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PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE.

President—Abraham Lincoln, of Ill. \$25,000

Secy of State—Hannibal Hamlin, of Me. 6,000

Secy of the CABINET.

Secy of Treasury—Wm. H. Seward, N.Y. 8,000

Secy of War—Edwin M. Stanton, Pa. 8,000

Secy of Navy—Gideon Welles, Conn. 8,000

Secy of Interior—Caleb B. Smith, Ind. 8,000

Secy of Agri.—Mo. (ignorant) Blair, Md. 8,000

Secy Gen.—Edward Bates, Missouri. 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice—Roger B. Taney, Md. 6,500

Sup. Justices—Samuel Nelson, N.Y. 6,000

Robert C. Grier, Pa. 6,000

John M. Wayne, Geo. 6,000

Vacancy.

John Catron, Tenn. 6,000

Nathan Clifford, Me. 6,000

Vacancy.

Vacancy.

Court meets first Monday in December at Washington, D.C.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor—A. G. Curtin, Centre Co. \$1,000.

Secy of Com.—Eli S. Miller, Union Co. 1,700

Dep. Secy of Com.—S. B. Thomas. 1,500.

Adj. Gen.—Thos. E. Cochran, York. 1,200

Secy Gen.—Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co. 1,600

Ady. Gen.—Wm. M. Meredith, Phila. 300

State Treas.—Henry D. Moore, Phila. 1,700

Superintendent of Common Schools—

Wm. H. Horwitz, Lancaster Co. 1,500

Sup. Com.—Sam'l P. Battey, Crawford.

State Librarian—Rev. Wm. DeWitt,

Harrisburg.

Secy of Agri.—

Private Secretary of the Governor—

Chief Clerk in the office of Common

wealth—

1,200

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—James Hill.

Associate Judges—John Orr.

James O. Carson.

Sheriff—William McGrath.

Deputy Sheriff—F. A. Zerman.

Prothonotary—A. D. Cauffman.

Deputy Prothonotary—T. J. C. McGrath.

Treasurer—George J. Balley.

Register and Recorder—E. C. Boyd.

Clerk of the Courts—William G. Mitchell.

District Attorney—George Eyster.

Attorneys—John Downey,

George Jarrett,

Daniel K. Wunderlich.

Commissioners—Jacob Good.

James D. Scott.

John Hitterhouse.

Clerk for Commissioners—George Foreman.

Attorney—E. J. Bonebrake.

Directors of the Poor—David Spencer.

J. L. Lashaw,

William S. Harris.

City Clerk and Clerk for Directors—Snively Strickler.

Treasurer for Directors—Charles Gelwick.

County Surveyor—John B. Cauffman.

OUTLETS OF FRANKLIN CO. FOR 1862.

COMMON PLEAS. ORPHANS.

Monday, January 20. 2d Tuesday, March 11.

April 14. 1st June 3.

August 11. 1st October 7.

October 27.

All causes for trial must be put on the Trial

Last four weeks previous to the first day of

term.

All accounts in the Orphans' Court must

be filed thirty days before the first day of

term.

All accounts in the Common Pleas must be

filed twenty-one days before the first day of

term.

Table of Simple Interest at 6 per cent.

INTERIOR OF THE TOWER.

The guns are set side and side in the centre

of the tower, and are intended to be fired

simultaneously, the close proximity of

the muzzles of the two guns enabling the two

balls to strike the sides of the enemy in simi-

larity of proximity to each other. The moment

the guns are fired two immense pillars of steel,

on the inside, about six feet long, slide in

width, and one foot in thickness, slide before

the port-holes, completely closing them and

protecting the gunners from the balls of the

vessel.

EFFECTS OF THE SHOT.

There are marks on the tower and hull of

about twenty balls, and some of them seem to

have struck the tower fair and square, with

no more apparent effect than could be pro-

duced by the blow of a sledge hammer. The

paint is rubbed off, and it repainted it would

be difficult to discover where most of the

shots struck. The gunners of the enemy seem,

however, to have early abandoned the at-

tempt to damage the tower, though most of

their balls even there were aimed at the port-

holes, three striking in close proximity. Two

of the six or seven marks of the tower are

seen to have been accidental shots from the

guns of the "Minnesota."

The greater part of the shot marks are on

the edge of the hull, which, it should be re-

membered, does not rise more than twelve

inches out of the water. They seemed to

have been under the impression that they

were in a weak spot underneath the water

line, and they hammered away all round, but

here, too, the invulnerability of the "Monitor"

was equally great, and the indentations are

only to the extent of a fraction of an inch.

There is a small fracture of the edge of

the iron at one point, which only seems to

show its great strength at that point which might be

supposed to be weakest.

The shot that struck the square pilot-house

did little more than knock the cement out,

and slender pilasters.

Repository AND Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

Volume 69.

Number 12.

FROM FORTRESS

A VISIT TO THE "MONITOR"

The Interior and Exterior Description

EFFECT OF BALLS OF THE "MERRIMAC"

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

VISIT TO THE MONITOR

I had the pleasure to day of decommissioning Lieut. Wm. M. Jeffers when he presented, under orders from Commodore Goldsborough, to take command of the "Monitor," and relieve Lieutenant Selfridge of the "Cumberland," who had been appointed temporarily in the absence of Lieutenant Worden. As we approached this novel naval wonder I was struck with the pertness of the Norfolk crew, and especially when she is in action. She is now shaped, 172 feet long and 41 feet in width over the centre. Her hull rises perpendicularly out of the water, as straight all round as the sides of a stone wall, and as flat on top as a table, without any rail or guard around her. She has two square smoke-stacks, about seven feet in height; but, in time of action, these are removed, and the smoke and steam comes through grates in the deck, the iron of which is about eight inches thick. Nothing remains on her deck but the pilot-house, which is a square iron statue, about three feet high, about the size of an ordinary dry goods box.

When walking her deck, although she is at the end of Hampton Bar, where the sea is quite rough, not the slightest motion of the waves could be felt. Her deck is as firm and steady as a rock. This position, half way between Newport News and Bull's Point, has been chosen in order to keep watch and ward over the "Merrimac" should he attempt to make another visit to the Roads. Steam is all the time kept up, and a smoke from the look-out with a glass keeps a constant watch from the top of the tower.

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

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

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There is a small fracture of the edge of the iron at one point, which only seems to show its great strength at that point which might be supposed to be weakest.

The shot that struck the square pilot-house did little more than knock the cement out, and slender pilasters.

One interest of any sum in dollars for 6 months, is the same sum in mills, viz.: \$100, \$100, 10 cents; or \$6,000, \$6,000 mills.

Money at compound interest double itself in 11 years, 10 months and 2 days.

Money at simple interest will double itself in 8 years and 8 months.

Interest of any sum in dollars for 6 months, is the same sum in mills, viz.: \$100, \$100, 10 cents; or \$6,000, \$6,000 mills.

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THE TWO SISTERS.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

The following story, the simple and domestic incidents of which may be deemed hardly worth relating after such a lapse of time, awakened a degree of interest a hundred years ago, in a principle seaport of the Bay of Massachusetts. The rainy twilight of an Autumn day, a parlor on the second floor of a house plainly furnished, as besmeared the circumstances of its inhabitants, yet decorated with curiosities from beyond the sea; and a few specimens of Indian manufacture, these are the only particulars to be presented in regard to scenes and seasons. Two young and comely women sat together by the fire, nursing their mutual and peculiar sorrows. They were the recent brides of two brothers, a sailor and a landsman, and two successive days had brought tidings of the death of each by the chances of the Canadian warfare and the tempestuous Atlantic. The universal sympathy excited by this bereavement, drew numerous condoling guests to the habitation of the widowed sisters, several among whom was the minister, had remained until the verge of the evening, when, one by one whispering many comfortable passages of Scripture, that were answered by more abundant tears, they took leave and departed to their own happier homes. The mourners, though not insensible to the kindness of their friends had yearned to be left alone. United as they had been, by relationship of the living, and now more closely so by that of the dead, each felt as if whatever consolation her grief admitted, was to be found in the bosom of the other. They joined their hearts, and wept together silently. But after an hour of such indulgence, one of the sisters, all of whose emotions were influenced by her mild, quiet, yet not feeble character, began to recollect the precepts of resignation and endurance which her pietist had taught her, when she did not think to heed them. Her misfortune, besides, as earliest known, should earliest cease to interfere with her regular course of duty; accordingly, having placed the table before the fire, and arranged a frugal meal she took the hand of her companion.

"Come, dearest sister, you have not eaten a morsel today," she said. "Arise, I pray you, and let us ask a blessing on that which it provided for us."

Her sister was of a lively and irritable temperament, and the first pangs of her sorrow had been expressed by shrieks and passionate lamentations. She now shrank from Mary's words like a wounded sufferer from the hands that revived the throb.

"There is no blessing for me, neither will I ask it," cried Margaret with a fresh burst of tears. "Would that it were His will that I might never taste food."

Yet she trembled at these rebellious expressions, almost as soon as they were uttered, and by degrees, Mary succeeded in bringing her sister's mind nearer to the situation of her own. Time rolled on, and the usual hour of repose arrived. The brothers and their brides entered the marriage state with no more than the slender means which then sanctioned such a step and confederated themselves in one household, with equal rights to the parlor, and claiming exclusive privileges to two sleeping rooms contiguous to it. Thither the widowed ones retired, after heating asbes upon the dying embers of the fire, and placing a lighted lamp on the hearth.—The door of both chambers were left open so that a part of the interior of each, and the beds with their unclosed curtains, were reciprocally visible. Sleep did not steal upon the sisters at one and the same time. Mary experienced the effect often consequent upon grief, quietly borne, and soon sunk into temporary forgetfulness, while Margaret became more disturbed and feverish in proportion as the night advanced with its deepest, and stillest hours. She lay listening to the drops of rain that came down in monotonous succession, unswayed by a breath of wind, and a nervous impulse continually causing her to lift her head from the pillow, and gaze into Mary's chamber and the intermediate apartment. The cold light of the lamp threw the shadows of the furniture up against the wall, stamping them immovably there, except when they were shaken by a sudden flicker of the flame. Two vacant arm chairs were in their old position vacuous sides of the hearth, where the brothers had been wont to sit in laughing dignity as heads of families; two humbler seats were near them, the thrones of that little empire, where Mary and herself had exercised in love a power that love had won.

The cheerful radiance of the fire had shown upon the happy circle, and the dead glimmer of the lamp might have benefited their reunion now. While Margaret groaned in bitterness, she heard a knock at the street door.

"How would my heart have leapt at that sound but yesterday," thought she, remembering the anxiety with which she had so long awaited tidings from her husband. "I care not for it now; let them begone; for I will not arise."

But even while a sort of childish fretfulness made her thus resolve, she was breathing hurriedly, and straining her eyes to catch a repetition of the summons. It is difficult to be convinced of the death of one whom we have deemed another self. The knocking was now renewed in slow and regular strokes, apparently given with the soft end of a double fist, and was heard through several thicknesses of the wall. Margaret looked to her sister's chamber, and beheld her still lying in the depths of sleep. She slightly arrayed herself, trembling between fear and eagerness as she did so.

