COPPERHEAD SONG FOR 1870. No part or lot in the glorious work, No part nor lot had I: But I sat like a frog on an old hollow log, And creaked to the passers-by. Croak-croak-croak-There were many who passed to hear. And many more who slackened their pace, And some turned back in fear.

No part nor lot in the glorious work, No part nor lot had I: But I aimed my gun at the new risen sun And fired at its god-like eyes Pire-fire-fire-

We thought we were many and strong. And could humbug the nation with volleys of words To thinking right was wrong.

No part nor lot in the glorious work, No part nor lot had I; But I trod the long grass where the patriots would pass And sneered at their rallying cry.

Speer-speer-speer-Tis a word with a double edge. And before it many a runner has turned To the homostead side of his hedge.

No part nor lot in the clorious work, No part nor lot had & Twas little I care I how the bondman fared, Though his chain clanked under my eye. Clank-clank-clank-No matter how heavy the pain, No matter how cutting the steely lash

That fell o'er a negro's brain.

No part nor lot in the glorious work, No part nor lot had I;
And when the air swells with the music of bells I only look down with a sigh.

Bells-bells-bells-They tell us the nation is free, And the noble achievers co-workers with God-But Copperheads what are we? -Harper's Weekly.

From the N. Y. Ledger,

HURTING A CHILD'S HEART.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I don't expect anything of my chil-The tone was fretful, with a quality of ac-cusation. The face of the speaker were an injuréd look.

A boy between fourteen and fifteen years of age, sat reading. He moved uneasily, as if pain had disturbed him; but he did not lift his eyes from the page on which they were resting.
"The harder a mother slaves for her chil-

dren the less they care for her." The boy moved again; almost with a

start, as though the pain felt un instant before had suddenly increased. "All children are thankless! " So the

speaker kept on, talking to a friend, yet really thrusting at the boy.
"Not all," answered the friend. "I have a mother and I know my heart in regard.

to her. It is full of love and gratitude, and I cannot remember the time when it was not so. "There are exceptions to all rules, And besides there are few women like your mother. That would be a cold heart, in-

deed, into which she did not emspire love.' "Love begets love. That is the old trite story; and as true to-day as it was a thousand years ago. If children grow up cold and thankless towards their parents if they early seperate from them, going off into the world, and treating them with neglect, the fault, in most cases, rests with the parents. They did not make themselves lovely in their children's eyes."

There followed this a dead silence for some minutes. The boy had let his book fall from before his eyes, and was listening intently. His mother saw this, and had a quick perception of what was passing in his

"Edward" said she, "I don't like boys in voice had changed considerably. the room.

"I don't think it's always good to talk before children," remarked the lad's mother as soon as he had retired.

"A proper regard to our language and conduct before children," was answered, is a theory of the gravest consideration. They have keen instincts—their eyes are sharp—they read us, and know us sometimes better than we know ourselves."

"They are sharp enough, I suppose; but not quite so sharp as all that," was answered.
"I'm not one of those that make children of much importance."

"Our estimation in the case will not alter the result, my friend. Of that we may be certain. As we are to our children so will they be to us. Love begets love, and kindness good will. If we do not hurt them wantonly, they will not, in turn, wound us

"Hurt them wantonly! I am sure that I get your meaning."
"Are you much surprised that Tom Bald-

win made his escape from home at the first good opportunity?"
"Well, I looked for it, I must confess; but

that don't excuse him. He's proved himself to be an ungrateful boy, after all his mother has done for him. But, as I said a little while ago, all children are thankless. I don't cal-culate anything from mine. They'll grow up, and scatter themselves east and west; getting off as far from home as possible, and I'll probably be left to an asylum in the poor-house

when I get old and helpless." "You talk in that way before your children?" said the friend.

"They know my sentiments."
"Solinferred. Inthat way you hurt them. You put their future on trial, and write out a verdict of condemnation, when it is impossible for them to vindicate themselves against your cruel churges. I saw your boy stand and writhe a little while ago, under your sharp thrusts at him. He was no party to Tom Baldwin's unfilial act; and it was a hard thing in you, my friend, to make Tom's delinquency the occasion for smiting your own son, whom you may bind to you, if you will, by triple cords of love, not to be broken; or push away to a distance, where he can feel no warmth or no attraction. Take care!
You are on dangerous ground."

"Oh, you make too much of children," was answered, but with a little obstruction in manner.

