WE give in to-day's paper a most accurate map, which shows the route of the rebel Gen. Lee in his invasion of the North, the great battle-ground at Gettysburg, the lines of retreat of Lee, and Meade's pursuit, and the rebel line as formed on the Potomac before the final retreat across the river. All the points threatened by Lee, including Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, and the several lines of Railroad are also accurately located. We shall henceforth publish maps as often as important movements in the war may render them useful and interesting.

HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, seemed ambitious to get out of an unfortunate command, and he asked Judge Woodward to please to allow him to go and help defend Pennsylvania. Woodward generously allowed him to resign and go, apparently recognizing the impropriety of a Democratic chairman taking any part in this war. Couldn't Woodward procure a special dispensation for a few of his copperhead friends in New York to go and help defend the life of the Republic?

IT is worthy of remark that every New York city Journal that supports the administration of Gov. Seymour, denounced the draft in the most inflamatory terms the day before the riot. They *have* the "admirable Seymour" and seem to know their man. If the "advent of a Woodward" had occurred in this State last fall, we should now have a State in the throes of revolution and the whole government would be on the very verge of anarchy. Let us not be unmindful of the lesson.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14th seems to have given up the idea of entertaining forty odd thousand Union prisoners at a cost of $60.000 per day. It seems at last to have acquired a clear conception of the helpless condition of the Rebellion. It says:

"The fall of Vicksburg, the retreat of Bragg, the repulse of Lee, and the advance on Charleston, are all serious disasters, the most serious that have attended our arms since the commencement of the war."

AN interesting letter from one of our army correspondents, giving some important details of the gallantry of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and their heroic young commander, Gen. S. A. Crawford, is ommitted for want of room. It will appear next week.

WE are indebted to the Hon Wm. D. Kelly for valuable public documents.

For the Franklin Repository.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

Having had considerable intercourse with leading men of every Election District in our county, I am glad to learn that there is a determination on the part of all loyal men to fill our County offices with wounded soldiers.

Col. J. G. Elder, for County Treasurer; Capt. J. H. Reed, for Prothonotary; Harry Strickler, for Register and Recorder, and, (let me suggest,) Lieut. Josiah W. Fletcher, for Clerk of the Courts. They are all wounded soldiers, and their election will prove the gratitude of their neighbors toward their Country's defenders. PATRIOTISM.

Loudon, July 8, 1863.

THE Democrats of Jefferson county have nominated J. B. Hutchinson for Assembly, subject to the approval of Clearfield, Elk and McKean counties.

THE Massachusetts Democratic State Convention will meet in Worcester on the 3d of September.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States victories on land and on sea so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifices of life, limb, health, and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal, and patriotic citizens. Domestic afflictions in every part of the country follow in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and sorrows.

Now therefore be it known, that I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day for national thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, and render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate. And finally to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and paternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LATEST NEWS!

Affairs in New York.

New York, July 20.—General Wool was relieved on Saturday by General Dix.

The draft in this city will not begin until the exact quota of the city has been definitely determined and publicly announced, by which time the Government will be prepared to execute it. Possibly a week may elapse before this is done.

The British Consul has notified the Police Commissioners that he has requested the ship-of-war Challenger to take a position in the river for the purpose of protecting colored seamen who are subjects of Great Britain.

A card is published from James T. Brady, Esq., against mob law, in which he states that the real authors of the late riots have been kept in secure secrecy.

Morgan's Raid into Ohio—An Unsuccessful Attempt to Cross the River—150 Rebels Killed and Drowned—1,000 Taken Prisoners—Cols. Dick Morgan and Ward Among the Prisoners.

Cleveland, July 20.—Morgan made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Ohio river yesterday near Cooleyville, but was prevented by a gunboat.

One hundred and fifty rebels were killed and drowned. A thousand prisoners were taken with their artillery,

Among the prisoners were Col. Ward and Col. Dick Morgan, a brother of John.

The band scattered among the hills.

Gen. Judd is confident of the capture of the balance of the party to-day.

The War in Tennessee—Sharp Cavalry Skirmish at Jackson—The Enemy Sharply Punished.

