

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

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JOHN K. SHRYOCK, is authorized to receive Subscriptions and contracts for Advertisements for the Repository in the Eastern cities.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE REPOSITORY can be had at the counter, with or without wrappers. Price five cents. Persons ordering single copies to be mailed must enclose a two cent postage stamp.

GIVE THANKS to-morrow! Our store-houses abound with the rich gifts of a beneficent God; our fields are green with promise of future plenty; the season has come and gone without the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day.

THE NATIONAL VERDICT.

The verdict of 1863 is rendered, and it is no doubtful or unmeaning judgment. With one accord the Free States have spoken in mandatory tones, and with them is mingled the voice of Missouri, of Kentucky, of Maryland, of Delaware, swelling with hopeful story, telling of their early deliverance from the withering blight that has paralyzed their strength and blotted their honor.

This solemn verdict so uniformly, so positively expressed, is no mere political whirlwind borne by the capricious tide of a popular revolution. Never before did earnest conviction; the highest considerations of patriotic duty, and a profound sense of peril to a common country, so largely direct the people in rendering a National judgment.

They have clothed the administration of President Lincoln with all needful powers, and charged him with the solemn responsibility of preserving their government. Believing him faithful in his great office, they have withheld nothing essential to his success. They have declared that our armies shall be filled as the constituted authorities may demand; that our credit shall be maintained at every sacrifice; that extraordinary powers shall be assumed when the public safety requires it; that the highest writ of right shall be yielded if made the shield of treason; that strong arms and stout hearts of every clime and color shall bear the sword that strikes at the foes of the Republic, and that Freedom shall come with mingled hope and retribution upon the land of traitors.

Thus have the people spoken, and it must not be in vain. They have answered with a heroism worthy of a Free people to every demand made upon them, and they have done it although beset on every side with the seductive promises of ambition, and the syren song of peace. They did it to save the Republic, and henceforth the responsibility must be upon those entrusted with the power of the government.

The same paper admits that Hooker's position is impregnable and equal in strength to Chattanooga itself, and adds that "if the Federals are attacked in the valley they can reinforce more rapidly and safely than we can; if attacked in Chattanooga, they could reinforce sooner from the valley than we could send troops from our left to the centre."

fortunes of the rebellion, this war must be practically closed before another autumn shall have passed away, by the destruction of the military power of the insurgents, or the National administration cannot be held blameless.

To the government every loyal heart now turns in confidence. It has at its disposal exhaustless means and sources of strength, and the Nation has but one demand; but one hope—that they shall be exercised fearlessly, bountifully and with speedy and overwhelming success. Great may be its sacrifices; but the star of hopeful promise must pale before the noontide of triumph, and the great Republic of the World resume its place in the family of Nations, in strengthened bonds of unity and Peace, with Freedom stamped, by God's own hand, upon a rescued, a redeemed Nationality!

DESPAIR IN REBELLION.

Earnest as have been the efforts of the rebel press and leaders to conceal the despair that pervades their people, and the rapidly waning prospects of the rebellion, it seems that concealment is now no longer possible. The empty triumph at Chickamauga, which the Richmond Enquirer describes as barren in everything but the loss of 17,000 of their troops; the signal defeat of Gen. Echols in Western Virginia by Gen. Averill, and the late disaster inflicted upon Lee by Meade on the Rappahannock, whereby 2,000 rebels were captured, have made the rebel journals break through all restraints, and they deplore the hopelessness of their cause with an earnestness and unanimity heretofore unknown in the dominions of treason.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 11th inst. says that foreign recognition is impossible, for the reason that "more surrenders have been made by their armies than by the armies of any other Nation." It adds—"What nation in three years of war, ever lowered their flag eleven times in surrender? There have been eleven Confederate surrenders since the war began." In the same article it says that, although they have won victories, their flag has "been lowered very often in unmitigated disgrace."