Seizing the lamp from the hearth, she hastened to the window that overlooked the

street door. It was a lattice turning upon hinges; and, having thrown it back she stretched her head a little way into the moist atmosphere. A lantern was reddening the front of the house, and melting its in the neighboring puddles, while a deluge of darkness overwhelmed the object. As the window grated on its hinges, a man in a broad-brimmed hat, and blanket coat, stepped from under the shelter of the projecting story, and looked upward to discover whom his application had aroused. Margaret knew him as a friendly innkeeper of the town.

"What would you have, good man Parker?" cried the widow.

"Lack-a-day, is it you, mistress Margaret?" cried the innkeeper. "I was afraid it might be your sister Mary, for I hate to see a young woman in trouble, when I have not a word of comfort to whisper to her."

"For heaven's sake, what news do you bring?" screamed Margaret.

"There has been an express through the town within this half hour," said the good man Parker, "travelling from the westward jurisdiction, with letters from the Governor and council. He tarried at my house to refresh himself with a drop and a morsel, and I asked him the tidings from the frontiers. He told me he had the better in the skirmish you went off, and that thirteen men reported slain, are well and sound, and your husband among them. Besides, he is appointed one of the escort to bring the captured Frenchmen and Indians home to the province jail. I judged you would mind being broken of your rest, and so I stepped over to tell you. Good night."

So saying, the honest man departed; and the lantern gleamed along the street, bringing to view indistinct shapes of things and the fragments of a world, like order gleaming through a chaos, or memory running over the past. But Margaret stayed not to watch these picturesque effects. Joy flushed into her heart, and lit up it at once; and with winged steps she flew to the bedside of her sister. She paused however, at the door of her chamber, while a thought of pain broke in upon her.

"Poor Mary!" said she to herself. "Shall I awaken her to feel her sorrow sharpened by my happiness? No; I will keep it within my own bosom till the morrow." She approached the bed to see if Mary's sleep was peaceful. Her face was turned partly upward to the pillow, and had been hidden there to sleep; but a look of motionless contentment was visible upon it, as if her heart, like a deep lake, had become calm, because its grief was sunk down so far within. Happy it is and strange that the lighter sorrows are those from which dreams are chiefly fabricated.—Margaret shrank from disturbing her sister-in-law, and felt not her own better fortune had rendered her involuntarily unfaithful, as if altered and diminished affection must be the consequence of the disclosure she had to make. With a sudden step she turned away. But joy could not be repressed, even by the circumstances that would have excited heavy grief at another moment. Her mind was thronged with delightful thoughts, till sleep stole on and transformed them into visions more delightful and more wild, like the breath of winter (but a cold companion) working fantastic imagery on the window.

When the night was far advanced, Mary woke with a sudden start. A vivid dream had latterly involved her in its unreal life, of which, however, she could only remember that it had been broken in upon it at its most interesting point. For a little time, slumber hung about her like a morning mist hindering her from perceiving the distinct outline of her situation. She listened with imperfect consciousness to two or three volleys of rapid and eager knocking; at first she deemed the noise a matter of course, like the breath she drew next; it appeared a thing in which she had no concern; and hastily she became aware that it was a summons necessary to be obeyed. At the same moment, a pang of recollection darted into her mind; the pall of sleep was thrown back from the face of grief; the dim light of the chamber and the objects thereof revealed, and retained all her suspended ideas, and restored them as soon as she unclosed her eyes. Again there was a quick peal upon the street door. Fearing that her sister would also be disturbed, Mary wrapped herself in a cloak and hood, took the lamp from the hearth and hastened to the window. By some accident it had been left unclosed and yielded to the hand.

Mary leaned from the window, but did not speak.

"Who's there?" asked Mary, trembling as she looked forth.

The storm was over, and the moon was up; it shone upon unbroken clouds above, and below upon lakes of fallen rain, curling with silver beneath the quick enchantment of a breeze. A young man, in a sailor's dress, wet as if he had come out of the sea, stood alone under the window. Mary recognized him as one whose livelihood was gained by short voyages on the coast; nor did she forget that previous to her marriage, he had been unsuccessful in his search for a wife.

"What do you seek here, Stephen?" said she.

"Cheer up, Mary, for I seek to comfort you!" answered the rejected lover. "You must know I got home ten minutes ago, and the first thing my mother told me was about your husband, so, without saying a word to the old woman, I clapped on my hat and ran out of the house. I could not have slept a wink before speaking to you, Mary, for the sake of old times."

"Stephen, I thought better of you!" exclaimed the widow, with gushing tears, and preparing to close the lattice, for she was no

whit inclined to imitate the first wife of Zadig.

"But stop, and hear my story out," cried the young sailor. "I tell you we spoke a big yesterdays afternoon, bound in from old England—and whom do you think I saw on deck, well and hearty, only a bit thinner than he was five months ago?"

"Why do you ask me such a question?"

"Why, it was your husband himself," continued the generous seaman. "He and three others saved themselves on a spar, when the vessel turned bottom upwards. The brig will beat into the bay by daylight, with this wind, and you will see him here to-morrow. There is the comfort I bring to you, Mary, so good-night."

He hurried away, while Mary watched him with a doubt of waking reality, that seemed stronger or weaker as he alternately entered the shade of the house, or emerged into the broad streams of moonlight.—Gradually, however, flood of conviction swelled into her heart, in strength enough to overwhelm her, had its increase been more. Her first impulse was to arouse her sister-in-law, and communicate the newborn gladness. She opened the chamber-door which had been closed in the night, though not latched, advanced to the bedside, and was about to lay her hands on the slumberer's shoulder. But then she remembered that Margaret would wake to thoughts of death and woe, rendered not the less bitter by the contrast with her life.

She suffered the rays of the moon to fall on the unconscious form of her sister, and one Margaret lay in quiet sleep, and the drowsy paws were displaced around her; her young cheek was two-toned, lips half open in a vivid smile; an expression of joy, deserted its passage by her sealed eyelids, struggled forth like incense from her whole countenance.

"My poor sister, you will awaken too soon from that happy dream," thought Mary.

Before retiring, she set down the lamp and endeavored to arrange the bedclothes, so that the child sir might do no harm to the feverish slumberer. But her hands trembled against Margaret's neck, a tear also fell upon her cheek and she suddenly awoke. Their mutual joy was made known, and they wept in each other's arms.

ANOTHER SPEECH

BY
HON. E. M'PHERSON!

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

Mr. MC PHERSON said:—Mr. Speaker, last Monday, I interposed an objection to the passage of this bill, because it was suddenly brought before the House, and I desired to examine and consider it. In the interval, I have given considerable attention, and I am confirmed in my opinion that it ought not to pass.

If it is to pass, there are some points on which it is highly important it should be amended. But I think a careful consideration will bring the House to the conclusion that it ought not to become a law. As it stands, it proposes to increase the staff of nearly every division commander in the Army. It adds three officers, and if the amendment of the gentlemen from Missouri [Mr. Blair] for a division quartermaster and a division commissary of subsistence be adopted, it will add five, each with a rank above any member of the present staff, and it will increase the rank of the former staff positions a corresponding grade, and, of course, with the rank there will be an increase of pay. I will speak more particularly of this again.

The member from Missouri commands this bill to the House upon the score of necessity, and he names one or two officers who are particularly anxious for the passage of this bill. Mr. Speaker, I should hesitate very much before I would make any obstacle to the passage of a measure essential to a vigorous and efficient organization of the Army; but it appears to me that the objections to the present method by which these division commanders—if this bill be the result of their recommendation—seek their purpose is open to so many objections that it ought not to be adopted by the House.

The gentleman refers to the opinion of Gen. Burnside, who informs the House, has written to the Department, insisting upon the passage of some law by which his staff may be increased. Well, sir, there may be instances in which it may be desirable to enlarge the staff of a general in command of a department; and the gentleman, in the reference to him, makes out the case pursued in the case of Gen. Lane, has shown that it is already within the power of the President of the United States, when an emergency exists, requiring an increased staff for the commander of a division, to give that increase. But the fact that General Burnside requires additional members of his staff, it strikes me, is no valid argument for the passage of a wholesale bill like this. The necessity in the case of Gen. Burnside will not apply to commanders of divisions in the Army generally, for the reason that he is in command of an independent and separate corps; he is in command of an independent and separate department, whereas in the case of a large majority of division commanders, such, for instance, as those in the army of the Potowmack, no such increase is necessary, because they are immediately connected with the commanding general, whose staff has been created with reference to all the probable emergencies of the service. Hence, there is not the same necessity for a large staff for a commanding general of a division in this army there would

be for a general commanding a separate and independent division or department.

But, Mr. Speaker, this is the first intimation I have heard, of a formal character, that Gen. Burnside did require an increase of his staff. I did hear that, before he started upon his expedition, he had expressed the desire to have an additional staff, and that officers should be detailed for that purpose; but I do not think he has put in any official shape the opinion that his operations at Roanoke Island were at all crippled by want of staff officers. I am very sure we have had no complaint from Gen. Sherman that his operations at Port Royal were impeded by reason of a like cause, or from Gen. Grant that he suffered inconvenience at Fort Donelson. Yet, if it were true in these particular cases, that an additional number of staff officers is required, I will not be an actual creation of an office. Now take as an illustration any one of your divisions. You have a division with three brigades, each brigade having a surgeon. Upon the passage of this bill creating a medical director, the medical department of the Army will detail from the volunteer corps, or the regular Army, a gentleman to act as medical director. Suppose a brigade surgeon of the volunteer corps be detailed for this purpose, as he would be of course, that will fill the vacancies caused by detailing line officers to staff positions. You would thereby inflict a terrible blow on the *experts* of the Army, and you would do what I hope no American Congress will do—put it out of the power of respectable, intelligent, and deserving men in the ranks—sergeants, corporals, and privates—to obtain commissions. I have, as I believe, no complaint from the medical board, or the surgeon general, that he cannot appoint a brigade surgeon. You have I believe now one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty brigade surgeons, and you have about thirty-five persons who have passed your medical board, and have been recommended for appointment as brigade surgeons. Every one of your brigade surgeons is to-day upon duty, and if you pass this bill creating the office of medical director for each of the divisions of the Army, you will require, besides your present force, the services of every man who has passed your medical board and been recommended for appointment as a brigade surgeon. You cannot avoid it. You have nearly forty divisions in your Army, and if you detail forty brigade surgeons to act as medical directors, you must supply their places by forty more who have been passed and recommended for appointment, or allow forty brigades to be without brigade surgeons.