Washington, Sunday, July 19.—Maj. Gen. Hurlbut telegraphs from Memphis, July 18 to the War Department, as follows:

"The enemy's cavalry was sharply punished at Jackson, Tenn., by Col. Hatch, on the 13th.

Their loss was 200 in killed, wounded and prisoners, 400 conscripts released, and about 250 horses taken, with more than that number of arms."

From Vicksburg—Jackson Occupied by Sherman—Johnston in Full Retreat.

New York, July 20.—A letter from Vicksburg, dated the 11th, says that all of Pemberton's troops have left our lines except a few stragglers.

Gen. Sherman occupied Jackson yesterday.

Gen. Johnston is retreating to the next river east of the Pearl.

Payment of State Troops.

Philadelphia, July 20.—Gov. Curtin was present at a meeting of the Bank Presidents to-day, and arranged for the payment of all the State troops called out for the emergency. They will be paid before being mustered out.

Lee's Army at Winchester.

New York, July 20.—A Washington letter says the bulk of Lee's army is still at Winchester. There are hopes entertained that the Union army may yet complete its destruction.

OUR ARMY IN VICKSBURG.

A correspondent in Grant's army describes at length the entree of the national troops into Vicksburg. From this account we extract the following interesting paragraphs:

HOW THE REBELS APPEARED.

All intercourse between the two armies was prohibited until the final act of surrender was consummated, but by the courtesy of Gen. Legget, who had command of the ceremonies on our side, your correspondent was permitted to pass our pickets and get among the rebs before our army passed in, and thus see how they endured the final pangs: and he must be faithful to the truth by saying that the rebels seemed to lay down their arms very much as though they were glad to get rid of them—very much like Christian getting loosed from his burden. He could not discern even the faintest ray of that proud regret at not having been permitted to die in the last ditch, which Southern assumption would have led him to look for. In fact, I noticed one company which marched out at a quick march, and marched back at the double quick, kicking up their heels, and generally enjoying the occasion as much as any of the "Yanks." And this was not a Tennessee, but a Mississippi company; not a Union man among them, but every one of them heartily tired of the siege, and tired, I think, of the war.

PLANTING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

As soon as the ceremony of stacking arms was over, Gen. McPherson, simply attended by his division Generals and staff, rode into the city, and took formal possession. No demonstrations of an insulting character were made by the citizens, as is usually the case when victorious armies enter conquered rebel towns. I have heard of but one instance of this kind occurring during the whole day, which I will mention hereafter. Gen. McPherson proceeded to the Court House, and Col. Coolbaugh and Lieut. Col. Strong, of his staff, went up, and at half past eleven planted the Stars and Stripes on the cupalo of the building, gave three cheers, which were heartily repeated by the officers below, and then sang "The Battle Cry of Freedom." All of which was listened to with due (outward) respect by the dumb crowd of gaping secesh who witnessed the scene.

PEMBERTON'S IDEAS OF OUR FIGHTING.

The conference was conducted with good feeling, and Pemberton was rather disposed to be agreeable to the point of facetiousness. He freely criticised the manner in which we had fought, and made this remark: "Grant, you haven't but one division in your army that will fight worth a d—n, and that is this one," pointing to the front covering Logan's division. Perhaps I ought not to give this, as it might convey an invidious distinction; but I mention it merely to show that the rebels felt the loss of High Hill Fort, which was in Logan's front, seriously. If the men of the chivalrous and soldierly J. E. Smith, or of the persevering and intrepid Ransom, or any others, of the right or of the left, had been placed where Logan's men were, they would have done just as well.

AN IRON MINE AT VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, or that portion of land enclosed by the fortifications, is almost literally a bed of iron. Pieces of mortar shells and shots of various sizes and shapes, some in pieces and some not, solid shot of many sizes, all in conglomerate mass, are everywhere visible.

I saw one pile of shells and solid shot of all sizes, used by our army, near the door of a fine residence a little back from the river, and estimated to be 300 in number. The proprietor of the house informed me that they were all gathered up in and about his house. By this statement your readers can form a judgement approaching correctness of the ordeal Vicksburg has passed.

GEN. LEE'S STRATEGY AND RETREAT.

