

The Franklin Repository.

BY MCCLURE & STONER.

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Franklin Repository.

REMOVAL OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Important changes have been made in the South-western commands. Gens. McCook and Crittenden, both corps commanders in the Army of the Cumberland, were relieved immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, to be tried by a court of inquiry, and their corps were consolidated. It was alleged that they had failed to maintain their position properly in the center at the late battle. Soon after the country was startled with the announcement that Gen. Rosecrans had been removed and General Thomas appointed his successor, and that Gen. Grant had been placed in supreme command of all the South-western departments. No General in the service had won a stronger hold on the confidence and affections of the Nation than Rosecrans, and eager inquiries are made on all hands for the cause of his removal.

The newspapers have various and conflicting reports of the matter. The Tribune says the fact that Gen. Rosecrans was with Gens. McCook and Crittenden, asleep in Chattanooga, while Gen. Thomas was fighting a brave and desperate fight alone has been known to the Government for weeks. It is also understood that Gen. Rosecrans has failed, ever since the battle of Chickamauga, to exhibit in his despatches a spirit equal to the circumstances in which he found himself. It is now ascertained that Gen. Rosecrans came very near losing his command during the siege of Vicksburg, in consequence of his refusal to assist Gen. Grant, after repeated orders by the Government and request from Gen. Grant himself, by attacking Bragg, so as to make a diversion in Grant's favor, and prevent the reinforcement of Johnston. The Government is satisfied that he was too cautious before crossing the Tennessee and too rash afterwards; in the first case hesitating to obey orders to move, and in the second disregarding orders not to move too rapidly; that, in a word, the Chattanooga campaign was really a failure.

The Washington Chronicle of the 22nd inst. says: "We are in receipt of astonishing intelligence in regard to the removal of Gen. Rosecrans. The whole country will be stirred at what we shall chronicle. It is rumored that three charges are made against this popular commander. The first charge is preferred by Gens. Crittenden and McCook, to the effect that Rosecrans left the battle field during the crisis and fled to Chattanooga, and reported to the officers there that the day was lost. It was reported that subsequently, through opium, he became insensible. The second charge, it is rumored, is made by the Government, to the effect that his orders were to remain at Chattanooga until reinforcements should arrive. The third charge, as it is rumored, is to the effect that he declined to move from Murfreesboro, in June last, when ordered to do so by the Government, as an opportunity was offered to crush Bragg, a large portion of his (Bragg's) army having been withdrawn to succor Johnston, who was operating against Grant. The same paper also says that Gen. Rosecrans was before on the eve of being removed, for his failure to move to the aid of Grant, and make a diversion in his favor by attacking Bragg, and at another time was somewhat strongly remonstrated with for his delay in moving from Murfreesboro. Gen. Rosecrans has in many things shown himself a good officer, and his supercedure, we believe, has been very reluctantly determined upon; but neglect of orders from his superiors will unfit the best man for military command."

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette says it is rumored that Gen. Rosecrans has "on one or two occasions been attacked by epileptic fits in critical periods," but the same writer adds that "it is very well known that Rosecrans' relation with the War Department and with the General-in-Chief have not been cordial for a long time. After the Murfreesboro battle there were serious complaints of his displaying the want of presence of mind, and the Government found fault with his failure to move rapidly upon Bragg after that battle. It is also certain that his movement upon Chattanooga was censured as being too slow, and it is intimated here that his subsequent movements were regarded as having gone to the other extreme. His correspondence with the General-in-Chief, particularly after the late battle, was said to be somewhat sharp, and to lay the blame for the disaster upon the Government for not properly supporting him. It seems certain that the removal has been under contemplation for some time, and that the President has been gradually making up his mind to it. Prominent officials have said that, when the correspondence comes to be laid before the public, there will be a general feeling of relief that Rosecrans is no longer intrusted with the responsibility of his late command, but this was what was said after Hooker's removal, too."