"They are simply human beings. They have sensitive souls, quick to receive impres sions. Tender to love, but hard or resentful to her hands. For a little while, her body toward all unkindness: They are creatures shook with half choked sobs. Then she of feeling rather than thought, not generally looked up at her friend. Her eyes were wet holding malice, but rarely losing the memory of pain from unjust infliction. In after years this memory is often revived. It is myopinion that in a large number of cases, where children neglect their parents in old age the cause lies just here.'

"All of which is simply vindictive," said the lad's mother, "and a poor compliment to

human nature."

"Human nature doesn't often suffer unjust-ly through hard judgment," was answewed. But I am not offering an apology for her short-comings, only look after the cause. To prevent is better than to cure. Forewarned, them into the right ways. No, no. I am that reason it failed to stand. It was set on

forearmed. Is it not much the wiser course for us to make sure of our children's love in future by offering them love in the present?"
"You speak as though I didn't love my A dark stain marked the woman's cheeks. There were sudden flashes in her

eyes. She was a woman of quick temper. "Every feeling has its sign," was calmly blied. "Love, anger, dislike—each expresses itself in a different way. And these signs every one knows. Even the babe of one brief summer may read them. Why is it that Edward feels that you do not love him?"

"Who says that he feels so?" The mother started. There was a mingling of anger with surprise in her face. "Must it not be that you withhold, too

often, the signs of love?"

"I shall get angry at you, if you talk to me any longer in this strain." angry with me. Too many sweet memories

of the pastare shared between us. Bear with me, now, as one who ho di you in her heart. Shall I relate to you an incident that occurred in my house only yesterday? It is under the warrant of this incident, that I have ventured on the plainness of speech which has disturbed you.'

The red spots faded off from the mother's cheeks. The keen light went out of her eyes. "Go on," she said, her voice dropping down from its sharp key.
"Edward had called to see the children.

We always like to have him come. He is never rude, nor coarse in his manners, but gentlemanly in bearing beyond what is usually seen in lads of his age. I have more than once, compared him with my oldest son, and wished that John resembled him in many things. The two boys were in the parlor alone. John, I am sorry to say, is not always to be trusted. He is over curious, and apt to meddle with things that should be sacred from his touch. Recently he has become interested in insects, and has begun to collect and preserve them.

There was a vase of wax flowers on the parlor mantel-piece, the ingeneous maker of which had placed several imitations of moths and beetles among the leaves. The vase was covered with glass. John's new formed interest in entomology had given a special attraction to these wax moths and beetless and on this occasion he went so far as to lift the glass covering, that he might obtain a closer view. In venturing to do this, one of those accidents that so frequently happen with children and grown people when they are not doing just right, occurred. The glass shield slipped from John's hand, and cracked to pieces on the floor. The noise startled and excited me.—I went hastily to the parlor and saw at a glance the damage which had been done, and also comprehended the cause of the disaster. Edward looked pale and frightened; John flushed and grieved. Repentance and self condemnation had come with accident. Even through my indignation which could not be stayed, I saw that. Hard words were struggling to come through my lips but I repressed them. Experience warned me to keep silence until I could speak calmly, and under the influence of rea-

I stood, for a few moments, looking at the shivered glass, and then, without trusting my lips to say anything, went out for the dust pan and brush. I was glad that I had controlled myself. It is my experience that scolding always does harm; and even where it works correction of bad habits, I am certain that a different way would have been better. I was quite self-possessed when I returned. As I stooped to gather up the broken fragments of glass, John came up close to me. I did not speak to, nor look at him. Edward had drawn back to a distant part of the room. Silently the work of collecting the pieces of glass went on, John standing near me all the while. It was done, and I was about rising, when I felt his arm across my shoulder. "I'm so sorry," he said in a penitent voice, laying his face down my bedroom. Go down stairs." This was against mine, which I had turned towards not spoken harshly. The mother's tone of him. "It was wrong to touch it I know; but I thought I would be so careful. I can't The boy arose without hesitation and left tall what made it slip out of my hand," "Accidents are almost sure to happen with us, my son," I answered, gently, but seriously, "when we are not doing what is just right. Let this disaster stand as a lesson for the future." "You shall take my money, and buy a new case, mother," he answered, in a spirit of manly justice that was grateful to my ears. "If this little experience will make you more careful about doing right.' I returned, none of us will very deeply regret the accident." He put his arms around my neck and kissed me. I kissed him in return, and then went out, thanking God in my heart, that he had helped me to self control in a moment of trial, when passion would

have hurt my boy.