The Frederick correspondent of the *Herald* gives the following graphic account of Lee's strategy to avoid an engagement and his subsequent retreat:

General Lee has retired, but notwithstanding, it has not been as successful a feat as represented by the disaffected; in fact, the affair has rather a consolatory rebel disaster appended to it which should cement the Gettysburg link of affection between the people, General Meade and the War Department. The facts of the case and the cause of the apparently successful retirement, may alter the first impressions of the people in regard to General Meade, who has really worked with remarkable assiduity for the consummation of the fondest hopes of the public. That he has not succeeded as fully as our wild hopes predicted, lies not with him, but with that overruling Providence who disposes all things.

Throughout the days of the 12th, 13th and 14th, Gen. Lee preserved a large force in our front, intrenched in a commanding position. Wherever our forces turned they met resistance. At the same time the rebel chief was doubtless crossing his forces. Gen. Meade, anxious to bring the affair to a head, tried by every means in his power to draw the rebels out, or at least to show their front. This Lee could not be persuaded to do. At one time he presented a sort of a line of battle with his forces, apparently masked in the woods; but on our attempting to feel this line to discover its arrangement, preparatory to a general attack in force, it was always changed, withdrawn or its front located differently. Indeed to such an extent was this carried, that it seemed folly for our troops to rush blindly on the enemy's unknown position. Time was needed for our generals to ascertain what point was practicable and where the greatest degree of success was likely to ensue.

The occasion was momentous. The fate of a great nation once and yet destined to be the pride of the world hung on the action of a single man. The responsibility was immense, and General Meade would of course be held responsible for any rash act with such a stake. Caution could not be too excessive; for, with so wily a foe and so great a risk on our part, we would not expect of our chosen leader that he would rashly sacrifice our army for the sake of bowing to popular clamor. A general is supposed to be the judge of the actions of his own army and those of his enemy. General Meade did this. He did all man or general could, and wisely refrained from unnecessarily slaughtering his men. If he was mistaken it was not an entirely lucky mistake for the enemy; for the latter was in so narrow a strait, thanks to the vigilance of our commanders, that he was only too willing to sacrifice a small army from his active force for the sake of getting off the remainder.

With remarkable logic General Lee argued that captured men were always paroled, while rebel artillery and trains were not. Therefore he was compelled, in fact, owing to our vigorous pushing against his position, to leave a large force to keep up his camp fires and the pretended resistance to our advance until he could get his artillery and trains on the south bank of the Potomac. This done nothing under Heaven could save the force left to cover his retreat. This he well knew, and he was only too happy to be assured that the large force left behind would alone be captured, so bad was the condition into which Meade's and his own strategy had gotten him. This great sacrifice on the altar of the demon of secession is sufficient proof of the ability of Meade and the blunders of Lee. He flies to Virginia, it is true; but the cries of the dead and dying at Gettysburg are ringing in his ears. His pride is broken; his spirit crushed. He entered Maryland inflated, tattered, raged—a burlesque on his former self.

Our army is enthusiastic, and will advance into Virginia with high hopes of finally annihilating the rebel ogre. Secesh citizens are depressed at the idea of General Lee evacuating under compulsion the soil of Maryland, and consequently—although it would have been preferable to have captured the rebel army entire on our soil—Union stock is at a premium, and we must not complain if our Utopian dreams are not verified by stern realities. Virginia is open to us, and General Meade—a live, active man—commands with such favorable auspices we can safely assert that the rebel General will not be able to attain a supporting distance of his columns at Richmond before he is cut to pieces by our eager troops.

Our troops are ready to do anything that is ordered. They have confidence in the General, as, indeed have the people; for Gettysburg in itself is prestige enough to warrant a lifetime's respite from the toils of the field to any officer. It must be understood further, however, in regard to this retirement of Lee, that a day or two previous to its final discovery General Meade was led to believe that reinforcements from General Beauregard to the extent of some forty thousand men, had reached the enemy. This fact in itself demanded caution on our part; and, moreover, since after our bold movements the enemy always showed a firm and strong front, it was very natural to suppose that he intended fight, and consequently it was determined to accommodate him, as the pugilists say. Our dispositions were made for whatever might transpire, though our advance was retarded through the misty nature of the rebel movements. Notwithstanding we pressed the rebels sore, and Lee was doubtless much distressed thereby; in fact we have learned that it became necessary for him to even reinforce the division which he expected to sacrifice for the balance of his army. That General Meade had so pressed the enemy that he has been forced to retire with great loss, while our forces, inflicting so severe a punishment on the enemy, met with no casualties whatever, is sufficient vindication of our commanding officers' conduct without one word from the pen of your correspondent.