The New York Evening Post takes a more liberal and we think more just view of the case. It says that "the removal of Rosecrans will fill many hearts with sadness. He has, during the past year, gained a high place in the esteem of our whole people, who thought with pride of the indomitable resolution which won the great battle of Stone River, against such fearful odds, and who have the belief that Rosecrans is a man of pure patriotism, and a soldier, and not a politician. Certainly it would be a shameful thing if the

sudden removal of such an officer did not bring a pang to the public heart. No doubt the Government is fully justified in withdrawing him from his command; and the appointment of Grant and Thomas is unquestionable. The presumption is that sufficient reasons make the change necessary. But we shall not be guilty of the meanness of charging the victor of Stone River with lying asleep within sound of the enemy's cannon and surrounded by a flying army. Our Washington correspondent writes that the health of Gen. Rosecrans has failed of late. We know that before the last great battle he was quite ill, and we have heard that he had for some months past become subject to a disabling mental disease, which must have affected his efficiency in the field. Whether these or some other circumstances caused his removal, we are satisfied that the good of the service demanded it, and that is enough."

The Pittsburgh Commercial of Friday says, in a Washington despatch, that "the stories that Rosecrans is removed for conduct in the battle of Chickamauga, or for physical disability, are bosh. There was a clashing of independent commands, and a necessity of their combination, and it could not be arranged without giving supreme command to one of them. Hooker, Burnside, etc. Rosecrans would not care to serve under Grant. His removal is no reflection upon his military abilities or his conduct of the campaign."

However newspapers and correspondents differ as to the immediate cause of the removal of Gen. Rosecrans, all seem to agree that it was a stern neglect. He is succeeded by Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, who has established a reputation as a soldier second to none in the country. Major-General Grant takes command of the Department of the Cumberland, Ohio and Kentucky, but Gen. Thomas is commander in the field. This is a most excellent arrangement. Grant and Thomas are the real heroes of the war in the Southwest, and they will do all that can be done with the armies under them. Gen. Thomas was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31st, 1816. He graduated at West Point in 1840, and has ever since been in active service in the army. In the war with Mexico he was very distinguished, and he has done some of the most brilliant service that has been recorded in the present war. But for him the battle of Chickamauga would have been a fatal defeat. We look for new glory for the army of the Cumberland under his command.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Repository has been so much confused of late by the conflicting reports of reliable correspondents of city papers, that we resolved to end the season of bewilderment by employing several eminently truthful and enterprising correspondents of our own. After laborious search and protracted negotiations, we are enabled to announce that we have secured the services of Messrs. Brown, Jones and Smith—three distinguished writers who have constant access to all the Departments, to the White House, to all "intelligent contrabands," and their budget of Washington gossip may therefore be implicitly relied on. They are all now upon duty, and we herewith lay before our readers their first dispatches, which, it will be seen, clear up almost every foggy question about Generals and army movements:

JONES' DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Repository, Oct. 27, 5:59 P. M.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 5:59 P. M.
I have at length gathered reliable information of the cause of Rosecrans' removal. It has been positively ascertained at Headquarters that he drank eighteen gallons of Bourbon whiskey per day, besides consuming several pounds of Opium, and he was generally somewhat fuddled towards evening. Besides I have information from an unquestioned source that the battle of Stone River never was fought at all; that it was a mere affair of a few pickets, and that Rosecrans was pitching pennies with his boot-black while the firing was going on in the front. He was also under orders to capture Johnston at Jackson, and reduce Mobile and Charleston, by way of relieving Grant during the siege of Vicksburg, and he flagrantly disobeyed the order. In addition to this, he has spent every seventeen minutes, and has scarcely time for drinks between them. It is understood that at Chattanooga his orders meant that he should go forward, but if defeated, they were to be construed differently; and it is now confidently alleged that he didn't go forward when he should have gone, and that he did go when he shouldn't have gone. Besides it is positively ascertained that Bragg attacked without giving Rosecrans any notice whatever, and as Rosecrans, McCook and Crittenden hadn't either their bits or their boots blackened that morning, they went to Chattanooga, during the battle, for the purpose, and as they were there they concluded to take a nap and forget to return. For these slight irregularities Rosecrans has been removed. The public can rely upon this statement. JONES.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—6:04 P. M.
I have just had an interview with a prominent official, and learn positively that all charges against Rosecrans' moral or military character are untrue. His arduous and severe labors have impaired him both physically and mentally, and for this reason alone he has been relieved. This is reliable. JONES.