Not long afterwards I heard the boys talking together. Edward said, "if it had been my mother, she would have scolded at me, until I was mad enough to break every-thing in the house. Whydid'nt your mother scold you?" "Because she loves me, and knows that scolding wouldn't make me half so sorry as I am." "I wish that my mother loved me," said Edward, in a tone of " I wish that my mothvoice so sad and longing that it brought

tears into my eyes."

The mother of Edward caught her breath at this. Her lips moved as if she were about to speak; but she repressed what was in her thoughts, and kept silent.

"Of course your mother loves you," answered John. So the friend continued. But Edward said, "No I'm sure she doesn't love me." 'Why do you say that?" questioned John. "If she loved me, she wouldn't be always scolding me, and hurting me by hard words, no matter what I do. Oh, John if I had such a mother as you, I'd be the happiest boy alive! I'd do anything for

There was silence for some time. It was

broken by the friend, who said:
"Forgive me for having told you this.— The wounds of a friend are better than the kisses of an enemy. Forgive what may seem an exultation of myself above you. He who knows my heart knows that in it there is no pride of superiority. He who knows how weak I am, how often I fall short how often passion gets the better of reason; how near it was to bearing me down yesterdav. It was in His strength that I overcame and helped my boy instead of hurting him. In His strength you may overcome also, and win the love of a child whose heart is athirst for your love, as is the drooping flower athirst

for the dew and rain." The mother of Edward bowed her face inlooked up at her friend. Her eyes were wet her face pale, her lips curved with pain and

"You are not hurt with me?" "No, no," she answered. "Not with you, but with myself. What have I been doing? What madness has possessed me? I know that love begets love—that in Mrs. Howitt's beautiful words, it has readier will than fear. I know, also, that hardness begets hardness; that driving is more difficult and far less certain than leading. And yet, knowing all this, I have sought to rule my children by passion and force; to drive instead of leading

ing, which I so much needed, I thank you from the depth of my heart. If it is not better with both me and my children in future, it will not be your fault. But it shall be better!"

And it was better. How quickly all changed under a new order of home govern-ment. Love and kindness found swift obedience where anger and harshness had met obstruction. Sunshine dropped in through a hundred places, which had been closely barred against its sweet influences; and Edward wondering at the pleasant change, drew nearer and nearer to his mother, and felt that she loved him.

O. love! sweet to all hearts. Ye who should give of its treasures, see to it that your hand fail not in its dispensation. It has sign's peculiarly its own, which are nev-"No, my dear friend, you must not get er mistaken. It you would win love, hang out the sign.

SPEECH OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

The ladies of Binghampton have been preparing a flag for Mr. Montgomery of Vicksburg, formerly editor of the Whig in that city, in honor of the spirit and loyalty displayed by his wife in refusing to permit the rebel flag to be raised upon her house. For this refusal she and her family were banished. Her husband was arrested and sentenced to be hanged for no other alleged offence except that of being a Union man. He however succeeded in escaping. He is now about to return home to start an out-and-out antislavery paper-having come to believe that slavery must be extinguished in order to close this war.

A public meeting was held last week at Binghampton for the presentation of the flag an elegant silk one-and Daniel S. Dickinson presided. John Clapp, with an appropriate speech, delivered the flag to Mr. Montgomery; who replied, giving his history, his purpose and sentiments, and denouncing the infamous conduct of copperheads.

Mr. Dickinson was then called for, and de livered one of his characteristic addresses, from which we make the following extracts: "THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING" IN N. Y.

"THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING" IN N. Y.