There is not the slightest depression here on the subject, nor is there cause for any. Though there may be some disappointment at not being able to capture Lee's army entire, our soldiers are sensible men and understand that such affairs are not so practicable as set forth in the vaporings of the inexperienced. There are bright stars glistening for them in the South. Grant's and Banks' success is in itself a tower of strength to them, and through its influence they will advance with lighter hearts and higher hopes than heretofore. Demoralization must ensue in the rebel ranks from the reception of this adverse news; and the result of our victorious forces—elate with the prestige of late accumulating victories and their attendant laurels fresh upon them—advancing on the shattered remnants of the once proud and formidable rebel Army of Virginia, may be imagined though not easily described. Let us hope that it will bring them finally to their senses, through the medium of the bitter experience of which the last two years have brought. They see themselves gradually losing ground, the favorite projects of their skilful General foiled, and they themselves beaten and forced to fly in defeat ignobly and disgracefully from the soil which it was their proud boast they would overrun and disenthral from the power of the legitimate government. When the final blow shall have been given them by the gallant Army of the Potomac, within the next two weeks, what hope is there for them but to throw themselves on the clemency of the government they have so misinterpreted, and, casting from their pedestals the rotten idols which they have so long worshipped in poverty, starvation and disgrace, take up the old love once more and be themselves again? To this, in the present crisis of their fortunes, it must come at last.

THE California Democratic State Convention has nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John S. Downey; Congressmen, John Bigler, John B. Weller, and Joseph M'Corkle; for State Printer, Beriah Brown.

WE are credibly informed that Gen. Lee occupied a place on the steeple of the Seminary during the battle of Gettysburg, under the protection of a hospital flag, and there directed the movements of his troops.

THE Governor of Rhode Island has issued a proclamation recommending all the cities and towns to make immediate provision for the support of the families of the men drafted from the State.

THE Peace Democracy of Iowa have nominated Mr. L. Fisher for Governor; J. F. Duncombe for Lieut. Governor, and Charles Mason for Supreme Judge.

THE Connecticut Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., in Watertown, N. Y., by Rev. John Sessions, Mr. J. R. KINNEY, of Chambersburg, Pa, to Miss ELLA SESSIONS, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

Recently, at his residence, in Antrim township, Mr. JAMES BEATTY, aged 74 years. He was an honest man and highly respectable citizen.

On the 11th ult., in this place, JOHN WESLEY, son of Jacob and Mary Shaffer, aged 15 years and 4 months.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of her brother, Mr. John Crawford, in Guilford township, Miss NANCY CRAWFORD, in the 70th year of her age.

$25. $75.

Employment!—Agents Wanted!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free.—Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. april 29, 63-1y

Prevention of Incrustation in Steam Boilers.—WINANS' ANTI-INCRUSTATION POWDER REMOVES AND PREVENTS THE DEPOSIT OF SCALE, AND WITHOUT INJURY TO THE IRON. SEVEN YEARS IN USE.

References in all parts of the country, viz: Albany Gas Co.; Eaton, Gilbert & Co., and others, Troy; Syracuse, Rochester, Auburn, &c., &c.; John Gibson & Co., Phelps, Charles Ensign, John R. Evans & Co., Jewett & Root, and others, Buffalo: Cleveland, Columbus, Ranesville, &c., &c.; Geo. Shield, Miles Greenwood, Mitchell & Rammelsburg, and 40 others in Cincinnati; and throughout the West; Indianopolis, Dayton, Terre Haute, Logansport, Chicago, Springfield, St. Louis, St. Paul, &c., &c., &c. Cost about 40 to 60 cents per week. For circular, address H. N. WINANS, 1 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

P.O. Box No. 6. [july 22, '63-6m.