In the next place, I find that the assistant adjutant general upon the staff of each general commanding a division in this entire Army is to be raised to the rank of a major. His duties are not increased in the least by this bill. He remains substantially assistant adjutant general of precisely as many brigades as he does at present. His duties are not increased in the least, and yet you propose to raise his rank by one grade and his pay correspondingly. Now, why? There is no other reason for it, except that in subsequent portions of this bill you bring into the general's staff an assistant inspector general and medical director, who have the rank of major, and it is necessary, in order to make this organization complete, that you should raise this assistant adjutant general—generally called the chief of staff—to the same rank as the two officers you introduce. But if, as I hope, the House will vote out of the bill these two particular features, then there will be no necessity for the adoption of this, since they all hang together.

Again, there is to be an assistant inspector general, ranking as major, to be introduced into every staff. Now, that is, as I understand it, an increase of officers. The gentleman from Missouri says that these assistant inspectors general are merely to be detailed, and that there will be no increase in the number of officers. Well, sir, if an assistant inspector general is detailed to a staff of three officers, and if the amendment of the gentlemen from Missouri [Mr. Blair] for a division quartermaster and a division commissary of subsistence be adopted, it will add five, each with a rank above any member of the present staff, and it will increase the rank of the former staff positions a corresponding grade, and, of course, with the rank there will be an increase of pay. I will speak more particularly of this again.

The member from Missouri commands this bill to the House upon the score of necessity, and he names one or two officers who are particularly anxious for the passage of this bill. Mr. Speaker, I should hesitate very much before I would make any obstacle to the passage of a measure essential to a vigorous and efficient organization of the Army; but it appears to me that the objections to the present method by which these division commanders—if this bill be the result of their recommendation—seek their purpose is open to so many objections that it ought not to be adopted by the House.

I have conversed with some military gentlemen who, bearing of my opposition to this bill, were anxious to remove the grounds of my objection, but I confess that I have not yet seen one who could give any reason, valid or invalid, for the creation of these officers except that it is desirable to make our army organization as complete as possible, and that it would be well to make a head in every division to every department of the division. If you proceed upon that basis, you will create offices upon office, serving no useful purpose except to make things a little better rounded off. I confess that you would have,

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

Mr. Speaker, the next point open to criticism in this is a creation of the office of medical director. Here, again, I must differ from my friend from Missouri, who intimates that the mere detailing of a brigade surgeon of volunteers, or of a surgeon or assistant surgeon of the regular Army to do the duty of medical director, will not create a valuable position which he now fills, and will not be an actual creation of an office. Now take as an illustration any one of your divisions. You have a division with three brigades, each brigade having a surgeon.

Upon the passage of this bill creating a medical director, the medical department of the Army will detail from the volunteer corps, or the regular Army, a gentleman to act as medical director. Suppose a brigade surgeon of the volunteer corps be detailed for this purpose, as he would be of course, that will fill the vacancies caused by detailing line officers to staff positions. You would thereby inflict a terrible blow on the *experts* of the Army, and you would do what I hope no American Congress will do—put it out of the power of respectable, intelligent, and deserving men in the ranks—sergeants, corporals, and privates—to obtain commissions. I have, as I believe, no complaint from the medical board, or the surgeon general, that he cannot appoint a brigade surgeon. You have I believe now one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty brigade surgeons, and you have about thirty-five persons who have passed your medical board, and have been recommended for appointment as brigade surgeons. Every one of your brigade surgeons is to-day upon duty, and if you pass this bill creating the office of medical director for each of the divisions of the Army, you will require, besides your present force, the services of every man who has passed your medical board and been recommended for appointment as a brigade surgeon. You cannot avoid it. You have nearly forty divisions in your Army, and if you detail forty brigade surgeons to act as medical directors, you must supply their places by forty more who have been passed and recommended for appointment, or allow forty brigades to be without brigade surgeons.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the state of the case at present? Every division of your Army has to day a medical director. The medical department of every division today is under the superintendence of one medical man, and just as efficiently under the superintendence of one medical man as it will be if you pass this bill. How is it done? The senior surgeon of a division is, by virtue of his seniority of commission, brigade surgeon of the division. Every division today has a medical director in effect in the senior brigadier surgeon. This bill proposes to break up that system and create a medical director, by which you will increase the number of medical officers, not less than forty, or at least one for every division in the Army.

Mr. Speaker, there is another feature which I find in its fifteenth and sixteenth lines of this bill, which appears to me to have less merit than any others, and which is moreover a fancy arrangement than any provision of any Army bill I have seen in the House this winter. I find that it is proposed to authorize the general commanding each division to detail from the line a captain, or authorizes the President to detail a lieutenant, who for the time shall be a captain, to act as judge advocate of the division, as if the Army were to rest constantly and indefinitely upon the banks of the Potowmack and to waste their time in holding courts martial. I hope that the day is near, and from some indications I am inclined to believe that the day is near, when inaction shall give place to activity, and when there shall be substituted for this period of preparation, one of glowing determined action; and in view of the possible advance of the Army and its coping with the enemy, what reason is there for the enactment of a permanent provision by which there is to be created for each division of the Army a judge advocate?

Mr. Speaker, I have a sixth objection to this bill, and it is quite as serious as any of the others. I find that, in the ninth line of the bill, it is provided that there shall be appointed three aids-de-camp, to be the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, or the recommendation of the commander of the division. As the law now stands, general commanding divisions are entitled to this as an assistant adjutant general, ranking as major, with pay of \$17 per month, one medical director, ranking as major, with the same pay, one assistant inspector general with the same pay, and three aids, ranking as captains, with an aggregate pay of \$463.50 per month. If this bill become a law, you will, in lieu of those that have the following organization: one assistant adjutant general, ranking as major, with pay of \$17 per month, one medical director, ranking as major, with the same pay, one assistant inspector general with the same pay, and three aids, ranking as captains, with an aggregate pay of \$463.50 per month. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri is adopted, it will add to the expenses of these officers \$42.50 per month. If this bill become a law, you will, in lieu of those that have the following organization: one assistant adjutant general, ranking as major, with pay of \$17 per month, one medical director, ranking as major, with the same pay, one assistant inspector general with the same pay, and three aids, ranking as captains, with an aggregate pay of \$463.50 per month. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri is adopted, it will add to the expenses of these officers \$42.50 per month, in lieu of the \$17 per month, and the aggregate pay of the three aids will be \$197 per month.

But the bill as it stands, leaving out for the present the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri, will increase the staff expenses of \$42.50 per month to \$1,054.50 per month, an increase for each division of the Army, of \$635 per month or 7,500 per year. This, on an estimate of there being forty divisions in the army, will increase the staff expenses \$30,000 a year; and if the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri shall prevail, the increased expenditure will be, under the operations of this bill, about \$485.120 a year. As I understand it, there will be created by this bill about forty brigadier surgeons, forty assistant inspector generals, and forty aids, as proposed to be amended by the gentleman from Missouri, forty quartermasters and forty commissioners of subsistence. I do not pretend to say that there are exactly forty divisions in the Army, but I have, in an official shape, an estimation that such is the fact. I do not pretend to say that some means may not be devised by which certain subaltern officers may be detailed to perform the duties of some of those who may be detailed for service on the division staff. But I do say that as a general thing, that is impracticable, and it cannot be done without thereby weakening the company and regimental organization of the Army in other respects.

I do not feel that we are in a position to authorize us to take any such steps, with all my good feelings and friendly regard for the officers of divisions of the Army, many of whom I personally know, and all of whom I respect. To aid them in every proper way, I will be disposed to go with him who goes to the furthest extent consistent with the high obligations we owe the country. But the present bill will involve so much injustice and wastefulness, and accomplish, in my opinion, so little which should be regarded, as proportion to the injuries it will inflict, that have felt it to be my duty to say this much in opposition to it.

With a view, however, to bring the House to a direct test vote upon it—while, it is the intention to pass it in some shape, I desire to amend it in one or two particular respects, if it be in order, move to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri. I yielded the floor to the gentleman to make remarks upon the subject, but not to make such a motion.

Mr. MC PHERSON. If the gentleman yields to the test vote at this time, I will draw the motion.

TRUE SON OF A NOBLE SIRE.

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

On Thursday last "Bob" Johnson, son of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, arrived in camp after fifteen days' travelling over the mountains, dodging the bloodhounds who were on his trail. He took supper with Col. Roy and staff, and was then shown in Gen. Carter's Headquarters, where a very warm greeting took place. The next day he addressed the members of the 49th in a masterly manner. At times thousands of tears could be seen glistening in the keen eyes of brave boys who stood around, and ever heart pledged its last drop of blood to him in rescuing his home and beloved family from the foul hands now forcibly holding possession of them. His narration of the atrocities committed by traitor legions were indeed most affecting, but I shall not attempt to detail them for they will find ventilation from more able pens than mine. For five months has this great and good young man been an exile and compelled to seek protection in solitude, with no company except such as the wilds of the mountains present. I trust and hope that he may be able, and I know he will, if life is spared him, to return and avenge the wrong inflicted upon him because he has proven himself a loyal citizen. All hail to the worthy son of a true and faithful patriot!

Here in these mountains there are hundreds of loyal citizens who have been driven from home for no other crime than of local attachment to the Union of our fathers transmitted to us with solemn injunction that we maintain and hand down unimpaired to posterity as the greatest boon of liberty given to man on earth. That it may be perpetuated is the sincere desire and ardent wish of your correspondent.

WHEN YOU IS ABOUT WE IS?—The Booneville correspondent of the Cincinnati Daily Commercial writes: These Missouri niggers know a great deal more than the white folks give them credit for, and whether Missouri goes for the Confederacy or for the Union, her slaves have learned a lesson too much to ever make them useful as slaves. I was struck with the apt reply of one of a crowd who came from a big house to the road to see us pass, the other day, says I, "Boys, are you all for the Union?" "Oh yes, massa, when you's about we is." And when Price comes you are Secesh, are you?" "Lord, yes, massa, we's good Secesh then. Can't allow de white folks to get head of niggers in dat way." The darkey understood the whole question and game played.

There are two classes of Union men in the Southern States. One class is composed of unconditional Unionists, but their numbers are small; the other is known as would be Union men, and this latter party contains, probably, a large majority of the whole free population of the South. They are Unionists at heart, and only repire to be convinced that their local institutions will not be interfered with, and that the war was not inaugurated on the part of the North for the purpose of subjugating them and emancipating their slaves to bring them back under the shadow of the old Stars and Stripes and cause them again to raise their voices in laudation of the old Constitution.

LIVING was cheap enough in olden times. Socrates was supposed to have lived upon an income of \$75; but he lived worse than a slave. His coat was shabby, and he wore the same garment winter and summer; he went barefooted; his chief food was bread and water; and as he engaged in no business to mend his estate or income it is not wonderful that his wife scolded. Demosthenes, his sister and their mother, paid for their boarding \$100 a year, and provided the house into the bargain.

WHERE ENGLAND GETS HER TIMBER.—Great Britain and Ireland import annually some 27,000,000 cubic feet, or \$40,000 loads of Canadian pine timber, the greater part of which is manufactured on the Ottawa river and its tributaries. The operations of this manufacture extend over upward of 11,000 square miles, and give employment to more than 40,000 men.