The Richmond Examiner, in discussing the position of affairs at Chattanooga, says that "the country may as well prepare itself for another retreat in the West." This was before the rebels could have had information of Gen. Sherman joining Gen. Grant; and now that Gen. Grant has his army strengthened to his utmost calculations, there is little doubt that Bragg must recede before him and in a little time surrender the heart of Georgia to the Union flag.

The Enquirer of a late date thus alludes to the rebel disasters in Virginia: "Military movements are again in great activity, in Northern Virginia. Meade has already signified his advance with wonderful energy, and has inflicted a terrible blow upon the army of Gen. Lee. In Western Virginia the disaster to Gen. Echols' command shows the enemy active, bold and enterprising. The Confederate General defeated, is retreating, says the Lynchburg Republican, on Salem, and apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the railroad. In North Carolina the enemy have landed 'in large force' at Winton, and are threatening the Southern line of railroad at Weldon or some other point. On the Peninsula the enemy have been reported as landing in large numbers at Newport News. Thus all around Richmond the enemy are threatening active operations before the winter has blocked the roads."

The Chattanooga (now Atlanta) Rebel frankly admits that Bragg is out-generaled. It says:

"The new move on the military chess-board, by which the Federals got possession of Lookout Valley and the railroad to Bridgeport, was a masterly stroke. The conception was brilliant, executed admirably, and the combination faultless. Everything slipped from us so easily, or was taken so adroitly, we hardly knew when it was done. This operation has changed the whole aspect. There is no longer any doubt of the Federal commander's ability to obtain supplies this winter unless speedily overcome. To do this we shall have to fight another battle, and overcome physical difficulties of a serious character. Why, then, should we remain longer in the mud and water of Chattanooga Valley?"

The Peace movement in North Carolina and elsewhere is gradually assuming gigantic proportions. The Mobile papers have been loud in their complaints that the people along the Mississippi have been corrupted by the prospects of trade into a desire for the old Union, and the Richmond Enquirer of the 9th complains bitterly of North Carolina for "sending to us, as her Congressional delegation, a number of gentlemen who say they want peace, and will use their endeavors to obtain that blessing."

ADVERTISING.

The steady increase in price of every thing required in the publication of a newspaper has driven many to increase their subscription and advertising rates, and others into actual suspension. Paper is again on a rampage and threatens to exceed the highest figure it touched a year ago. We are now paying more than double the price per ream for white paper that we paid when publishing this journal several years ago; our rent has more than doubled; labor has fully doubled, and every article we consume in the shape of incidentals costs quite as much more as formerly.

We do not mean to put down the size of the REPOSITORY nor to increase its subscription price, although the price is quite inadequate for a paper so large and costly. Its patronage has far surpassed our expectations, and is daily extending; and we hope to be able to weather the storm by increasing our already immense circulation at the smallest possible profit, and thus enabling us to render still more valuable our Advertising columns.

The REPOSITORY is now the largest Union journal in the State of Pennsylvania, and its circulation is much greater than that of any other political paper out of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. By the union of the Dispatch with our list in July last, and the large accessions of new subscribers during the last four months, our columns now present the very best Advertising Medium to be found out of the cities in the State. Hitherto we have inserted advertisements at rates but little if any in advance of the average of country journals, whose circulation is not half so large as ours; but the time is past when we can longer sustain our enterprise without imposing something like just rates upon our advertising patrons. Henceforth all transient advertisements will be charged ten cents per line for first insertion and four cents for each insertion thereafter, and contracts by the quarter, half-year or year, will be advanced about twenty per cent. on the old rates. Even at these rates we charge no more, considering our large increase of circulation, than was charged formerly in these columns; and we feel well assured that we present the cheapest as well as the best medium for advertising in Southern Pennsylvania.