SMITH'S DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Repository, Oct. 27—4:18 P. M.
I am enabled to furnish exclusively for the Repository the startling news that Gen. Meade has been summarily removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac; and that the heroic Sickles takes his place. Gen. Meade is removed for positive and shameless disobedience of orders. He was positively and specifically directed by Gen.

Halleck to bag Gen. Lee and his entire army on the Rapidan, capture Richmond, and demolish Castle Thunder, all of which he unaccountably failed to do. He was therefore promptly and justly removed, and the one-legged hero of Gettysburg will now lead the gallant Army of the Potomac to an unbroken series of victories. SMITH.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—4:27 P. M.
I have just learned that the command of the Army of the Potomac has not been given to Sickles. Gen. Sedgwick, the old war-horse of the 6th Corps, has been selected for the responsible position. SMITH.

STILL LATER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—4:39 P. M.
I have it from official sources that Gen. Meade has not been and will not be removed at all. He has faithfully and most skillfully fulfilled every wish of the President and Gen. Halleck, and all reflections upon him, or intimations of any want of confidence or harmony between him and his superiors, are false and unfounded. This is reliable, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. SMITH.

BROWN'S DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatches to the Repository, Oct. 27—6:46 P. M.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—6:46 P. M.
Gen. Lee is undoubtedly retreating upon Richmond, and fully two-thirds of his army has been sent to Bragg. His forward movement was but a feint to cover his real purposes—the destruction of Rosecrans. BROWN.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—6:57 P. M.
I have reliable information that Gen. Lee has his entire army intact; that he has sent no troops to Bragg, but has largely reinforced from Charleston, Richmond and North Carolina. A terrible battle may be hourly expected. BROWN.

STILL LATER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—7:09 P. M.
Gen. Meade has been ordered by the President to push forward and fight Lee under any circumstances. Meade asked three weeks to get his wagons repaired and army operations are therefore suspended for the present. BROWN.

P. S.—I am credibly informed that Meade is fully prepared for a prompt movement, and a great battle will undoubtedly be fought in a few hours. B.

LOCAL ITEMS.

REPORT OF THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF CHAMBERSBURG.—Believing that united and systematic effort only could accomplish the work of relieving the suffering in the Army, the "Ladies' Aid" became last April an auxiliary of the "Women's Branch Sanitary Commission," and subsequent visits to the wounded at Gettysburg confirmed the good opinions formed of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. A lady who spent weeks in the work at Gettysburg remarked to us, that no one could form any conception of the work they accomplished, unless they had witnessed their unwearied labors of love.—When the citizens of Gettysburg had been three days in their cellar's and without bread for themselves, with 20,000 wounded left there, then these men came as angels of mercy, as almoners of the bounty of American people, and to see them go from one to the other of these suffering heroes, writing their letters, and giving them words of encouragement and trying to fill a mother's and sister's place, and hear them tell with tears in their eyes of the blessedness of the work, would convince the most careless observer that these were the proper channels through which to send gifts.

We forwarded in May and June 7 boxes containing the following goods (including a package from the ladies of Fayetteville, consisting of 4 shirts, 7 pair of drawers, 1 pair of pillow cases and 2 quilts), 90 pillow cases, 62 pair drawers, 75 shirts, 14 bed sacks, 76 sheets, 127 towels, 68 handkerchiefs, 7 pair of stockings, 6 furs, 20 comforts, 15 quilts, 4 blankets, 22 wrappers, 4 pair of slippers and 14 pillows; also from friends in town and country a large quantity of canned and preserved fruit, bologna sausage, 14 doz. eggs, corn starch, farina, jellies, butter, &c.