Editor of Repository—Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 minutes, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
july 23'63-3m. No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Madame Porter's Curative Balsam has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and his Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifold nature of Man! The cure of Colds is in keeping open the pores, and creating a gentle internal warmth, and this is caused by the use of this Medicine. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of blood through the lungs, it enlivens the muscles and assists the skin to perform its duties of regulating the heat of the system, and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient, warming, searching and effective. Sold by all druggists at 13s and 25 cents per bottle. [july 22.

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 or Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE,

By one who has cured himself after being put to a great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
may 20, 63 1y Bedford, Kingcounty, N. Y.

Ornamental Iron Works.—WOOD & PEROT, 1131 *Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.*, offer for sale, upon the most Favorable Terms, *New and Beautiful Designs* in great variety of *IRON RAILING* for *Cemeteries, Residences, &c.*, of Wrought and Cast Iron, and *Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals*, and all other Iron Work of Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state the kind of work needed. june 3, 63-2m

Card to the Suffering.—The Rev. William Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address, Rev. WM. COSGOVE,
dec 5, 62-1y. 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. N.

To the Young or Old, Male or Female.—If you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the *YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES*, WHICH CAUSES SO MANY ALARMING SYMPTOMS, *It unfits them for Marriage*, And is the greatest evil which can befall MAN OR WOMAN.

See symptoms enumerated in advertisement, and if you are a sufferer.

Cut out the Advertisement,
And send for it at once,
Delays are dangerous
Ask for Helmbold's,
Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. july 3, 63-2m

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Young Man.—Published as a warning and for the especial benefit of young men, and those who suffer with NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, PREMATURE DECAY, &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had (free) of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing an addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

july 22, '63-7t.

Wanted.—Local and Travelling Agents in every Town and County. Circulars, with Testimonials of Clergymen and Scientific men, in regard to the business, sent free. ISAAC HALE, JR., & CO.,
july 15, 63-3t Newburyport, Mass.

REPORT OF THE MARKETS

PRICE CURRENT OF EYSTER & BRO'S.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 21, 1863.

BUTTER	10	WASHED WOOL	50
EGGS	10	UNWASHED WOOL	33
LARD	8	CLOVER SEED	4 00
TALLOW	8	TIMOTHY SEED	2 00
SOAP	4 to 6	FLAX SEED	2 00
BACON HAMS	12	PARED PEACHES	3 00
BACON SIDES	7	UNPARED PEACHES	1 50
SOUP BEANS	1 50	DRIED APPLES	1 00@1 50

CHAMBERSBURG FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED AT CHAMBERSBURG MILLS.

Flour—White	$7 00
Flour—Red	6 50
Wheat—White	1 30
Wheat—Red	1 20
Rye	85
Corn	80
Oats	60

POTATO MARKET.

Mercer, New	80
Pink-Eyes	75

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 18, 1863.

There is very little demand for Flour, either for export or home use. Sales comprise about 300 bbls Ohio family at $6.25@6.50; 100 bbls superfine at $5.50 and 300 bbls City Mills extra at $6.50 per bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at $5.50@5.75 for superfine, $6@6.50 for extra $6.30@6.75 for extra family, and $7@8 per bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at $4.50@4.75 per bbl, Corn Meal is scarce and dull at $4.25 for Brandywine, and $4 per bbl for Pennsylvania.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and the offerings are light; small sales of Pennsylvania red are reported at 140@145c, and white at 150@155c per bu., according to quality. Rye sells on arrival at 105c per bushel. Corn is very dull; small sales of prime yellow are making at 80c, and Western mixed at 81@82 per bushel. Oats are firmly held; 2,500 bushels of Pennsylvania sold at 78@80c, weight.

WHISKY.—There is very little doing; small sales of bbls. are making at 47@47½c, and drudge at 45½@46c per gallon.

New Advertisements.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF Sunny Side Seminary will open on Tuesday, September 1st. [July 22-6t.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, ½ mile East of Greenwood, near the Turnpike on the 6th of July, 11 HEAD OF SHEEP, and 1 MULEY COW. Any person proving property and paying charges can have the same, by applying personally or by letter to S. E. STALL.
July 22, '63.

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG, July 20, 1863.

U. STATES 5-20 LOAN.—The Secretary of the Treasury, having extended the time for receiving subscriptions to this loan, the undersigned gives notice that he will continue to receive subscriptions and furnish the bonds with as little delay as possible. Persons having subscribed heretofore are requested to call, and receive their bonds.
July 22, '63-3t. G. R. MESSERSMITH.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of George A. Anderson, late of Quincy township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Quincy township.

All persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay, to
July 22-6t. LEVI C. KEPNER, Adm'r.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the Estate of James Beatty, late of Antrim township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay, to
JAMES NILL, T. B. KENNEDY, } Executors.
July 22, '63.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen, from the pasture field of the subscriber, on the Riddle Farm, about a mile and a half North of Chambersburg, on Monday night, the 13th instant, A DARK ROAN MARE, medium size, and has two lumps on the withers. A reward of *Twenty Dollars* will be paid for the return of the Mare, or *Forty Dollars* for the recovery of the Mare and conviction of the Thief.
July 22, '63. SAMUEL BURNS.

$10 REWARD!—Strayed or Stolen from the premises of Mr. Etter, in Green Township, about four miles from Greenvillage, on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., a LARGE BAY MARE, with a star on her forehead, four black feet, and black mane and tail, also a slight scar on the right fore-shoulder. She left a sucking colt at home. The above reward will be paid to any one who discover and return said mare to JOHN C. AU,
July 22-3t. Newburg, Cumb'd Co., Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Pennsylvania: The Auditor appointed by the Court, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Martin Heintzleman, Assignee of John Baughman, to among the creditors of said John Baughman, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on *Wednesday, the 5th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Stumbaugh & Stewart, in the borough of Chambersburg F. S. STUMBAUGH,
July 20, 1863.-3t. Auditor.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, with many others, have had their fence destroyed by the military occupation of this section, and are unable to repair them for some time to come. Their crops are therefore exposed to all stock that is permitted to run at large. They hereby give notice to their neighbors, and especially to the owners of cows, hogs, &c., in town, not to allow their stock to run at large, as in justice to themselves they must enforce the laws strictly. They appeal to all neighbors to respect their notice.

MICHAEL LEHER,	LEVI OYLER,
WM. SKINNER,	DANIEL M'CLEARY,
JOHN HADE,	SAMUEL HEINTZELMAN,
WM. HEYSER,	G. R. MESSERSMITH,
S. GREENAWALT,	CHAS. M. BURNETT,
JOS. KELLER,	ALEX. MARTIN,
DR. E. CULBERTSON,	JOSHUA BEAR,
July 22-3t	ADAM HURST.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Chambersburg, July 21, 1863:

Arnheim Major	Fortne Cosmas K	M'Donald B A
Arnheim Gustave	Ford Mrs Alsinda	Miller Maggie C
Bulkley Edmund R	Fox Dalton A	McElwee William
Barclay James J	Gilmore Mrs Mary 2	Millhouse Owen P
Burnet Eli S	Green Lieut Jos	McCarroll Benj.
Baxter Miss Anna	Gaul Samuel	Many James
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Barber Joseph	Sarah 2	Ripper Miss Mary
Brown Anthony	Grimm John L	Shell C M
Campbell Hon	Hayes Harry P	Stouffer Franklin
James H	Humberger Mrs J	Stouff Daniel
Cook Lieut J W	Hues David	Schmid John
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Eust Adam	Jessup A D	Schouten C M
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Fleming James P	Luthead Robt S	
Frymire Miss Fannie D	Louth Miss Mary	Taylor O N
Fisher H S	Moore John H	Vauguaten Geo W

Persons calling for the above Letters will please say that they have been advertised. J. W DEAL, P. M.
July 22.

PROCLAMATION.—To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the Different Townships in the County of Franklin, Greeting: Know all ye, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the HON. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton and Franklin, and by virtue of his office, the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and WILLIAM W. PAXTON and JAMES O. CARSON, Esqs., Judges of the same county of Franklin. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Chambersburg, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, therein to be holden for the County of Franklin aforesaid, *on the Second Monday in August, being the 10th day of the month*, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to do those things, which to your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand at Chambersburg, the 15th day of July, 1863. SAMUEL BRANDT,
July 22-te. Sheriff.

CAPITAL NEW BOOKS, JUST PUBLISHED BY JOHN BRADBURN, (Successor to M. D. DOOLADY), 49 Walker Street, (Near Broadway), NEW YORK CITY.