It has been the custom of all associations and individuals to impose upon country editors the publication of resolutions, obituary notices, advertisements of benevolent enterprises, and various other articles of limited or individual interest, without charge. We have done quite our share of that sort of work. If associations consider it due to deceased members to pass resolutions testifying to their virtues and condoling with their relatives, they must henceforth consider it due to publishers to pay for them; and if literary, school, and other associations cannot exist without gratuitous printing, they must be too slightly prized to promise substantial benefit to their members. Until we find teachers who teach gratis; butchers who furnish steaks and roasts without charge; lawyers who counsel without fees; farmers who donate their wood and produce, &c., we must decline being in the list of printers who print without compensation.

The REPOSITORY seeks no patronage as a matter of favor—it wants none for which it does not render an ample equivalent. The hope of its publishers is to make it so useful as a newspaper as to render it indispensable to its readers, and so valuable as an advertising medium that business men will consult their best interests by becoming its patrons. If it has attained this point, then we can justly appeal to Union men to promote the Cause by extending its circulation and usefulness. We have no promise to make, save that it shall be ever, as in the past, independent, fearless and faithful.

In our advertising columns will be found the official notice of the Appraisers, appointed by the Court of Dauphin county under the act of 22d of April, 1863, to adjudicate certain damages arising from the military occupation of the border. The gentlemen appointed are eminently fitted for the task, and will discharge the responsible trust assigned them with the utmost fidelity. It will be seen that they will first consider claims arising from the Stuart raid, and will subsequently adjust claims resulting from the impressment of property in September, 1862, and claims and damages arising from the occupation of our county by the militia called out that year. The act of Assembly requires them to report the claims as they appraise them, with the evidence, to the Court of Dauphin county for confirmation, and the Governor is instructed to present them to the next Legislature with such recommendations as he may deem just. In our local columns will be found a detailed statement of the various classes of claims, and the probable channel of settlement.

THE Westmoreland Republican says that it has no "personal knowledge" on the subject of the alleged frauds by which sore-headed Copperheads pretend Gov. Curtin was re-elected; and it adds that it hopes "the editor of the REPOSITORY is able to say as much." We can assure the Republican that we have no knowledge of any frauds perpetrated to promote Gov. Curtin's election, and we speak advisedly when we say that Secretary Stanton never said to Mr. Covode or any other man that he had sent Gov. Curtin "15,000 more voters than he had majority." If the Republican still insists upon being "deeply grieved" over the result, it must find some new apology for its tears. In conclusion the Republican is thus pathetic:

"Col. McClure and we may never agree on this subject, but our children will surely unite in cursing the traitors who robbed them of their heritage, and may stand side by side and mingle their blood in battle for the restoration of Constitutional liberty."

Probably we "may never agree on this subject," for the reason that we have steadily cursed traitors and treason and hope to teach those who may come after us to do likewise. Had we apologized for treason by voting tickets and advocating a policy which every murderous traitor espoused, we might have harmonized better; but as such ways are not our ways, we must agree to disagree.

THE Army of the Potomac is on the north banks of the Rappahannock, while Lee is entrenched on the other side. We have reason to believe that Gen. Meade is confidently expected, if not positively instructed, to deliver battle to Lee as promptly as possible. We may, therefore, have stirring news from Virginia at any time.

General Burnside has been attacked by Longstreet with overwhelming numbers, and compelled to fall back upon Knoxville. He retired in order, however, and gave battle at several points successfully to save his trains. He is well fortified in Knoxville and cannot be dislodged.

Gen. Grant will doubtless move promptly to the relief of Burnside by a direct advance upon Longstreet or an assault upon Bragg. As Sherman has joined him he has ample force, and we confidently expect that he will shortly not only relieve Burnside, but drive Bragg before him into the heart of Georgia.