Wisconsin has 14,000 volunteers in the field; 5,230 infantry volunteers in camp; and 2,900 cavalry volunteers in camp; in all 23,232 against her quota of 21,000. Of the volunteers in the field, 3,127 are returned as married men, entitled to the \$5 per month extra pay. Of the first fifteen Colonels, Milwaukee has seven, Madison two, and other places six.

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

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

"My dear Sir, you have used my half of our case of Champagne." "Oh, yes; you are my friend, and I always take your part."

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Why, son?" Because John Wippy twisted his arms around her neck the other night, and if she had not kissed to let him go, he would have strangled her."

Patrick Macfingan, with a wheel barrow, ran a race with a locomotive. As the latter went out of sight, Mac observed, "Aff wid ye, ye roarin' blaggard, or I'll be after runnin' int ye's!"

The times are hard, wife, and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water. You could easily keep your nose above water, husband, if you didn't keep it so often above brandy."

A Confederate paper says that General Price isn't whipped—that he is "merely falling back." Well, oftentimes a man shot through the heart "falls back."

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

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

COFFEE IN ILLINOIS.—It is said that G. R. Hoffman, of Elginburgh Co., Illinois, raised last year two bushels of coffee. The seed was sent from Australia.

Lime, Lumber, Posts and Rails!—THE UNDERSIGNED, DOING BUSINESS NEAR TWO MILES WEST OF CHAMBERSBURG, WILL MANUFACTURE AND SHIP TO THE BEST QUALITY OF LIME IN CONNECTION WITH ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

PLAN FROM 14 TO 2 INCHES: FENCING BOARDS. 4 INCH BOARDS. LATH AND SHINGLES. POSTS, BAILS & PAILINGS. HICKORY & OAK WOOD.

In short, they will furnish, and deliver on short notice, all the above articles and everything necessary for building purposes to persons residing in any portion of the County. Call on them, or addressing orders to them at CHAMBERSBURG, Pa.

N. NOTICE—The following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the Clerk's Office, presented to the Court on Sunday, the 1st of April, next, to wit:

M. M. Grove, Hotel, Chambersburg.
Mervy's Montgomery
D. Tropic
A. J. Brand
John Miller
J. S. Brown
J. H. Gordon
Kamon Elliot
Benjamin Kohn
John C. Kennedy
Chas' G. Gilas
James Mullon
John Tread
The McAfee
H. Murray
John Bell
Nancy Hollas
Daniel Forshan
H. R. Kates
Frederick Bon
W. M. Silvert
D. F. Knapp
George Anderson
H. Middlewo
John Spidle
Langwarrin Hollond
Anne Shanks
John Kuhn
John S. Brown
Thomas Pawling
Peter Shuler
Samuel Eason
M. Shoemaker
W. S. Bell
W. F. McIlvane
F. G. Oberle
John R. Ritter
Samuel F. Cross
J. W. Jones
Aaron Godley
Albert E. Foster
John R. Weis
Jeremiah Zellinger
G. F. Greenaway
Miller & Croft

March 12, '61.

F. WESTERN HOTEL, Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 COURTLAND ST., NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

THIS old established and favorite resort is well known throughout the country. It is comfortable and complete in everything that can minister to the comfort of its patrons. Ladies and Families are especially and carefully provided for.

In consequence of the present cause by the rebellion, we have been compelled to close.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER DAY. The table is simply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the country.

Accommodations are offered for upward of 400 guests.

RS. Do not believe runners, hucksters, and others who say the "Western Hotel is full."

D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor. Feb. 20, '61.

FOR Distemper. The Powder aid at SPANGLETON'S

GROCERIES.—Call and get the best soft

G. Sugar offered for five years, also Coffey, Molasses, Spangleton, etc.

HORN'S

WUNDERLICH HEAD & COMPANY. Advertising and commercial Mechanics.

W. W. STUMLER, Esq., opposite the CUMBERLAND VALLEY MAIL ROAD DEPOT.

Cards regularly to A. T. Phila. & Baltm.

AGENTS.

PRINCIPAL TRADES, No. 805 Market St. above 12th.

PHILADELPHIA.

MATTHEWS & HIBBERD, No. 102 Howard St., Baltimore, P. S.—W. H. BROWN, Broken Egg and Pine Nut, direct from the mines. W. H. BROWN, Pine Nut, Pine Cone, Chestnut, Chestnut constantly on hand. Flour, Grains, and Produce, of all kinds, purchased at the highest cash price.

THOS. D. WINCHESTER. Feb. 20, '61.

FOR Distemper. The Powder aid at SPANGLETON'S

GROCERIES.—Call and get the best soft

G. Sugar offered for five years, also Coffey, Molasses, Spangleton, etc.

HORN'S

WUNDERLICH HEAD & COMPANY.

Dec. 20, '61.

FOR Distemper. The Powder aid at SPANGLETON'S

GROCERIES.—Call and get the best soft

G. Sugar offered for five years, also Coffey, Molasses, Spangleton, etc.

HORN'S

WUNDERLICH HEAD & COMPANY.

Dec. 20, '61.

FOR Distemper. The Powder aid at SPANGLETON'S

GROCERIES.—Call and get the best soft

G. Sugar offered for five years, also Coffey, Molasses, Spangleton, etc.

HORN'S

WUNDERLICH HEAD & COMPANY.

Dec. 20, '61.



FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Consumption, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis,

Nervous Prostration, General Debility,

Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Marasmus,

Loss of Appetite, Neuralgia, Fe-

male Complaints, and all Dis-

orders of the Nerves and

Blood System.

This Remedy has obtained a Patent for four

EXTRAORDINARY CURES IN ALL STAGES OF CON-

SUMPTION. It is recommended in many thousand cases

in the United States and Europe, having been

used with RESULTS UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

The Hypophosphites are the best and specific Remedy

known, containing the principle which CON-

STITUTES NERVOUS ENERGY, and on the other hand

the most POWERFUL BLOOD CIRCULATING AGENT

KNOWN. In cases of Neuralgia, Neuralgia of the

Facial Nerve, from any cause, this Remedy has no

equal.

W. B. STUMBAUGH.

STUMBAUGH & STEWART, ATTORNEYS

AT LAW, Chambersburg, Pa., give their undivided at-

tention to the Practice of their Profession.

RE, Office in the Town Hall.

JAN. 62.

KENNEDY & NILL, ATTORNEY

AT LAW, of the firm of Kennedy & Nill, in Franklin

County, on Market Street, in the room before

occupied by T. B. Kennedy.

T. B. KENNEDY, T. J. NILL.

A. REILLY Attorney at Law, Office on Market Street, in the City of Chambersburg, Pa., opposite the Court House.

RE, Office in the Town Hall.

J. M'DOWELL SHARPE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Chambersburg, Pa., Office in Mrs. Bards

Buildings, directly opposite the Court House.

NOV. 27, '61.

N. RANKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Chambersburg, Pa., will attend promptly to

all professional business entrusted to his care.

Office on Market Street, one door below the

Court House.

NOV. 28, '61.

W. M. MCLELLAN, ALEX. K. M'CUCLE,

M'LELLAN & M'CULLEN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

NOV. 29, '61.

COLLECTORS promptly attended to.

NOV. 29, '61.

G. O. SEILHAMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

NOV. 29, '61.

GEORGE EYSTER & E. J. BONE,

Attorneys at Law, have removed to the

room above Queen Street, No. 1, in the

Franklin Building.

NOV. 29, '61.

W. S. EVERETT ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Chambersburg, Pa., will attend promptly to

all legal business committed to his care.

Office on Market Street, one door above the

Court House.

NOV. 29, '61.

T. L. FLETCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Chambersburg, Pa., Office on East Market Street,

directly opposite the Court House.

NOV. 29, '61.

DENTIST.—DR. J. K. REID, SUR-

DOXON DENTIST.—Office in My. John Reid's Building, Up-Stairs—North-East corner of the Diamond, Chambersburg.

NOV. 29, '61.

NOTICE.—DR. W. W. & N. SCHLOSSER,

have removed their DENTAL OFFICE in Cham-

bersburg, to their private residence on the Main Street, East of the Court House, near the Franklin Hall Roads, where they will practice the profession of Dentistry in all its branches.

He is prepared to perform all operations for the preservation of the Teeth, and will insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH

from a single tooth, up to a full set, with all the latest improvements.

Dr. W. W. SCHLOSSER, Office on corner of Main and Queen Streets, over Haynes Drug Store.

Nov. 29, '61.

MISS H. E. SEARS, PHYSICIAN,

WILL CONTINUE to visit Carlisle, as

he has done during the year past, on the Wed-



Repository and Transcript.

CHAMBERSBURG:

Wednesday Morning, March 12, 1862.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a large supply of the very best materials for Job Printing we are prepared to do work of any kind at the shortest possible notice and on the most reasonable terms. Any person wanting Sale Bills, Posters, Plain or Fancy Business Cards, or Job Printing of any kind, done, can be accommodated at extremely low rates. We have the most experienced workmen employed,—men who have been in the office for many years,—which, in connection with our facilities for doing work, enables us to do all kinds of printing as neatly and cheaply as any other office in the country. We ask the public to take the matter into consideration, and give us a liberal share of their patronage.

THE TONNAGE TAX BILL.

The bill entitled "An act to repeal an act, approved the 7th of March, 1861, entitled 'An act for the commutation of the tonnage duties'" was discussed at considerable length, in the House last week and finally passed by a vote of 70 to 26 as can be seen by reference to the vote published in another column.

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

Mr. Williams' bill proposed a repeal of the act of the 7th of March 1861. Mr. Armstrong offered an amendment to this bill which amendment, if passed, required the Auditor General to issue an execution on the judgements obtained, against the Penn. Rail Road Company for the tax due and treat the bill of the 7th of March last as a nullity. The amendment however was voted upon and lost by a vote of 65 to 31.

There were discussions on each side of the question. Some of the members contending that the bill of last session formed a contract, while others contended that it did not. Quite a difference of opinion was expressed by some able men, men of legal minds. Some members contended that the repeal of the act of last session would be unconstitutional—others stood up for the opposite. The bill of Mr. Armstrong proposed to treat the bill of last session as a nullity and thus bring the matter before the Supreme Court for a final settlement, which appears to be the only tribunal that can decide upon the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature.

The bill, as it has passed, we look upon as being really unconstitutional. The bill of last year can be looked upon in no other light than that of a contract, and if such, the Legislature cannot, at their option, annul any contract into which they may enter with other parties. They, in the bill of March 7th 1861, granted the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., certain rights and powers and released them of certain duties, upon the provision that they comply with certain conditions. It appears they accepted those conditions and have as yet failed to comply with any of them—consequently it is not within the power of the present Legislature to annul a contract entered into by the last Legislature.

