word and the Gospel of our Christ, are determined as really was never may be the intimation, the worst on earth of both.

Gen. Steele's army, at Little Rock, Ark., has secured an admirable basis for operations in that Department. The railroad has been put in operation between Little Rock and Devil's Bluff, from which point there is a road to Memphis. Over the route a ample supply of supplies is being hurried forward to Little Rock, ensuring our army against any contingency likely to arise from interrupted communication.

NOTICE.—The following is stated with reference to the present situation. It is sufficient to satisfy plausible that all is well with the Army of the Cumberland.

With reference to the battles, the only

ground the rebels have for claiming victory

is that they did not drive us from it.

On Sunday afternoon Gen. Thomas received the enemy at every point; he fired the last shot and retired in good order.

It is not true that the flag of truce sent out by Gen. Rosecrans had been refused. They were received, and our wounded passed and exchanged, and our commanding general was allowed to speak to the rebels before the truce was broken.

The men who were sent out for the wounded reported a gloomy feeling in the rebel army.

The rebels admit their loss to be

very severe. They claimed that our dead

at the number they buried would not account

for their own losses. There had been no re-

port of ours killed.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing

was over 14,000. Only a small proportion

were killed, and a small number only of the

wounded were severely injured. Many of

the wounded regressed to the under-

ground in cold weather.

All persons interested in the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID SHIVER, Admin.

[See 16.]

CLINTON BRADLEY, Admin.

[See 16.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

A Notice is hereby given that Letters of Adm-

inistration on the Estate of James M. Bradley, late of Union

Township, d^d, have been granted to the un-

derground, residing in said Township.

All persons interested in the said Estate, are requested to make imme-

diate payment; and those having claims

will present them properly authenticated

for settlement.

O. H. McKNIGHT, Admin.

[See 16.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

A Notice is hereby given that Letters of Adm-

inistration on the Estate of Samuel Price, late of Union

Township, d^d, have been granted to the un-

derground, residing in said Township.

All persons interested in the said Estate, are hereby re-

quested to make immediate payment; and those

having claims will present them properly authen-

ticated for settlement.

JOHN L. LEWIS, Admin.

[See 16.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

A Notice is hereby given that Letters of Adm-

inistration on the Estate of John Armstrong, late of Ham-

ilton Township, d^d, have been granted to the un-

derground, residing in said Township.

All persons interested in the said Estate, are hereby re-

quested to make immediate payment; and those

having claims will present them properly authen-

ticated for settlement.

R. S. BURNS, Admin.

[See 16.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

A Notice is hereby given that Letters of Adm-

inistration on the Estate of Michael Miller, late of Ham-

ilton Township, d^d, have been granted to the un-

derground, residing in said Township.

All persons interested in the said Estate, are hereby re-

quested to make immediate payment; and those

having claims will present them properly authen-

ticated for settlement.

MARTIN HINTERMAN, Admin.

[See 16.]

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.—

All persons interested in the Estate of John

Hawkins, late of Union Township, d^d, have been granted to the un-

derground, residing in said Township.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Es-

tate, will please make immediate payment; and those

having claims will present them properly authen-

ticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM HIRSH, Execut.

[See 16.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice

is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the

Estate of Abraham Caruthers, late of Franklin Township, d^d, have been granted to the un-

derground, residing in Franklin Township.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Es-

tate, will please make immediate payment; and those

having claims will present them properly authen-

ticated for settlement.

MARY CRAVEN, Execut. [See 16.]

JOHN CRABBEY, Lett. Corp.

[See 16.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

A Notice is hereby given that Letters of Adm-

inistration on the Estate of Phillip Casner, late of Franklin

Township, d^d, have been granted to the un-

derground, residing in Franklin Township.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Es-

tate, will please make immediate payment; and those

having claims will present them properly authen-

ticated for settlement.

J. H. MITCHELL, Execut.

[See 16.]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All per-

sons who have filed petitions for Taverne Licen-

ce in the Clerk's Office, late of Franklin Township, d^d,

have been granted to the underground, residing in

Franklin Township.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Es-

tate, will please make immediate payment; and those

having claims will present them properly authen-

ticated for settlement.

J. H. MITCHELL, Execut.

[See 16.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice

is hereby given that Letters Testamentary to the

Estate of Phillip Casner, late of Franklin

Township, d^d, have been granted to the un-

derground, residing in Franklin Township.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Es-

tate, will please make immediate payment; and those

having claims will present them properly authen-

ticated for settlement.

J. H. MITCHELL, Execut.

[See 16.]

STORE ROOM AND CELLAR

FOR RENT.—The large Store Room and Cellar,

on Main and Washington streets, is offered for

Rent.

CHARLES E. SHAW, Execut.

[See 16.]

DOCK FERRY.

At the Court House, Chambersburg.

FOR RENT.—The premises belonging to said Es-

tate, will be let to the highest bidder.

CHARLES E. SHAW, Execut.

[See 16.]

NOTICE.—This is hereby given, that

the undersigned will not pay any debts, made

by any one, unless authorized by him, to the

sum of \$100,000.

JOHN GOREYMAN, Adm.

[See 16.]

NOTICE.—This is hereby given, that

the undersigned will not pay any debts, made

by any one, unless authorized by him, to the

sum of \$100,000.

JOHN GOREYMAN, Adm.

[See 16.]

NOTICE.—This is hereby given, that

the undersigned will not pay any debts, made

by any one, unless authorized by him, to the

sum of \$100,000.

JOHN GOREYMAN, Adm.

[See 16.]

NOTICE.—This is hereby given, that

the undersigned will not pay any debts, made

by any one, unless authorized by him, to the

sum of \$100,000.

JOHN GOREYMAN, Adm.

[See 16.]

NOTICE.—This is hereby given, that

the undersigned will not pay any debts, made

by any one, unless authorized by him, to the

sum of \$100,000.

JOHN GOREYMAN, Adm.

[See 16.]

NOTICE.—This is hereby given, that

the undersigned will not pay any debts, made

by any one, unless authorized by him, to the

sum of \$100,000.

JOHN GOREYMAN, Adm.

[See 16.]

NOTICE.—This is hereby given, that

the undersigned will not pay any debts, made

by any one, unless authorized by him, to the

sum of \$100,000.

JOHN GOREYMAN, Adm.

[See 16.]

NOTICE.—This is hereby given, that

the undersigned will not pay any debts, made

by any one, unless authorized by him, to the

sum of \$100,000.

JOHN GOREYMAN, Adm.

[See 16.]

NOTICE.—This is hereby given, that

the undersigned will not pay any debts, made

by any one, unless authorized by him, to the

sum of \$100,000.

JOHN GOREYMAN, Adm.

[See 16.]

NOTICE.—This is hereby given, that

the undersigned will not pay any debts, made</