Mrs. Grier, of Philadelphia, acknowledges our boxes in the following terms: "We received your well filled boxes and thank your society on behalf of those brave men, upon whom the Commission will have the pleasure of bestowing their contents. Truly this is a noble work, and I doubt if the history of the world will produce another instance of the organization of so vast a scheme of benevolence. The donors are counted by millions and the army who receives it is 700,000 strong. It is a great work, but it can be performed while the people—especially the women of the country—are true to their mission. God grant that so it may be, and that there be no abatement of patriotic fervor or humane influence while there remains heroes among us, to be cared for living, or watched and tended in dying."

We also received and forwarded three large and valuable boxes from the ladies of St. Thomas Township, containing butter, fruit, jellies, tea, corn starch, tomatoes, &c.

After the battle of Gettysburg we received and forwarded from friends in Greenville, 32 loaves of bread, 28 dozen of rusk, butter, apple butter, dried fruit, &c. And from our own society, shirts, sheets, towels, drawers, 8 pillows, 18 handkerchiefs, bologna sausage, tongue, chip beef, corn starch, 4 bottles of wine, raspberry vinegar, &c. Other articles received at that time were used in Hospitals at home. To these latter we desire to call the attention of our friends. Such articles as apple butter, peach butter, pickles, &c., are needed and will be thankfully received. Persons having old cotton or linen are requested to leave it at Nixon's Drug Store, for the use of 500 wounded still at Gettysburg. MARTHA J. NIXON, Secy.

FROM RICHMOND.—On Thursday evening last Post Master Deal received a letter that had gone through the whole routine of red tape both in Washington and Richmond, relating to our citizens now held as prisoners in Castle Thunder. The correspondence opens with a letter from Gen. Meredith, Union Commissioner of Exchange, dated October 2d, addressed to Mr. Ould, Rebel Commissioner, asking him to "procure information concerning the health and condition of the following named citizens who were captured at Chambersburg, and are now prisoners in Castle Thunder, Richmond—to wit: Dr. James Hamilton, John P. Culbertson, Dr. M. Eiker, Geo. Cauffman, Charles Kinsler, Allen C. McGrath, Geo. S. Hook, J. Porter Brown and Thomas H. McDowell." Mr. Ould, on the 9th, endorses the letter—Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, Commanding Department, &c. Gen. Winder, on the 10th, endorses it—Respectfully referred to Capt. T. B. Turner, commanding Confederate States Military Prison. On the 12th Capt. Turner endorsed the letter thus—"The within mentioned prisoners, who are confined in Castle Thunder, are, I find on inquiry, enjoying good health and doing well." On the 14th Mr. Ould returned the letter to Gen. Meredith with the endorsement—"Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. Meredith, Agent of Exchange." On the 18th Gen. Meredith forwarded the letter to Washington with the following endorsement—"Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchanges, Washington, D. C." On the 22d Gen. Hitchcock mailed the letter to Post Master Deal endorsed thus—"As the letter upon which this information was called for has not been returned to the undersigned, he takes leave to enclose this paper to the Post Master of Chambersburg, through whom it is hoped, the friends of the parties named may hear, at least, of their being in good health. That they are not released by the rebels, results from the declared purpose of the rebel authorities, by inflicting 'pressure' upon Union citizens, to compel our government to enter into a 'general agreement' of such a nature as would be equivalent to an acknowledgement of the independence of the South." From the correspondence we learn that our citizens were "enjoying good health and doing well" on the 12th inst., and also that they will be held until a new cartel is arranged for the exchange of civil and military prisoners. Gen. Meredith is laboring diligently to effect it, and, however obstinate the rebels may seem, we do not doubt that it will be done in a short time.