It is very true that one Legislature can repeal laws that have been passed by their predecessors and enact others, but any law or act of the legislature forming a contract with other parties, either an individual or a corporation, can by no means be repealed by any legislature unless the parties accepting under the act then passed fail to fulfill any part of the provisions of the act. We are informed that the Penna. R. R. Co. have in no instance failed, consequently we cannot help but think that the repeal of the act of last session by the present Legislature is an unconstitutional act and therefore is null and void. The matter, we have no doubt, will be tried and settled by the proper tribunal—that of the Supreme Court. We do not thus express ourselves because of having been favorable to the repeal of the tonnage tax, during the last session, but because we sincerely think the act of the present session to be unconstitutional. The act of last session may be considered, by the partisans of our county, in any

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

We always have been inclined to take sides in opposition to the repeal of the tonnage tax, but we must say we have never given the original bill that attention that would enable us to speak knowingly with reference to the matter, consequently we have nothing to say concerning the tonnage tax as it originally stood toward the state of Pennsylvania. The recent bill, however, we believe to be contrary to the intention of the Constitution, and if such be the case it is null and void. As we before said, we have no doubt that the Supreme Court will decide the matter when brought before it.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill proposed is now attracting great attention, not only in Congress, but throughout the entire country. The great difficulty in a tax bill is to arrange it so as to make it bear upon the people equally; so that one section, or one style of business, is not more heavily taxed than the other. That the present war will entail very heavy expenses is quite sure, but they should be met cheerfully by the American people. Every good and loyal citizen should surrender willingly his portion required to pay the expenses of the war for the Constitution and the Union.

According to the proposed bill the tax on printing offices will be quite heavy. The tax of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE office is estimated at twenty five thousand dollars per year, this appears to be high and we think it really is. Our tax will not quite reach that amount by considerable, yet it will be heavy. We however any here that let it be whatever it may we will pay it cheerfully, without a grumble. We look upon the payment of this tax as a test of loyalty, consequently no good loyal citizen, in our opinion, will refuse, or grumble, in paying the tax necessary to bear the expenses of the war. No man should be considered a good American citizen who is not willing to give a fair proportion of the proceeds of his business towards bearing the necessary expenses of the war that has been forced upon us for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union. It is as we before said a fair test of loyalty, and any intelligent man, who expresses himself opposed to the taxes necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war, can safely be put down as a traitor and enemy to this great and glorious Government.

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

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

FRANKLIN, March 6.—We are still on this side of the river, cut off from the city. We shall remain where we are in the church, until the Baggage Train of the whole Division has crossed; it is very slow work getting over as it has to be done by Steam Boats.

General Buell has his Head Quarters in Nashville, now, and is concentrating his whole force here—amounting to about 60,000 men. Nelson's Division has been coming up the River in boats, ever since we have been here. His vessel was ready within the time specified

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

The Army of the Potowmack moved on Monday, and found the late stronghold of the enemy at Manassas deserted. This point they occupied, as well as Winchester, likewise deserted. The enemy are contracting their lines, and it is presumed, will take position at Gordonsville, a most important railroad centre. The army of the Potowmack comprises 200,000 fighting men; and now that they are started, it is hoped they will not turn back until their work is accomplished. The army is very strong in artillery, abundantly supplied in all departments, is well armed, and composed of many of the best young men of Pennsylvania and other Northern States.

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

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

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

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LETTER FROM TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of The Repository and Transcript.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 3, 1862.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours truly,

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

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

I have not seen Wm. McLean yet, though he is at the Planters Hotel every day.

Those wounded at Fort Donelson, both of the Union and Rebel army, are at the Hospital in this city.

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

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

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SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, March 11, 1862.

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

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

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SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

In the State Senate, the bill to authorize the arrest of professional thieves and burglars in Philadelphia was taken up and passed.

In the House an act was passed to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims. A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of nine to revise the Congressional appointments.

FRIDAY, March 14.

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

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FRIDAY, March 14, 1862.

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

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

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

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

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

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Banks, Barron, Bevier, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Boileau, Brown of Mercer, Brown of Northumberland, Bush, Cessna, Craig, Craine, Dellone, Dixie, Donley of Green, Dougherty Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Grant, Gross, Hall, Hopper, Henry, Hess, Hooper, Hopkins of Washington, Hutchins, Kaine, Kennedy, Klise, Labor, Lehman, Litchfield, McLellan, McCoy, McCullough, Myers, Neiman, Peters, Pottenger, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Ritter, Ross of Luzerne, Ross of Mifflin, Rowland, Russell, Bryan, Shannon, Strange, State, Tate, Tracy, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Williams, Wimley, Windle, Wolf, Worley, Zeigle, Bowe, speaker pro tem.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbot, Armstrong, Bates, Caldwell, Chatham, Cochran, Cowen, Dennis, Donnelly, of Philadelphia, Duffield, Early, Gaskill, Greenbank, Hopkins of Philadelphia, Josephs, M'Kain, M'Manus, Pershing, Quigley, Scott, Smith of Chester, Smith of Philadelphia, Thompson, Vincent, Warner, Wiley—26.

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

THURSDAY, March 13, 1862.

In the Senate not many bills of general interest

LOCAL ITEMS,

IMLAY & BICKNELL'S BANK NOTE REPORTER.—This Detector gives the following list of counterfeits as having made their appearance since the issue of their work of the 1st of this month. No person doing any amount of business should be without a good detector such as Imlay & Bicknell's.

City Bank, York Amoy.—3s, altd, are said to be in circulation; no description yet.

Columbia Bank, Pa.—2s, counterfeit; vig a eagle on shield; locomotive, cars and bridge in distance; Washington on left; female with child on right; a very good imitation; better refusals all 2s of this plate on this bank.

Commercial Bank, Bristol R. I.—5s, altd; haymakers on lower right; drovers with herd of cattle on upper left end; 5s.

Dover Plains Bank, New York.—5s, altd; vig bridge, train of cars passing to the left; a female holding wand; steamer and frame; 5s and Minerva on right end; genuine has die on right in a square.

East Haddam Bank, Connecticut.—1s, s or; vig to the right a group of cattle; on left a waterfall, a half clad figure holding a branch.

Farmers' Bank of Reading.—1s, altd; vig cows, locomotive and cars; right and figure of Indian, one above, one below; left end locomotive and cars, one above.

Farmers' Bank, Wantage N. J.—1s, spurious; vig as eagle with spread wings, three females; men walking on right end; die; ONE each end.

Harrisburg Bank, Pa.—5s, altd; vig bust of Geo. Scott; girls on right.

Mechanics' Bank, Newark, N. J.—2s, spurious; vig men and women at work in hayfield, ox-cart and scythes; farmers left; 2 on upper corners.

Morris Vernon Bank, Boston, Mass.—2s, spurious; vig a female figure seated near a frame, implements and grain; male portrait to left; State arms and figure 2 on right.

Norfolk Bank, Norfolk Conn.—3s, spurious; vig horses, pilgrims trading with natives; female and large 3 near centre; spread eagle on right; 3 on upper corners.

Rochester Exchange Bank, N. Y.—5s, altd from 1s; vig child's head wreathed with leaves

Scholars Co. Bank, N. Y.—1s, spurious; vig large ox, cattle and sheep; right end five females dressed 5s well engraved.

State Bank of Iowa.—5s, counterfeit; vig on lower-left corner; in the imprint of the American Bank Note Company the small a is defective.

Treadwells' Bank Chelsea Mass.—5s, spurious; vig ma's and tanned leather; gun; animal's 2s; 5 on top corner; female portrait on right end.

What Cheer Bank, Providence R. I.—3s, altd from 1s; vig Indian seated near rocks, water scene, &c.; none has no 3s out.

White River Bank, Bethel Vermont.—3s, spurious; vig female riding on iron safe, a shield and figure of female and child on right; male bust on left.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—It is not generally known that the Laws of Pennsylvania require all owners of Real Estate to file their deeds recorded; yet such is actually the case.

The failure to get a deed recorded within SIX MONTHS after its date renders it of no value if the person executing the Deed should also convey the same property to some other purchaser who would comply with the act of Assembly—get this Deed recorded.

The people will see how very important is the duty of getting their Deeds put upon the records of the County. They may save themselves from great loss if the person from whom they purchased should be sufficiently dishonest to make another sale of the same property. In case of fire, also, very great importance attach to having the evidence of their ownership of property safely secured, which would be the case if the Deeds are upon Record.

OUR STREETS.—Some evil disposed persons along main street went to work last week and scraped the street from the square up to Washington Street. How it comes that this outrage was permitted, remains to be discovered. There was not the least effort made by the council to prevent it. When it is understood that the council have been saving the money for the last two years and their care has been of no avail, it would not be surprising if the citizens would rise en masse and drive the individuals from the town. It is bad enough that we have to walk on hard pavements, but when we are deprived of the mud in the streets it passes endurance. The citizens have one great satisfaction left—one which there is little prospect of ever being deprived of—our nice, soft crossings.

AN ADDRESS.—On perusing the address delivered by J. L. Sueressett M. D., D. D. S., before the graduating class of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, on the 28th ult., we must say we are much pleased with it. It is a well written address and contains some wholesome advice to the graduating class. The Doctor has been practicing medicine in our county for some time and is very well known to our citizens. A few years ago he was chosen Professor of Dental Surgery and Therapeutics in the institution mentioned above.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Elias Hoke has commenced a fine brick dwelling on East Market Street. Mr. George Givicks has also commenced a building adjoining Mr. Hoke. That part of town promises to fill up rapidly.

SPANGER, has Garden Seeds of all kinds, the usual 6 ct. papers selling at 5 cents. SPANGER is selling Drugs at prices to suit the times.

SPANGER has on hand a large lot of Trusses which he is selling at unusually low figures.

SPANGER, has Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Brown's and Spaulding's Lozenges, Cephalic Pills &c. &c.

SPANGER's Horse and Distemper Powders are selling fast, and giving general satisfaction.

SPANGER's Hair Restorative makes the hair soft and glossy, cleanses the scalp, is pleasant to use, and not being of a greasy nature renders it a more desirable Toilet article than Pomades or Oils.

THE IRON-CLAD MONITOR.—The inventor and builder of the famous "yankee cheese-box on a raft," has been making a speech in New York, in course of which he said that his queer craft was "not in proper fighting trim" at the time she fought the Merrimac, and the next time she would sink the latter in three rounds. Speaking of the Monitor reminds us of the admonition that the best and most substantial Cook stoves, Nine plates, and parlor stoves, are to be had of Ester & Hamilton on the corner of the diamond nearly opposite the Bank, where can be found all kinds of Tin, Copper and Sheetiron ware.

GAS.—Why is it that those having the matter in hands do not have the streets lighted with gas during the dark nights? It should be done, and, as particularly on Sunday night so as to enable those attending church to avoid the mud that is in such abundance on our streets. It has been the practice not to use gas during moonlight evenings. This is very right; but we think the moon must certainly have deceived our town fathers—or the guardians of Chambersburg. Don't depend upon the moon all the time; but use gas occasionally.