"The recent conservative meeting in the did you have a conservative meeting in the seen came off about the time of Lee's movement into Pennsylvania, and the raids of Morgan and others into Ohio and Indiana the seen came off about the time of Lee's movement into Pennsylvania, and the raids of Morgan and others into Ohio and Indiana the seen came off about the time of Lee's movement into Pennsylvania, and the raids of Morgan and others into Ohio and Indiana intimate relation to each other, and that each intimate relation to each other, and that each one was well understood by every other, or rather by those who helped plan the whole them; the foreign recognition thermometer in England and France, where the mercury rose so speedily at this juncture and simultaneously—the confident and insolent tone of the robel Stephens to Washington—the copperhead complacency as the movements were inaugurated and progressing, and its malignity on its failure—the muterings of Lee in his indiance—the washington—the copperhead complacency as the movements were inaugurated and progressing, and its malignity on its failure—the muterings of Lee in his indiance—the washington—the copperhead complacency as the movements were inaugurated and progressing, and its malignity on its failure—the muterings of Lee in his indiance—the washington—the copperhead complacency as the movements were inaugurated and progressing, and its malignity on its failure—the muterings of Lee in his indiance—the washington—the copperhead complacency as the movements were inaugurated and progressing, and its malignity on its failure—the muterings of Lee in his indiance—the washington—the copperhead complacency as the movements were inaugurated and progressing, and its malignity on its failure—the muterings of Lee in his indiance—the washington—the copperhead complacency as the movements were inaugurated and progressing, and its malignity on its failure—the muterings of Lee in his indiance—the washington to the provide provided t better turn to political account, and wield in aid of the rebellion, a riot commenced in an ostensible resistance to the draft than other-

wise. PURPOSES OF THE OUTBREAK. "The outbreak in New York originated with politicians, acting upon and inflaming and encouraging the very worst elements that ever distigured society—thieves, ruffians and cut throats; bawds, pimps and burglars; house-breakers and murderers; assassins and the settlings and skimmings of loaferdom, after the marketable lazzaroni had been subtracted. The contrivers and leaders who opened the box and turned loose these offscourings, expected them to act politicallyin pretended furtherance of a great conservative movement-to damn Lincoln and his administration; to hurra for their FRIENDS; to clamor for the constitution and laws-for free speech and the wrongs of Vallandigham and their southern brethren, while they, the managers, would fan this flame to madness,and add the true copperhead virus to the popular fury by descanting upon the hard-ships and oppressions of legal restraints, until they might defy the power of the Government, and openly assist the rebellion."

THIEVES AND ROBBERS WITH THEIR

FRIENDS. "The thieves and robbers were willing to act politically with the great conservative party and advance the interests of their leaders and vindicate the constitution, after they had for a season looked to their own interests and robbed and sacked stores and houses, and carried home the spoil, BUT NOT BEFOR -they had been accustomed, from a supposed cruel necessity, to steal and rob in darkness and secrecy, and they were not dis-posed to so far neglect their own material interests as to let an occasion pass which permitted them to steal in open day, from he choicest assortments, with Goveroors and Judges standing by proclaiming their friendship, merely to advance the political fortunes of others or to support the constitution. House-breaking and burning were necessary to successful theft and robbery, and hence the votaries of burglary and arson were primarily engaged in their respective avocations. Theft first and politics after was their motto."

CONSERVATIVES MURDERING CITIZENS AND

BURNING AN ORPHAN ASYLUM. 'Those who have been taught by their conservativs leaders that it would disgrace white men if negroes were accepted as soldiers, and taught, too, that it would be unjust and ag-gressive for white men to be diafted into the service, sought to solve the problem by murdering every negro they could find, old or young, male or female; while others, determined to give practical proofs of their conservatism and of their devotion to the constitution and laws, burned and demolished an orphun asylum, erected by the influences of a holy charity, and destroyed the houses of homeless children."

THE CARNIVAL OF THIEVES.

"In short, this 'movement of the people' was a house divided against itself,' and for

not hurt with you. For all this plain speak- foot by political leaders, primarily to aid their fortunes and to encourage the rebellion; it was prosecuted by most of their followers to gather supplies for themselves, and the material proved paramount over the political interests; and hence, while it brought rich rewards to its rank and file, it was a barren victory to the 'commanders-in-chief.' It was a great success to all but those who got it up by two years' clamor against Government usurpation and apology for rebelliondenouncing everything as unconstitutional except Jeff. Davis' rebellion and copperhead politics. It was the Carnival of thieves. GOVERNOR SEYMOUR SAVING NEW YORK