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These books may be bought at retail from the Store of S. S. SHRYOCK. [July 22-3m.

New Advertisements.

CHAMBERSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.—Arrangements have been made for opening the fall session at the time appointed, September 8. For particulars, address
July 22-1t Rev. H. REEVES, Principal.

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A LIST OF GRAND and TRAVERSE JURORS. drawn for a Court of Oyer and Terminer, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Chambersburg, on Monday, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1863.

GRAND JURORS, *August Term*, 1863.

Byssong John A. Mercersburg; Beard Andrew, Hamilton Township; Bauman John, Guilford; Barnhast Henry, Antrim; Brackenridge S G, Southampton; Crouse Benj, Fannett; Campbell Charles, Metal; Deardorf, John S, Guilford; Frey John, Montgomery; Feldman Peter, Chambersburg; Henderson Upton, Guilford; Kaufman Sam'l, Guilford; Lehman Jacob, Guilford; Leckrone Sam'l, Washington; McCurdy S O, Fannett; Stake Daniel, Fannett; Stouffer Daniel, Letterkenny; Stake William, Letterkenny; Shank Henry, Antrim; Shartle Samuel, Montgomery; Speck Joseph, Letterkenny; Snider Jacob C, Guilford; Wilson Andrew, Waynesboro'; Welsh Henry, Hamilton.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

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CIRCULATE THE "GUARD."—We are now on the verge of one of the most important elections that has ever taken place in our State. The great question is to be decided in October whether or not the State of Pennsylvania shall continue to give to the National Government a hearty and unconditional support in its efforts to crush the rebellion and restore the Union. It is of the most vital importance that the unconditional friends of the Union should carry our State, and there can be no doubt that such will be the case if proper candidates are selected, and the campaign properly managed. One of the most important things to be done is to circulate Union documents, such as newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

The NATIONAL GUARD being an unconditional Union paper, and uncompromising in its support of the Government, is worthy of an extended circulation. It is universally admitted to be one of the handsomest and best conducted papers published in the country. Its pages are filled with useful and interesting matter, the ablest writers are employed upon its columns, and everything possible is done to make it what it is—a first-class paper.

The GUARD will be furnished at the following moderate rates:—One copy, one year, $2. Five copies, one year, $8. Twelve copies, one year, $20. Twenty copies or more, one year, $30. One copy of the GUARD will be sent for the year to the getter up of the club. To postmasters and canvassers we will allow fifty cents to every two dollar subscriber sent us. We offer the following

SPLENDID PRIZES

to persons getting up clubs for the GUARD:—

First Prize.—To the person getting up the largest club over one hundred, a Melodeon, to cost not less than $75.

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Third Prize.—To the person getting up the third largest club over one hundred, a Patent-Lever Silver Watch, to cost not less than $35.

In order that no one making an effort to obtain the prizes above named shall go unrewarded, we will give to every person who does not take a prize, twenty-five cents for every subscriber sent at our club rates.

The time of subscription to commence with our pictorial number of the Fourth of July, and the time in which these clubs must be gotten up to end on the 20th of September next. Subscriptions should be sent in as fast as obtained. Immediately after the 20th of September, the prizes will be forwarded to the parties who shall gain them. Everything will be conducted in the fairest possible manner, and our subscription books will be open for the examination of all who may contend for the prizes. [July 22-3t.

THE EVENING POST. (ESTABLISHED IN 1801.)

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Any person sending us $45 for twenty Semi-Weekly subscribers will be entitled to an extra copy of the Semi-Weekly one year; or $22 50 for ten copies, will be entitled to one copy of our Weekly one year.

Any person sending us $15 and the names of ten subscribers to our Weekly will be entitled to an extra copy of the Weekly one year for his services; for twenty names and $30 he will be entitled to one copy of our Semi-Weekly or two copies of our Weekly one year.

Each subscriber's name is printed on his paper.

CLERGYMEN are supplied by mail at the following rates: Daily, $8 per annum; Semi-Weekly, $2 50; Weekly $1 50. Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk.

SPECIMEN COPIES Will be sent free to all who desire it.

WM. C. BRYANT & CO., Office of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau Street, Cor. Liberty, New York.
July 22, '63-1t.