Our position at this time was one of some anxiety. Being aground, the tug Young America came alongside and got us off; after which a powerful broadside from the spar and gun decks of the St. Lawrence, then distant about half a mile, threw into the Merrimac, induced her to withdraw, whether from necessity or discretion is not known.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE MINNESOTA.—The report of Capt. T. J. Van Brent, in command of the Minnesota, has been received at the Navy Department. It states that the Monitor came alongside of the Minnesota at two o'clock, A. M., on the afternoon of the 10th of March, having arrived the night previous and reported for duty. All on board, after appearance, rejoiced that they had found a friend that would stand by them in the hour of trial. At six o'clock on that day the enemy again appeared, when the crews were beat to quarters, but, he ran past the Minnesota and the tugs.

At this time the Minnesota became aground. Capt. Van Brent ordered some of the spar deck guns thrown overboard, and sent half of the crew on board of a tug to lighten the ship after which superhuman efforts were made to get her off. After succeeding in getting her a half mile she struck again, for the tide had fallen so much that there was not water enough to float her in the channel. At length, however, she was towed out of the mud into deep water, and at the time of writing the report the Minnesota was at anchor opposite Fortress Monroe.

The advantages of the Franklin Machine over others are many and obvious, and, while all double-thread machines cost from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars, the Franklin Machine costs \$20 for the Hand Machine, \$25 for the Treadle Machine and \$30 for the Machine with Tables, &c.

WILLIAM HENRY.—Well, Mr. Hender, and Bind, in the most important place, the only one that can be named, that are to well and simply made, that they may be sent into families with no other instructions than are contained in a circular which accompanies each Machine, and, inasmuch as the workmen are spared to make them all they are represented to be.

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WOUNDED.—John Green, second master, seriously; Henry Leland, second gunner, seriously; Char. Danlap, ordinary seaman, seriously; Christopher Sewell, coal heaver, mortally; Charles Thompson, seaman, seriously; Joseph Agustus, musician, seriously; S. W. Thomas, musician, slightly; John Clark, seaman, slightly; Patrick Joyce, ordinary seaman, slightly; Julius Bartlett, second master, slightly; Joyce Moore, colored, slightly; Elia Pariss, colored, slightly; Ansel Richchurched, seaman, slightly.

WARRIOR.—Some evil disposed persons along main street went to work last week and scraped the street from the square up to Washington Street. How it comes that this outrage was permitted, remains to be discovered. There was not the least effort made by the council to prevent it. When it is understood that the council have been saving the money for the last two years and their care has been of no avail, it would not be surprising if the citizens would rise en masse and drive the individuals from the town. It is bad enough that we have to walk on hard pavements, but when we are deprived of the mud in the streets it passes endurance. The citizens have one great satisfaction left—one which there is little prospect of ever being deprived of—our nice, soft crossings.

WAR BULLETIN.—Lieut Pendergrast first learned of the death of Lieut. Smith, at 4 o'clock. The death happened ten minutes previous. Seeing that our men were being killed, without the prospect of any relief from the Minnesota, which vessel had run ashore in attempting to get up to us from Hampton Roads, and not being able to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy, and the ship being on fire in several places, upon consultation with Commander Wm. Smith, we deemed it proper to haul down our colors without any further loss of life on our part. We were soon boarded by an officer of the Merrimac, who said he would take charge of the ship. He left shortly afterwards, and a small tug came alongside, whose captain demanded that we should surrender and get out of the ship as he intended to burn her immediately. A sharp fire with muskets and artillery was maintained from our troops ashore upon the tug, having the effect of driving her off. The Merrimac again opened on us, although we had a peak to show that we were out of action. After having fired several shells into us, she left us and engaged the Minnesota and the shore batteries." After which Lieut. Pendergrast states that the wounded were taken ashore in small boats, the ship having been on fire from the beginning of the action from the hot shot fired by the Merrimac.

Second. The said Commission will proceed forthwith to investigate all claims and contracts in respect to ordnance, arms and ammunition in the War Department, or pending settlement, and adjudicate the same. All persons interested in such contracts may appear in person, but not by attorney, before the said commissioners, and be heard respecting their claims, at such time and place as the Commissioners shall appoint. The Chief of Ordnance and all other officers in the Department will furnish such books and papers as the Commissioners may require.

Major Hagaer, of the Ordnance Department, is specially assigned to aid and assist the Commissioners in their investigations.

All claims that they may award in favor of shall be promptly paid. No application will be entertained by this Department, respecting any claim or contract, which they shall adjudge to be invalid.

Third. If their investigations they shall

St. Lawrence, in regard to the action with the rebel flotilla at Hampton Roads will prove interesting.

At half-past eight we got under way, in tow of the Cambridge, and when abreast of the rebel battery at Sewell's Point, the battery opened fire, one of the shells exploding under the foot of the St. Lawrence, doing however, no material injury. The fire was returned, and it is believed with some effect. The Columbia had at this time gone down, having been run into by the Merrimac, and the Congress had surrendered after a terrible slaughter of her men, and when rendered perfectly powerless, by the fire of the rebels. The Minnesota was aground, and was engaging the enemy, whose fire consisted of the rebel steam ram and four or five side-wheel gunboats. When near the Minnesota, the St. Lawrence grounded, and at that time opened fire, but her shot did not execution.

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

AUDITORS NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, Franklin County, to audit the balance in the hands of Dr. John McLean, Attorney of Greenawalt & Hutchinson & to among the creditors according to law, will attend to the duties of his appointment, Friday, the 4th day of April next at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

March 12th, 1862. J. S. BOOG, Auditor.

NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the Clerk's Office of April next, to wit:

Jeremiah Burke Hotel Marion.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Sherman's Valley Railroad, Franklin Townships, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified that an election to be a President and twenty Directors for said Company, will be held at the public house of John D. Cross, in Franklin, Perry County, Pa., on the 28th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day.

By Order of the Board. A. B. ANDERSON, Sec'y of Board.

March 19, '62.

To the Independent voters of North Ward.

At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends living in this neighborhood, I offer myself as an independent candidate for election at the ensuing election.

Please accept my thanks for your vote.

March 19, '62. R. K. MCLELLAN.

To the voters of the North Ward,—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for Justice of the Peace at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your suffrage.

March 19, '62. H. C. Keyser.

ESTRAY.—Extrayed away on the 13th of this month, from the subscriber in Guilford two miles from town, with six horses, having no other particular marks. She is a black mare, giving information leading to her discovery will be liberally rewarded by

March 19, '62. JOHN FREY.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT APRIL TERM, 1862.—Commencing Monday April 14th.

John S. Kerr, Abraham Wingert, Thaddeus Hughes, A. B. Thompson, John L. Lyon, Michael Murphy, James Williams, D. W. Secret, William Bratten, George A. Corwell, J. S. Ely, Philip D. Weaver, John Sherry, Jacob L. Dorchert, Wm. Gilbert, Wm. Kennedy, A. D. Cauffman, John C. Warren, James J. Kennedy, A. D. Cauffman, John H. Stoddard et ux, H. D. McDonald, Henry Fouts et ux, Sarah Angie et al.

1. 14 DRIED APPLES. 1. 40 DRIED APPLES. 1. 00 DRIED APPLES.

PRICE CURRENT OF EYSTER & BROTHERS.—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

CHAMBERSBURG.—March 5, 1862.

Flour—White \$6.00

Flour—Red 5.75

Wheat—White 1.15

Wheat—Red 1.10

Rye 50

Corn 45

Oats 32

2. 14 UNPAID PLATES. 1. 50 DRIED APPLES. 1. 00 DRIED APPLES.

PRICE CURRENT OF EYSTER & BROTHERS.—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

POTATO MARKET.

CHAMBERSBURG FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.—CORRECTED AT CHAMBERSBURG MILLS.

Flour—White \$6.00

Flour—Red 5.75

Wheat—White 1.15

Wheat—Red 1.10

Rye 50

Corn 45

Oats 32

3. 14 DRIED APPLES. 1. 50 DRIED APPLES.

PRICE CURRENT OF EYSTER & BROTHERS.—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

POTATO MARKET.

CHAMBERSBURG FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.—CORRECTED AT CHAMBERSBURG MILLS.

Flour—White \$6.00

Flour—Red 5.75

Wheat—White 1.15

Wheat—Red 1.10

Rye 50

Corn 45

Oats 32

4. 14 DRIED APPLES. 1. 50 DRIED APPLES.

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7. 14 DRIED APPLES. 1. 50 DRIED APPLES.

Joy of the Tennessee Unionists.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus pleasantly describes the scenes which attended the opening of the Cumberland river:

"Every cabin door is open as we pass, and in every one a woman's fluttering handkerchief is seen. Everywhere women, children and negroes crowd to the banks to see steam-boats once more ploughing the neglected stream, and wave their welcome back to commerce and the flag; but for dozens of miles not a white man is to be seen. They have either been driven off by the rebels, or are of doubtful loyalty, and deem it prudent to keep out of the way."

"There are, too, marked exceptions. Edaville, a pleasant little river town, perched on the bluffs some forty miles up the stream, runs up the Stars and Stripes as we approach, and gay-haired men are seen at the landing, waving their hats and shouting and cheering till the tears run down their aged cheeks. And at Canton, long before we reach the plateau, a rugged, leathern, butcher-clad farmer is seen on the bank, shouting till one would think him crazy. 'I've been ground down,' he yells, in an ecstasy of delight; 'I've not dared to speak a word; I've been threatened with hanging, but I knew it would all come right to God, if it comes!' And more shouts and ecstatic hat waving, while the boys cheer the fine fellows as if they were splitting their throats."

"Three or four women are seen at a cabin door waving their handkerchiefs. A soldier carefully reconnoitres, and at last announces: 'Boys, there's a gall up there that's got hoops on! Three cheers for the gal with hoops in this country!' And the gal with hoops gets three stunning cheers."

"At a forlorn looking little cabin on the other bank a woman appears, broomstick in hand, and for want of a handkerchief, shakes her housewife's weapon aloft. 'God bless you!' shouts an enthusiastic old Major, who stands perched on the top of the pilot house, 'you and your children, and your children's children, forever. You're one of the right sort. Three cheers for the woman with the broomstick! Hail Columbia!' and then the old Major, unable to contain his feelings longer in mere words, goes off in a prolonged 'Yip, yip, yip,' to which the lads on deck give a lusty response."

"Huzzah for Jeff. Davis!" defiantly pipes a good looking, half-grown urchin, in front of a house considerably larger than its neighbor, in the door of which some ladies stand looking at the boat, but waving no handkerchiefs. "Oh, you little villain," roars the exiled Major, "your accession are you? Hail is your master, about God! Hail Columbia!"

"At another of the larger houses a group of ladies stand looking at the boat. "Huzzah for Union!" yells out Major from the roof of the pilot house. "No response from the ladies—'Huzzah for the Stars and Stripes!' yells the Major again. Still no response. 'Why don't you wave your handkerchiefs?' angrily roars the Major, while the decks and guardroom pique with uncontrollable laughter. 'Haven't you got no feelings? Secesh! Secesh! pointing the finger after the manner of little boys, young chaps! Secesh! Secesh! 'Oh, you little villain, Huzzah for the Union Death to revere Hail Columbia!' And so it goes all the way."