FROM SERVANT GIRL INCENDIARTES. "Governor Seymour seems to have made postponement of the draft an issue with the general Government, and is said to have predicted that if it was not postponed all the Irish chamber and kitchen maids would turn incendiaries and burn the city. I do not be-lieve the public either fear the chambermaids or favor the postponement. But whatever these gentlemen may do to others, as we cannot spare our worthy Governor in such times as these, I implore them, as my friends, not to lay violent hands on the commander-inchier, or burn his lodgings, for, according to high authority, it is better to marry than to burn.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR CRUCIFYING THE LAWS "Governor Seymour has not unfrequently reminded the public that he had taken an oath of rare solemnity to execute the laws. That oath he has now fulfilled, if not before. He has certainly 'executed the laws' upon this occasion, for he has literally crucified them between thieves. Although this mur-derous and thieving outbreak will not prove available as Copperhead capital, the rebels, with savage ferocity, already gloat over what they term the 'blood soaked ashes' of our commercial metropolis, and France and England, anxious to aid the rebellion against our Government by all the means in their power will probably 'recognise' the New-York mob as a 'belligerent power.' They can do so with as much propriety as they recognised the rebellion as such."

Military Notices.

Heidquarters, Provost Marshal, 10th District, Pennsylvania. Chambersburg, August 10, 1863. THE FOLLOWING IS THE LAN

GUAGE of Sec. 2d of the Act of Congress, passed

ne draft.
The following additional forms of affidavit are pub-

FORM 25. Certificate of exemption for the son of a widow, or of aged and infirm parent or parents.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named is the only son of a widow, (or of aged and infirm parents.) dependent on his labor for support

Justice of the Peace.

FORM 27. Cerificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his lawer for sup-nort.

I, the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of under 12 years of age, having neither father or mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above named and and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

..... Justice of the Peace

FCRM 28.
Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the Military service of the United States.

We the We, the subscribers, residents of county, State of hereby certify that two members of the family and household of county and State above-mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

Justice of the Place.

Dated this day of 186 .

Military Notices.

Note 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed Note 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) reident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

We, the subscribers,

residents of _______county, State of ______ hereby certify that ______ is father of ______ michi-reless children under 12 years of age, and depend-ent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above named ...

Justice of the Peace. Dated this day of 186 .

Note:—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom whom exemption is claimed. FORM 30. Certificate for exemption on account of unsuitableness of

... of

age.

Personally appeared before me, the above named and amount and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at this day of 186.

Note 1:—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the unreats of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

"That I am "OVER THENTY TYPE" years of age. "AND MARKED."

That I am "over forty-five" years of age according That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age according to the facts in the case.

Note 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, country, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragrah 61, Regulations, &c., must be compiled with.

GEO. EYSTER. Pro. Mar. and Prest. of Board of Enrollment. JOHN T. M'ILHENY, Commissioner of Board of Euro'lment.

R. R. SEISS, *
Surgeon of Board of Enrollment. aug.12-2t

TEN WANTED FOR THE INOnly those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the
hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty. will
be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be
for three years unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances came as for officers and men of the United
States Infantry; except that no premiums or bounty
for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate
any pensions of bounties which may be due for previous
services.

any pensions of control and the first persons of the full wind uniform has been adopted for officers and men of the fuvalid Corps:

FOR OFFICERS—Prock coat—Of sky-blue cloth, with durk-blue velvet collar and cuffs; in all 4ther respects, according to the present pattern for officers of infantry. Shoulder-straps—According to present regulations, but worked on dark-blue velvet. Pantalons—Of sky-blue cight, with double, stripe of dark-blue cicht down the outer seam, each stripe one half inch wide, with space between of three-eights of an inch.

inch.

Forage cap—Present regulation.

FOR ENLISTED MEN.—Jacket—Of sky-blue kersey, with dark blue trimmings, cut like the cavalry jacket, to come well down on the abdomen.

Trowsers—Present regulation, sky-blue.

Forage cap—Present regulation, sky-blue.

Trowsers—Present regulation, sky-blue.

Forage cap—Present regulation.

Mon who are still in service, and unable to perform effective field duty, may be transferred to this corps.

Monical Inspectors. Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Milliany Commanders, and all others having authority to discharge, pidder existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant discharges to any men under their control who may be fit for service in the Invalid Corps.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected or three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able hodiert and capable of performing guard daty occ., etc., wilbe armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Baltalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand oran arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with words,

The daties will be chiefly to act as provost guards and

words,
The daties will be chiefly to act as provest guards and
garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public
buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, etc. If found necessary they may be assigned to forts, etc.
Acting 'esistant Provest Marshals General are authorized to a, p into officers of the Regular Service, or of the
Invalid Conts, to administer the oath of enlistment to
those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed
conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the amblicant is unfit for service in the field.