HON. THOMAS B. SHANNON, one of the Republican Members of Congress just elected in California, is a native of Franklin county, and brother of O. E. Shannon, Esq., of Bedford, who was elected Prothonotary of Bedford county at the late election on the Copperhead ticket. He was raised in the Welsh Run district, with but limited educational advantages, and at the age of 10 followed the course of Empire westward and settled in Illinois. He remained there until the gold fever broke out, attracting men by thousands to the Pacific, and he fell in with the current and landed in California. There he soon won for himself a commanding position, and was honored with a seat in the Assembly and afterwards in the Senate. As a legislator he must have stood pre-eminent, for, although but thirty-five years old, he was recently nominated for Congress by acclamation, and elected by an overwhelming majority. A correspondent who kindly furnished us these facts, predicts for him still brighter honors, and hopes yet to greet him as Governor of the Golden State, or one of its Senators.

While his brother in Bedford plays Copperhead, and withdraws his subscription from the volunteer fund lest his standing in the Democratic party should be impaired, Thomas is a whole souled, unconditional Union man. In accepting the Union nomination for Congress he made a speech before the Convention, in which he eloquently said: "Your platform, it is hardly necessary for me to say, meets with my hearty approbation. The only difficulty I see in it is that it does not, perhaps, sound quite deep enough on to the bed rock in relation to the great questions which are now submitted to the terrible arbitrament of the sword. The antagonistic principles of right and wrong have been clashing and conflicting with unusual energy in our country for the last half century, and the slave power, because it lost its hold on the government, at last rebelled against freedom, and is now raising wholly war for a groundless, causeless rebellion. The only politics, the only party, the only cry in these times, when liberty and the rights of man are in jeopardy, when human progress is imperiled, when our Republican Government seems about to crumble, the only cry, I say, worthy of brave and true men, is 'Freedom to the rescue' (Applause). Those who fail to answer that, and to come fairly and squarely up to that issue, may be safely regarded as enemies to Republican Government, enemies to human liberty, enemies to the great and holiest cause ever intrusted to a missionary nation. Slavery has been a festering splinter of infamy in our body politic for three-quarters of a century, breeding riotous matter, and finally, in spite of the skill of all the political doctors, the sore has broken through the skin and is disorganizing its infamy over the land."

SHARP PRACTICE.—On Friday of last week, a drafted man from Fulton county, Solomon Plysinger by name, appeared before the Board of Enrollment and claimed exemption from service on the ground that his father had elected him as the one of two sons whom he desired to secure under the provisions of the law, from the operations of the Draft, at the same time presenting a certificate of election properly sworn and subscribed before Justice Mellott, a name by no means uncommon in Fulton county.

In cases wherein parents elect one of their sons, the law provides that it must be done before the party is drafted. In this case the

affidavit was sworn to by two witnesses, neighbors of Mr. Plysinger, on the 23rd of August, two days before the man was drafted. Certain circumstances arose when the case came before the Board, which led the members of it to suspect that the affidavit had been made since the draft. The witnesses who had, as we are told, no knowledge of the fraud that was attempted, when interrogated stated that they had sworn to it on the 13th of this month, election day, and when required made a sworn statement to that effect. The wicked old Justice, ignorant as to what the witnesses had done, when brought before the Board, persisted in declaring that the affidavit was made on the day it purported to be. His consternation and shame may be imagined when shown the sworn statement of the witnesses. With the evidence of his guilt patent to the eyes of the Board, he had not one word to say in his defense. He was ordered to Jail, from which he was released the next day, a wiser if not a better man.

It is but just to say that wicked and unpardonable as the conduct of this old man must appear, it should be remembered that he is a simple-minded, ignorant old man, easily deluded; and we firmly believe that he was made the humiliating instrument of a more wicked, because a far more able man. An attorney from McConnellsburg, known to entertain sentiments of the most copy kind towards the government, is said to have provided Esquire Mellott with the blank certificate, filling up names and dates with a pencil, the traces of which, having been written clumsily over by the Justice, were still apparent when before the Board.

SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The annual Session of the Franklin county Teacher's association will open on Wednesday the 11th of November, at 1 o'clock P. M., and continue 3 days. The programme of exercise is as follows, viz:

Drills in and Discussions of Orthography, by J. L. P. Deatrich, A. Shank, Charles W. Stine, E. Elder, J. M. Gelwix, B. F. Snyder, J. B. Kendig, D. S. McFadden, O. C. Bowers, Joseph Eckhart and T. Enterline. Reading—J. R. Gaff, P. M. Shoemaker, Lemuel Snively, William H. Hockenberry, J. B. Deatrich, Samuel Gelwix, J. H. McMullen, A. McElwain, William H. Blair, and John McColgan.

Writing—J. H. Montgomery, J. M. Phillips, Kipzer Mahan, J. S. Pittinger, F. P. Fouts, T. M. Richards, S. J. Henderson and B. W. Wentzer.

Mental Arithmetic—A. B. Wingert, J. S. McElwain, Josiah H. Thomas, D. D. Swonger, John S. Atherton, Alexander Semsen, Austin Smith, J. W. Kuhn and S. H. Ely.

Written Arithmetic—A. B. Stoler, J. H. Youst, S. D. Stach, H. Omwake, J. F. Boulton, Noble, G. W. Betz, Wilson Owen, H. S. Shadle, Miller Ferree and Jacob S. Smith.

Geography—P. K. Shoemaker, A. B. Shively, D. F. Richey, J. K. Eter, H. A. Bitner, J. W. Mateer, J. B. Kaufman, and D. E. Kendig.

English Grammar—Edgar Hays, J. W. Kuhn, W. E. Hewitt, John W. Hays, J. W. Coble, G. H. Goetz and John Moore.

Essays—Misses A. Dyson, Annie Beall, Sarah F. Leidig, Lucretia McGarvey, M. F. Nesbit and M. T. Hays.

Addresses—Messrs. John R. Gaff and Edgar Hays.

Lecture—Mr. T. L. Budd is invited to lecture on Music. Mr. Agnew will exhibit his Tetra Coelian Globes to illustrate Astronomy.

Teachers of the County, are expected to be present to instruct or to be instructed; those whose names have been omitted on the programme will please select the branches they prefer and give us the benefit of their aid—especially it is expected by the Committee, that those holding professional certificates, will be active in their efforts to build up the character of our County association. The friends of schools and the public generally are earnestly invited to attend the association.

A. McELWAIN, S. D. STACH, SAM'L GELWIX, J. W. KUHN, J. M. ANDREWS, Ex. Com.

HUMORS OF THE DRAFT.—A "frosty son of thunder" from Somerset, of the non-fighting persuasion, presented himself to the Board of Exemption on Monday last, and claimed to be discharged because one of his arms was so stiff as to be entirely disabled. Dr. Suesserott—now acting Surgeon in consequence of the illness of Dr. Seiss—couldn't see anatomically where the stiffness came in. He resolved, however, to solve his doubts fully, and requested the conscripted son of the Glades to call back in the course of an hour, when his case should be disposed of. In the mean time Dr. Suesserott provided himself with ether, sponge and all the necessary fixtures to approach the disabled arm with a little medical strategy. In due time the conscript returned; and was forthwith seated in a chair and the ether sponge applied to his nose. He bravely resisted its influence, but finally nature could endure no longer, and the first evidence given of its power over the system was a herculean blow from the crippled arm, knocking the sponge from his nose. His arm was well—the farce was played out—the fraud exposed, and the humiliated "son of thunder" paid his \$200 and departed a sadder and a wiser man.

A SENSATION RAID.—On Thursday evening last our equanimity was seriously disturbed by the enterprising reporter of the Philadelphia Inquirer rushing into our sanctum, armed with satchel, paper, pencils, &c., and with almost breathless anxiety inquiring where the rebels were! Not knowing whether his enterprise had run him mad, or whether he had become a man of infinite jest, we looked in astonishment at him, and invited him to take a chair and recover himself a little. The devil dashed a few buckets of water in his face, rubbed him down with the door-rug, brushed his hair with the sheep-foot, and finally got him sufficiently recovered to get his story. It turned out that the New York News, of the evening before, had got up a sensation dispatch stating that the rebels had made another raid into Chambersburg, and that the citizens were generally skeddaddling. Of course the Inquirer would be first in the field to record the details of the new misfortune to our people, and the reporter was hurried off with such bewildering haste that he did not recover himself until he quietly cooled off in our sanctum.—May his future visits to our hospitable village prove no less a joke than his last.