A Lawyer Reprimanded.

A story is told of a very eminent lawyer in New York receiving a severe reprimand from a witness on the stand whom he was trying to brow beat. It was an important issue, and in order to save his cause from defeat, it was necessary that Mr. A.—should impeach the witness. He endeavored to do it on the ground of age. The following dialogue ensued:

Lawyer—"How old are you?"

Witness—"Seventy-two years."

Lawyer—"Your memory of course, is not brilliant and vivid as it was twenty years ago, is it?"

Witness—"I do not know but it is."

Lawyer—"State some circumstances which occurred twenty years ago, and we shall be able to see how well you can remember."

Witness—"I appeal to your honor if I am to be interrogated in this manner; it is insolent."

Judge—"You had better answer the question."

Lawyer—"Yes, sir state it!"

Witness—"Well sir if you compel me to do it I will. About twelve years ago you studied in Judge B.—'s office did you not?"

Lawyer—"Yes."

Witness—"Well, sir, I remember your father coming into my office and saying to me 'Mr. D.—, my son is to be examined to-morrow, and I wish you would lend me fifteen dollars to buy him a suit of clothes. I remember, also, sir, that day to this he has never paid me that sum. That, sir, I remember as though it was yesterday."

Lawyer—"I am considerably ashamed"—"That will do sir."

Witness—"I presume it will."

Horoscope for both Sexes.

JANUARY—He who is born in this month will be laborious and a lover of good wine, but ever subject to infidelity, but he will be complaisant and whilst a fine singer. The ladies born in this month, will be very pretty, prudent housewives, rather melancholy, but yet good tempered.

FEBRUARY—The man born in this month will lose money much, but the ladies more; he will be stately at home, but prig abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife to her mother.

MARCH—The man born in this month will be rather handsome, will be honest, and pro-

dent but will die poor. The lady will be a jealous, passionate chatterbox.

APRIL—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subject to maladies; he will travel to his advantage and love ladies to his disadvantage, for he will marry a rich handsome heiress, who will make—what you no doubt understand. The lady of this month will be tall and stout with agreeable wit and great talk.

MAY—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable, he will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blessed in every respect.

JUNE—Bore now he will be of full stature passionately fond of women and women, but will not be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee; she will marry at the age of twenty-one and will be a foot at forty-five.

JULY—The man will be fair and handsome; he will suffer death for the woman he loves. The female of this month will be passively handsome, with a sharp nose but fine mouth. She will be of rather sulky temper.

AUGUST—The man will be ambitious and courageous; he will have several maladies and two wives. The lady will be ambitious and twice married. But her second husband will cause her to regret her first!

SEPTEMBER—Born in this month he will be strong, wise, and prudent, but too easy with his wife, who will give him great uneasiness. The lady round-faced fair-haired, witty, dexterous, amiable, and loved by her friends.

OCTOBER—The man of this month will have a handsome and florid complexion; he will be quick in youth and always inconsistent. He will promise one thing and do another, and remain poor. The lady will be pretty, and a little too fond of talk. She will have two husbands who will die of grief—she will best know why.

NOVEMBER—The man born now will have a fine face and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large liberal, and full of novelty.

DECEMBER—The man born in this month will be a good sort of a person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice and well proportioned body; she will be twice married and remain poor, but honest.

Connecticut and her Sons.

If Connecticut can boast of originating a Brother Jonathan, a Cox Hail, an Ellsworth, a Lyon, and to have raised and brought out a Putnam, a Roger Sherman, an Eli Whitney, a Fulton, a Joel Barlow, a Colonel Humphry, a Colonel Colt, a David Bushnell, and electric Morse, and scores of other worthies—she is also humiliated in giving origin to an Arnold, a Jefferson Davis, an Alexander H. Stephens—the parents of the two latter men were residents of North Killingworth, the father of Jeff. Davis moved from Black-Rock district, the north-west corner of North Killingworth, about sixteen years ago, and it is said settled at least near Marietta, Ohio, whence there was a easy transit to the then wild lands of Mississippi, about the time of the Jefferson purchase of Louisiana—hence the name. The father of A. H. Stephens, moved from the north-east district of North Killingworth, sixty-two years ago this coming summer, and settled in Georgia. Probably the President and Vice President of the Rebel Confederacy were born after their parents left Connecticut. They have numerous cousins now living in the neighborhood. The old gentleman from whom I got my information—by name of Stephens, eighty years old—was cousin to Vice President Stephen's father, and his first wife was cousin to President Davis's father. His children, of course, are second cousins to both the rebel Presidents. He traces the genealogy of these men back several generations. He says that Jeff. Davis was the son of James Davis—all of whom he can remember. A. H. Stephens was the son of Israel Stephens, and grandson of Amos Stephens—all living since his memory. No wonder, with such a Yankee element at their head, the deluded Southerners fight pretty well.

CHANGIN IN NAVY ENLISTMENT.—The New York Tribune says that the Navy Department has introduced an important change, in regard to the enlistment of men in the naval services. Men of all rates have hitherto been shipped for three years or for the war. This will without doubt prove a powerful inducement for sealing people thrown out of their regular employments to enter the service. At the end of the war they will find themselves at liberty, and while it does last there is plenty of both pay and glory, to be won.

THE TAXATION OF NEWSPAPERS AND COMMERCE.—Newspapers are not directly taxed by the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, but, on the contrary, are expressly exempted from the list of manufacturing articles taxed. The heavy impost upon printing paper and advertisements were deemed sufficient by the committee. So much of the bill passed at the last session as relates to incomes is repealed; but the land tax remains unchanged.

NEW MARBLE YARD.—The subscriber desires to have a marble yard for port favors, and invites the public to give him a call at his New Stand, to which he has just removed, in the corner Basement room under the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa.

SHAVING SALOON!—The subscriber desires a shavehouse for port favors, and invites the public to give him a call at his New Stand, to which he has just removed, in the corner Basement room under the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa.

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NEW MARBLE YARD.—The subscriber desires a marble

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
NOS. 436 AND 437 CHESTNUT-STREET.

Capital \$400,000.00
Perpetual Premiums \$24,545.11
Less Five Per Cent. 46,217.26
Unexpired Temporary Premiums 203,663.95
Less for the portion of time expired on policies over one year 20,085.45
Surplus \$162,548.40
Total \$1,320,005.16

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ON JANUARY 1, 1862.

Published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 6th, 1842.

MORTGAGES.
On property valued at \$6,000,000, being first Mortgaged Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia, except \$500,000 in the neighboring counties \$1,091,507.78

REAL ESTATE.
Purchased at Sheriff's sale under mortgage claims, viz:
Eight houses and lots, S. W. corner Chestnut and Sixth Streets.

A house and lot, N. side Spruce street, W. of Seventh Street.

Two houses and lots, S. side Spruce street, W. of Sixth Street.

Five houses and lots, Nos. 521, 523, 525, 527, and 529, Hillman streets.

Two houses and lots, E. side Seventeenth street, S. of Spruce.

Hotel and lot, S. E. corner Chestnut and Beach streets.

Five houses and lots, N. side Decatur street, W. of Juniper street.

Seven houses and lots, E. side Beach street, S. of Chestnut street.

A house and lot, N. side of Fitzwater street, E. of Ninth Street.

A ground of 300 on lot, N. side Otter street, W. of Locust street.

Two houses and lots, N. side Ellert street W. of Eighth street.

Five houses and lots, N. side Dauphin street, E. of Ninth street.

Total surveyed and valued at \$125,650.00
Cost. \$105,901.13

LOANS.
Temporary Loans on Stocks or real estate security, at value at \$137,000.00 \$83,615.13

STOCKS.
\$10,000 Alabama Loan, 5 per cent, (interest on)

200 shares Bank of Kentucky.

100 shares Bank of Tennessee.

13 Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

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24 D. C. & Son.

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\$2,000 Wurtzville, Pa. Water Loan.

Philadelphia City Loan.

575 1/2 City Warrants.

Total Market Value \$88,663.60

Cost. \$85,171.10

Cash on hand \$21,525.35

Cash in hands of agents \$645.17

28,370.50

REAL ESTATE.

Market value \$123,630.16

Cost as above 163,991.33

Advance in value \$3,692.56

Total \$23,200,005.75

LOSSES BY FIRE.

By Dr. G. McCallister CHAS. N. HANCKER, President.

Attest—JAS. W. MCALLENTH, Sec. pro tem.

DIRECTORS.

David H. Brown, T. J. Wagner, Samuel Smith, Edward C. Dale, Geo. Fales, Jacob R. Smith, Geo. W. Richards.

CHARLES N. HANCKER, Vice President.

EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.

JAS. W. MCALLENTH, Secretary pro tem.

DAVID OAKES, Esq., of Chambersburg, Agent.

March 5, 1862.

H. K. BENNETT, JOS. H. RICH, CHAS. H. SIEBER, BENNETT, RICH & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in

FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS, also ev

FANCY SHIRTS, PLAIN SHIRTS, OVER SHIRTS.

SHIRT BOSONS, OVERALLS.

DRAVERS, do, do, do

And Agents for the Beverly Hills Rubber Goods, at low prices to the public.

BENNETT, RICH & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers, 47 Church Alley, March 6, 1862.

THE GARGLING OIL.

FOR a number of years we have heard of a remarkable Liniment which was first prepared by Dr. G. Merchant, a chemist much celebrity, but this day, and like thousands of similar liniments, pass away and give place to others.

But when we reflect that an article of the Patent Medicine kind has stood the test of time for more than a quarter of a century, and even now is considered the best, we can but believe that Dr. Merchant in those days, we can but believe that Dr. Merchant succeeded in producing an emulsion that cannot be excelled, and is destined to overthrow everything in the kind.

To sceptics in Patent Medicine we say it is a fact.

The above medicine is prepared only by

DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO., DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

N. W. CORNER Ninth and Poplar Streets, Philadelphia.

SOLD by J. S. Nixon, Chambersburg, and every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Manufactures throughout the STATE.

[June 26, 1861]

NEW STORE!

WATSON & SON

Have the honor to open their Store, Room, on

the North west Corner of the Diamond,

OPPOSITE FRANKLIN HALL,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

An entirely new stock of goods, consisting of BOOKS of almost every description, STATIONERY, all kinds of Laces, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Ink, &c.

Also a large assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW BLINDS,

various prices, and a great variety of

NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Pictures, Fans, Vases, Ladies and Misses' Baskets, &c.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

Also a good assortment of Worsted, Shetland, Pure, and a great variety of goods too numerous to list, to which they invite the attention of the Public.

and respectively solicit a share of the public patronage.

Please call and examine our stock.