DELAWARE IS FREE! Notwithstanding the cowardly trick of the Copperheads in refusing to vote, hoping thereby to reduce the Union strength, the people have declared by a decisive majority poll, that the administration shall be sustained; that Slavery shall cease to curse Delaware and plunge the Nation into fraternal war. The Wilmington Statesman, the leading journal of the State, thus announces the triumph of Freedom in a Slave State:

"Delaware sends greeting to the loyal North, her decision. She is heart and soul for an undivided country, and in favor of striking the shackles from the limbs of the slave wherever our gorgeous ensign floats, so that in the future none bearing the form of humanity, dwelling beneath its ample folds shall own any master save Him who rules our little Commonwealth. The result is a sure index of the popular feeling, and in 1864 we will consummate the work so auspiciously begun and make Delaware a Free State."

HON. THOS. WILLIAMS, the scavenger of the Pittsburg Gazette, after exhausting the vocabulary of slang to defame us, shrinks from his own portrait and declines to publish it because he "can advertise no such obscenities," and adds that he would as soon "think of advertising a bathel" as to present himself before his own readers as others see him. Thomas has had a lucid interval certainly, and we would apologize for having asked him to shame his people by portraying himself, but we don't exactly see, from his own account, whether the apology is due to the brothel or to the Congressman. Tell us which, and wayward Thomas may go in peace!

We have the Illustrated Catalogue of Vines issued by C. W. Grant, Iona, Westchester county, New York. It is a most valuable pamphlet to every one who wishes to grow Grapes, and is furnished at a very low price. Every family should cultivate Grapes, and this Catalogue is the most practical publication of the kind we have examined, and should be widely circulated.

We devote considerable space of today's paper to a report of the ceremonies at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, on the 19th inst. It will be seen that the attendance and the proceedings eminently befitted the great occasion. In next week's issue we shall give in full the oration of Hqn. Edward Everett.

"A SUBSCRIBER" asks us to state through the columns of the REPOSITORY, "where the government has lands to settle under the provisions of the Homestead law." All the "vacant and unappropriated public lands" in all the States are subject to entry, by actual settlers, under the provisions of the act of Congress.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for December is a superb number. Like wine it improves with age, and it is indispensable to every house-wife.

An editorial letter from Washington is omitted to make room for our full report of the dedicatory exercises at Gettysburg.

See third page for an editorial on Agricultural Machinery.

THE CANADIAN REBEL PLOT.

The exploded plot of certain "friends" of Vallandigham in Canada to rescue the 2,000 rebel prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, is thus candidly admitted and circumstantially detailed by the Montreal Advertiser—a journal thoroughly in the rebel interest. It says:

"The expedition intended to effect the liberation of the Confederate officers held prisoners on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, having failed, in order to remove the misapprehensions that may be created by Federal accounts of a Canadian plot to burn Western cities, we give below all the facts in which the public is interested, which may, we are assured, be implicitly relied on."

"The Washington Government, having refused to continue the exchange of prisoners of war under the cartel, sent Southern officers accustomed to a tropical climate to Johnson's Island, where 2,000 of them were confined in wretched quarters, absolutely unfit to house cattle. There is no reason to doubt that the officers selected for this prison were those upon whom the cold, damp climate and exposure would act most prejudicially. It was, in fact, an attempt to commit murder, without publicly incurring the odium of slaughter."

"In these circumstances the Confederate Government determined to make an attempt to rescue the doomed officers, and for this purpose an expedition was fitted out, consisting of thirty-six officers, under the command of one who had distinguished himself in similar dashing enterprises, and three hundred men. The officers embarked at Wilmington in the Confederate steamer R. E. Lee, and landed at Halifax. The cotton and tobacco brought by that steamer as freight were sold to furnish the funds required, amounting to \$110,000. The men came over land through the States in small parties to the general rendezvous."

"The intention was to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners, convey them to Canada in vessels provided for that purpose, and forward them by Halifax to Nassau or Bermuda; the greater part of the funds being specially devoted to paying their passage to one of these points."

"Any further operations on the Lakes were left to the discretion of the officer in command, whose orders were stringent and peremptory to avoid a breach of British neutrality, and to take care that even the semblance of international wrong should be prevented. Had Johnson's Island been taken, it might have formed a basis for other operations against Federal commerce on the Lakes; but the real object of the expedition was to rescue two thousand valuable lives from the cruelty which had devoted them to slow but certain death, in a climate and situation in the last degree inimical to them."