Our attention has been called to the fact that, while Rev. Mr. Hammer contradicts Rev. Mr. Moore of Richmond, as to the care taken of our citizen prisoners in Castle Thunder, the testimony of our prisoners themselves is that they are as comfortable as they could well be made, considering the desperate necessities of the rebels. Letters have been received here from Messrs. McDowell, Hamilton, Culbertson and Brown, all stating that they are in good health and spirits, and as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances, and they testify to the kindness of Rev. Mr. Moore in ministering to their wants as far as possible. Whatever may be Mr. Moore's madness in defaming the Northern people, his acts of kindness to prisoners should not be unrecognized.

We have a letter from Lieut. McDowell, of the Independent Pennsylvania Battery, dated on the 13th inst. at Chattanooga. He says:—"Out of a company of 114 men present, 75 are entitled to vote. Every man of them go strongly for Curtin, and would do the same for the whole Union ticket, if we knew what it was. But owing to the steady marches and the late battles, we have not received the REPOSITORY, and therefore do not know what the local ticket is. The 77th, 79th and all the other Pennsylvania regiments here are voting, and all go unanimously for Curtin." Hadn't a few Democratic recruits better be sprinkled into the army? What says the Spirit?

COL. BOYD'S CAVALRY have been after the rebel Gen. Imboden for some days. After he had captured several hundred of the 2d Maryland at Charlestown, Col. Boyd crossed the Potomac, occupied Charlestown and pushed his command as far as Winchester in pursuit of the skeddaddling Imboden. Capt. Hullinger's and Capt. Pisel's (now commanded by Lieut. Bennett) companies were in the movement, and spent Tuesday and Wednesday of last week in Winchester.—The Shenandoah valley is now clear of rebels, unless it be in the neighborhood of Stanton.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 10th inst., the body of J. Wilson Holler, one of Adams Express messengers, was found below the bridge at Newark, Ohio. It is supposed that he must have stepped off the cars while the engine was taking in water at the tank just above the bridge, and must have fallen through. He was a son of the late Major Holler, of Greenastle, and a very industrious and worthy young man. His age was about 23 years.

GENERAL CRAWFORD.—Brig. Gen. S. W. Crawford, the brave Commander of the 1st Reserve Corps, was home last week. He has been North under medical treatment, and although still unfitted for the exposure of the camp and field, he hurried on to his command on Friday to lead the heroes of the Reserves in case of an engagement.

TO PURIFY CIDER.—Persons wishing to purify Cider can get a preparatory Miller & Hansley's for that purpose. It stops fermentatio and renders the cider clear and sparkling.

HEYSER & CRESSLER are receiving a very desirable stock of Drugs, Medicines, Extracts, Colognes, Soaps, Brushes and Pocket Books, all of which they offer at very low prices.

BUT YOUR KEROSENE OIL from Gelwicks; he is agent for one of the best Oil Companies in the State and always sells the best oil wholesale and retail.

Go to Gelwicks' wholesale and retail store, see the large stock and get bargains.

The notes of the two years' fifty million loan of September 24th, 1863, will be completed by the Treasury Department as soon as the banks who advanced the money decide as to their denominations, details, etc. The designs have been selected and the printing can be executed expeditiously.

DAVID M. SMITH, Esq., has associated himself as assistant Editor of the Frederick Examiner, a thorough loyal journal. Mr. Smith is a good writer, and his productions will doubtless prove a decided accession to its editorial columns.

OUT of about four thousand Ohio soldiers in the hospitals of Nashville, Tenn., and in the camps in the vicinity canvassed, only eight Vandalism votes have been heard of.