Watson & Son, May 25, 1861.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6cts.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF SPASMOTIC CONSUMPTION, AND ITS REMEDY, WITH A HISTORY OF THE DISEASE.

BY DR. G. M. REED, A. M. D. Sc.

Mrs. L. C. REED, in Charge of Lecture.

Mr. G. O. COOPER, in Charge of Lecture.

Miss H. L. LEGRANGE, English Branches.

Jan. 15, 1862.

THE next Session will commence Febr-

uary 4th. For catalogue giving particulars, apply to the principal, at Chambersburg, Pa.

TEACHERS.

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Jan. 15, 1862.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!!

MAHOGANY, Maple, Birch and Walnut.

Walnut Chair, Seats, of every style, and finish.

W. D. REICHNER'S

Union Fancy Chair Factory,

339 North Front St., above Vine.

Parlor and Dining Room Chairs, Large and Small.

Walnut, Birch, Mahogany, and Oak, made and finished, and by experienced workmen.

Send and we will, to any address, a plain, mailed envelope, on the receipt of six cents postage, by address.

Dr. CHARLES J. BLAKE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

Jan. 23, '61.

FOR RENT.—A large two storied House

on Main street, suitable for two families. Presently given 1st of April. Apply to R. P. HAZEL.

Agent.

March 5, '61.

TO THE VOTERS OF NORTH WARD.

R. K. MCALLENTH, will be supported a candidate for CONSTABLE of North Ward at the ensuing election.

MARY.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA, NO. 436 AND 437 CHESTNUT-STREET.

Capital \$400,000.00

Perpetual Premiums \$24,545.11

Less Five Per Cent. 46,217.26

Unexpired Temporary Premiums 203,663.95

Less for the portion of time expired on policies over one year 20,085.45

Surplus \$162,548.40

Total \$1,320,005.16

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ON JANUARY 1, 1862.

Published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 6th, 1842.

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at \$6,000,000, being first Mortgaged Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia, except \$500,000 in the neighboring counties \$1,091,507.78

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sale under mortgage claims, viz:

Eight houses and lots, S. W. corner Chestnut and Sixth Streets.

A house and lot, N. side Spruce street, W. of Seventh Street.

Two houses and lots, S. side Spruce street, W. of Sixth Street.

Five houses and lots, Nos. 521, 523, 525, 527, and 529, Hillman streets.

Two houses and lots, E. side Seventeenth street, S. of Spruce.

Hotel and lot, S. E. corner Chestnut and Beach streets.

Five houses and lots, N. side Decatur street, W. of Juniper street.

Seven houses and lots, E. side Beach street, S. of Chestnut street.

A house and lot, N. side of Fitzwater street, E. of Ninth Street.

A ground of 300 on lot, N. side Otter street, W. of Locust street.

Two houses and lots, N. side Ellert street W. of Eighth street.

Five houses and lots, N. side Dauphin street, E. of Ninth street.

Total surveyed and valued at \$125,650.00

Cost. \$105,901.13

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RURAL MATTERS.

Working time Coming.

The days are drawing near when the toiling husbandman's brow will be bathed with sweat, his muscles stretched with labor, and his wearied body look for the shades of evening for rest. Work, work is written on all around him. Scarcely has the germ of the corn pierced the earth and expanded its pale green blades to catch the sunbeam, ere it cries plow, plow. As soon as the sun has penetrated and slightly warmed the ground, the long or round, plump potato asks to be put in the earth, that it may bring forth tiny and rear them in darkness. The tiny clover expands its leaves and grows under the genial influence of sun and shower, and soon the blossom gives forth its perfume to sweeten the air; when suddenly the rattling sound of the ponderous "Mower" is heard in the field, and all grass is laid low. No matter how hot the day, the farmer must toil on at his appointed work. Thanks to the inventive brains of northern men, we are approaching the day when we, or our children, can look back with amazement at what once had to be done by the solid muscle of man. Whilst we labor let us endeavor to lessen the fatigues by cheerfulness. A merry heart makes labor light. If we go forth in the morning in a sullen, discontented mood it is certain that every thing we see will be wrong—work will drag, and in a short time all around us will partake of the same unhappy frame of mind.

A cheerful master makes a willing servant, who in turn speaks and acts kindly to his team and the team in return works better, less harness is broken—in fact when the farmer goes forth with a cheerful heart and face, all around him works better and larger profits find their way to his purse. As our bread depends upon our own labor or supervision, we must be up and doing. Everything has its appointed season as soon as the hay is cured, our wheat demands attention, then oats, corn between times, and so on through the working season, which to the careful industrious farmer, has few intermissions throughout the year. Work, work, is written on all that surrounds us. It is true there is a time for all things, but the trouble is, that we do not attend to things in that time. Were we as much disposed to work in season as we are to let it alone, certain it is that some would have less to do at a time than they now have. In a former article, we called attention to the barn and its contents, out houses; harness, plows and all those little jobs that must be done, and which should have been done before now. Working days are coming—yes those days of severe toil, when the back and head will ache, when the weary limbs will gladly seek repose. When these things come it is not the time for starting off to have a task done that could have been done long ago. Let us be up and doing.

Horses and Cattle.

It is clearly a mistake neighbor, that you make in supposing your horses do not now need the care that they did in mid-winter. Let us for instance, apply the same treatment you apply to your stock to your self. You have a good appetite, have a good supply of flesh on your bones, strong muscles to labor—in fact, in just the proper condition for the spring. Put yourself on half diet, as you do your horses, and you will wonder what has become of your firm muscle, your well developed form and firm step. When you take hold of the plow you will feel that something is wrong. What is the matter? Why simply this, you did not put in feed enough to keep up the required steam. This is just what ails your horses. As spring drew near you did not feed your horses as they should have been fed, and they labor far more to do their work than if they had been properly fed, stabled and cared for. Now neighbor, you make the same mistake with your cattle. This is not the season to stop feeding, but to the contrary, it is the season for feeding. When pasture comes your stock can be turned out with pride. You know neighbor that some farmers understand how this thing works, and you can see the difference between their stock and yours. If you want your horses to work well, your cattle to look well fed and care for them generously and they will repay you generously.

Prospects of the Peach Crop.

Our prospect for a peach crop, says the *Germantown Telegraph*, is very flattering thus far. The buds have never been so backward at this season since I have been in the business. Last season at this time they were more than half developed, and were nearly in bloom on the 10th of this month, when they were destroyed by the severe frosts and sleet.

There is no perceptible swelling in either Apricot or Peach buds yet. All signs would seem to indicate a great crop of all kinds of fruit for this year, and consequently a suffering time for the doctors, good ripe fruit being very conducive to health. It has been five years since we have had a general fruit crop. Should we be blessed with one this year, Delaware will be very much strengthened in her Union proclivities, as some of her large peach growers are "secessionists." They cannot sell their peaches to the South, and will be forced to embrace Union sentiments or not be able to sell their fruit in Philadelphia and New York. Union men will keep their friends in those cities advised of the movements of the "secessionists," should they not be converted by harvest time.

Already I find that some of us are getting uneasy lest we should have too many

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

I was glad of the remarks of Cora Husk, in your last, as I have often heard of the same thing. Besides driving nails into peach trees, I have known of boring auger holes into the body of the trees, and filling them with blood, and then stopping the holes with plugs. I have been assured that this was attended with much success. There can be no question as to the necessity of the present of iron in solids for the successful growth of peach trees.

Peach trees will grow well in all rich soils, but they will not bear fruit. I well remember an orchard near Chester, almost in sight of the Delaware river, which was very flourishing to look at, but had never borne a peach, although it was six years old. I never saw more thrifty looking trees, but told my friend that they must be suffering from the "worm" near the surface of the ground. I examined the trees closely, but did not find one. Then I advised him to cut down every other row of trees. At that time (seventeen years since) I had not discovered the necessity of the oxide of iron for the maturity of a crop of peaches.

As our Legislature has abolished the odious "pottery grant," I hope that we may again be clasped with respectable people.

Dover, Del., March 1, 1862. UNION.

Cultivation of Clover.

The Canadian *Agriculturist* says:—clover is generally a most certain crop on this side of the Atlantic than in the old countries of Europe, still even here of late years it has become somewhat precarious on land that has been long under tillage in the ordinary way; and special manures, or rest—that is, repeating the crop at longer intervals,—must be given, in order to bring about the former state of productivity. Much injury is often done to the cultivated grasses as well as grains, by the foul soil in which the former are often sown. Clean seed is a matter of the utmost importance. Farmers in general are quite unaware of the extent of the mischief which they thus suffer. In a single pint of red clover as many as 1,600 seeds of plantation have been found; and in a pint of white clover have been detected by careful observation by means of the microscope, 11,200 small seeds of various kinds of weed. It thus becomes easy to account for the dirty state into which most of our pasture as well as arable land has fallen.

When land is not what is called "clover sick," that is from exhaustion not capable of producing a healthy crop at all, the produce of clover may frequently be increased by top dressings of manure containing potash, gypsum, and super-phosphate of lime; but the high price of salts of potash, and the uncertainty of the action of manures upon the crop, render the application of artificial manures for clover a practice of doubtful economy. On land termed "clover sick," some of the ordinary manures, whether "artificial" or natural, can be much relied upon to secure a crop. So far as our present knowledge goes, the only means of ensuring a good crop of red clover is to allow some years to elapse before repeating the crop upon the same land.

On the 2nd inst., in London, Franklin Co. LIZZIE, daughter of Michael Bushey, of consumption, aged 27 years, 3 months and 11 days.

Lizzie's gone to the grave, but we will not sorrow.

Christ was her Savior, her strength and her light.

When she passed through the valley and shadow of death,

T exchange her trials, her sorrows and suffering for bliss.

Adams Sentinel and Junta papers please copy.

On the 23d ult., SAMUEL, son of John K.

and Margaret McLane, aged 4 years and 2 months.

On the 12th inst., in Culbertson's Row, Miss CLARA CULBERTSON, of consumption of the brain, aged 15 years, and 10 months.

On the 11th inst., at his residence in Waynesboro, Mr. DANIEL TRITIC, Sen.

aged 61 years, 11 months and 27 days.

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

Her death was truly a sleep in Jesus.

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

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The only Harmless and Reliable Dye Known!

ALL others are more imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule. HAT, BED or BUSTY HAIR Dyed instantly to a beautifull and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair & Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to WM. A. BACHELOR since 1850, and over 200,000 applications have been made to the Hair of the Patronus o

f famous Dyes.

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is uncoated not to last in the least, however long it may be continued, to the last effects of Bad types remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this splendid Dye, which is properly applied at No. 16 Bond Street, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Agents of Fancy Goods Dealers.

Send the General Address—WM. A. BACHELOR, and address upon a steel plate engraving on the four sides of each box.

WHOLESALE FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY ST.

Appt. 10, 6th fl., Late 235 Broadway.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has had a hard struggle with these afflictions, and has been successful after being put to great expense, both medical and imposition and quackery. By presenting a post paid advertisement, single copies may be had of the author.

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