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

2. That he is not for the duties, or some of them, indi-3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably

2. That he is meritorious and deserving. For enlistment of further information apply to the loard of Enrolment for the district in which the appli-

Board of Enrolment for the district in warea and a cantis a resident.

The counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Somerset, constitute the Sixteenth Congressional District, the Headquarters of the Board of Eurolment and Provost Marshal for the same, being at Chambersburg.

GEORGE MYSTER,
Captain and Provost Marshal,
July 15-6t.

16th District, Penn'a.

Headquarters, Provost Marshal, 16th District, Pennsylvania, Chumbershurg, August 10, 1863-THE FOURTH SPECIAL EX-

Congress passed March 3,1803, reads as follows:
Where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt.
Notice is hereby given that the election in this case must be made before the draft. To defer it until after will be to lose the right of election.

Persons claiming exemption on such score should lose no time in filing the requisite affidavit at these head-quarters, or with the Deputy Provest Marshal of their respective counties. Blank forms may be obtained at this or either of the branch offices. The following is the form:

FURM 26. Certificate of a Parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted :

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named _________is aged and infirm, and de pendent on the labor of ________sons for support.

Personally appeared before me the above named. and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace,

the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

Nore 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the person dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents; trustees, or the like.

GFO. EYSTER, aug 12-3t Capt. and Provost Marshalloth Dis. Pa.

Military Notices.

Headquarters, Procest Marshal, 16th District, Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, July 14 1863.

NVALID CORPS.—The following extracts are published for the benefit of such as wish to avail themselves of the offer of the government. Applications should be made in person at the office of the lower of Enrollment, Masonic II ill, Second Street, Chambersburg.

GEO EYSTER,
Captain and Provost Marshal, 16th Dist, Penna.

War Department Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 23, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 103.—The organization of an Invalid Corps is berety authorized.
This Corps shall consist of Companies, and if it shall hereafter be thought best, of Battaltions.
The Companies shall be made up from the following sources, viz:

Third, By accepting those officers and enlisted men who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, and who desire to re-enter the service. In the case of an officer, application for appointment must be made to the Provest Marshal of the United States through the officer detailed as Acting Assistant Provest Marshal of the State. No applicant of this kind will be considered unless the following conditions are completely fallilled.

1. That the applicant produce the certificate of the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the District in which heresides, that he is unfit for active field duty; of account of wounds or disease, and is not liable to draft, but is fit for garrison duty.

2. That he furnish evidence of honorable discharge on account of wounds or disability, centracted in the line of duty.

3. That he produce recommendations from the Regi-3. That he produce recommendations from the Regimental. Brigade, and Division Commanders, under whom he formerly served, that he is worthy of being thus previded for, and capable of returning adequate service to the Government I nease it shall be impracticable to get this last evidence, he may having established the first two points above, satisfy the Board of Enrollment that he deserving, and present its certificate of the fact. This evidence must be obtained by the applicant, and must be transmitted with his application for appointment.

ment.

If there be no Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State, the app ication may be forwarded through the Adjutant General of the State, who is desired to endorse thereon such facts in the military history of the applicant ashe may know, or as are afforded by his records, and forward the same to the Provest Marshal General of the United States. Enlisted men home ably discharged on account of disability, desiring to reculist in this Corps. will present themselves to the Board of Enrollment for the districtin which they reside, for examination by the Surgeon thereof, who shall examine them and report the result to the Board of Inrollment.

The Board shall then consider each case, and if the applicant is found to fulfil the conditions specified below, the Board shall give him a certificate to that effect, viz:

1. That he is infit for garrison duty.

3. That he is meritorious and deserving:

4. That he was honorably discharged from the service.

The Provest Marshal for the District shall then send the application with this certificate of the board, to the Acting 4 saistant Provest Marshal General of the state, who shall procure such evidence of service and character as the records of the company to which he belonged, on file at the headquarters of the State may show, and if satisfied that it is a meritorious case, and that the man is deserving, he will enlist him in accordance with each special rules as the Provost Marshal General may establish.

Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of hospitale, ment. If there be no Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General

Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of hospitals, Military Commanders, and all others having authority to discharge, under existing laws and regulations, are to discharge, under existing invasian regulations, are fivibilden to grant discharges to any men under their control who may be fit for service in the invalid corps.

The Provest Marshal General is charged with the exception of this order, and the troops organized under the control of his Bureau.

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. Townsend, Assist. Adj.-General, july 15, '60-8t.

Chairs, Cabinet-Ware, &c.

AVID M. EIKER, UNDERTA-KER, SECOND STREET, BETWEEN MAR-ACK AND QUEEN, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., at-tends to the business in all its various branches. Par-ticular attention paid to Laying out, Dressing, &c. Having the advantage of a large custom, and of buying bis stock cheap for cash, he can furnish COFFINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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He is also prepared to preserve bodies during the summer months, any length of time. Having purchased the exclusive right to use

Suider's Improved Methodof Covering Coffins, he is thereby enabled to furnish a BLACK COVERED COFFIN at an exceedingly low rate. And also having a new and elegant HEARSE. he is prepared to furnish Cofflus to any part of the county desired. He is Agest for

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES, Orders during his absence or at night should be left at his residence, West Market Street, opposite Miller's Hotel. [June 17, 1863.

TEW CABINET-WARE ROUGHD.

The undersigned respectful y announces to the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity, that he has taken the Rooms immediately adjoining the office of Dr. Suescrott, on Main street, where he intends to manufacture TEW CABINET-WARE ROOMS.

CABINET-WARE, _ | Parlor Tables, | Common Bureaus, | Breakfast do. | Dressing do. | Safes, Sinks, | Bock Cases, | Wash Stands, Euch as Sofas, Wardrobes, new style, Lounges,

Dining do. Safes, Si Bock Cases, Wash S Secretaries, Bedstea Clothes Horse, new style. Rocking Chairs, Fine Par. do. All work constructed by him is warranted, from the fluest Soft down to the most common work. COFFINS.

Particular attention will be given to the making of Coffins of any desired style—Cloth, Walnut or Cherry, 1892. Remember, when you buy your Furniture from DAVID W. GROSSMAN, you are getting the latest style and the best of work. and the heat of work. DAVID W. GROSSMAN. June 17, 1863.

CHAIR AND CABINET MANU-FACTORY.—The subscriber informs the public that he continues the manufacture of the various articles in his line, at his factory upon West Queen Screet. B few doors from Main. He has always on hand or is prepared to manufacture upon the shortest notice. Cane Buttom and Windsor Chairs, with Plain and Curtain Bedsteads, Pier and Card Tables, Dureaus, Wash Stands and Bock Cases.

Gases.

TURNING, in all its varieties, attended to with promptness and despatch. HOUSE PAINTING, in all its branches, executed by competent hands.

PAPER HANGING—Particular attention will be given to this department and satisfaction in overy instance guaranteed.

Having employed a sufficient number of competent hands, the undersigned feels assured of being enabled to fill all orders in a workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicits the same.

W. A. HAZELET.

June 17, 1863.

solicits the same. June 17, 1863. CHEAP CHAIR AND CABINET WARE-ROOMS. JOSEAH SCHOFFELD. (Suc-pessor to John Gree.) MANUFACTURER OF CHAIRS and CABINET-WARE, Main street, three doors South of Ruber & Tolbert's Hardware Store, Chambersbürg.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS," Always on hand or made to order. Venitian Blinds manufactured as neatly and cheaply as city work.
HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING and PAPER HANGING done neatly, expeditionsly and cheap, in Town or Country.

Repairing of all kinds, in their line of business.

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BARNARD T. FELLOWS, HOUSE AND SIGN PAIN House and sign painter GRAINER, GLAZIER, AND PAPER HANGER, SHOP

In the Old Armory Building, (up stairs,) next door to "Old Jail," Peiffer & Foltz's Carriage Manufactory, opposite Brown's Hotel, and

CORNER OF SECOND AND MARKET STS., Chambersburg, Pa. I respectfully take this mentod of thanking the clizens of Chambersburg and vicinity for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands for the past year, (my first year in this place,) and flattering myself that I have done, and and am still, prepared to do, the very best work in my line, I solicit a continuance of past favor.

B. T. FELLOWS.

iavor.

P. S. I respectfully refer to any of my patrons—James Byster, Wm. McLenahan, Col. A. K. McClure, Bev. Mr. Niccolls, Presbyterian Church, Dr. Richards, Dr. Flaher, of M. Kieffer & Co., German Ref'd Messenger, J. Allison Eyster, Wm. C. Eyster, and any others for whom I have done work—for character of work done, and expedition June 17. 73-tf.

B. T. F.

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