THE Hagerstown Herald, one of the most careful and reliable journals in the State in reflecting public sentiment, thus points the moral of the late election in Maryland:

"The extinction of slavery in this State, under the pressure brought to bear against it, not directly, but indirectly and without purpose, is a foregone conclusion. And however we may view it, we have but to reconcile our minds to the presence of the fact, that slavery is virtually at an end in our midst. No question of State policy or expediency can be brought to bear against it. The minority who favor it must see that it cannot longer exist by virtue of law, because rapidly disappearing in point of fact. Discussions of expediency, were it at all necessary to be considered, would not indicate policy counterpart to that now pursued. Free labor must triumph, however some may desire the contrary. And in the rapid march of political progress, (for dark as it may seem on the surface, we are progressing politically—leaving far in our wake the old landmarks of the leaders of the past,) the sooner our form of Government is changed to meet the requirements of the hour, to a perfect consonance with the existing sentiment of the mass, the sooner will our progress be sealed as real and historic."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gov. Wm. H. Wallace, Union, has been elected Delegate in Congress from the new Territory of Idaho.

Returns from 91 counties in Missouri, with soldiers' votes as far as received, show a Radical majority of 593. There are 12 counties to be heard from.

John F. Kinney, formerly Judge of Utah Territory, has been elected (without opposition) as Delegate in Congress from that Territory. Judge Kinney is a Democrat.

At the late local election at Springfield, Ill., the home of President Lincoln, this hitherto stronghold of the Copperheads was carried by the Union men with a Republican gain of 347 votes.

The official vote for Comptroller in Maryland at the late election, is as follows: Goldsborough, 36,390; Maffit, 15,984—majority for Goldsborough, 20,376. Total vote of the State 52,374.

It is stated that the Hon. Thomas Guthrie, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, will be elected United States Senator from Kentucky, to succeed L. W. Powell, the present incumbent. The election occurs this winter.

The Albany Evening Journal, of the 6th, says the Union majority in New York State will not vary 500 votes from 81,500. The Senate will stand—Union, 22, Copperhead, 10; the Assembly—Union, 82, Copperhead, 46.

"God has said, 'when the wicked rule the people mourn.'"—Register.

And when the people rule, the wicked mourn, as we can see all about here since election.—Scranton Republican.

The full return of the special election for a Congressman, in Delaware, held on Thursday last, is as follows:

N. B. Smithers, U. 8228
John Gibbs, Op. 81
Charles Brown, Op. 13

The total vote cast in the so-called Egyptian counties of Illinois was in 1862 16,910. This year 16,641 votes were cast. Union majority now 881. Copperhead majority last year 4133. Union gain in eight counties 5014.

Returns from all but five counties in Wisconsin show a majority for Lewis, Union candidate for Governor, on the home vote of 15,252. So far as returned, the soldiers' vote is: Lewis, 5,030; Palmer (Dem.), 428. This makes Lewis' majority 19,859.

Mr. Smithers, the member elect, has 214 more votes than were cast for Mr. Fisher, the Union candidate of last year, and 177 more than Temple, the late member received. His vote shows a large majority of the total vote of 1862, when each party strained every nerve.

How significant is the fact that slavery stalks discussion and investigation. If its cause was just it would not shun the light of free inquiry. It is the consciousness of being in the wrong which moves the champions of slavery to advocate gag-laws and vigilance committees.—Nashville Union.

Hon. N. B. Smithers, Unconditional Union, was elected to Congress in Delaware on Thursday last, without opposition. The Peace copperheads finding that they would be utterly routed, resolved a few days before the election not to vote. They therefore stood aside and made mouths at the Union men as they declared Little Delaware a Free State!

The official vote of New York State is as follows:

1863. 1862.
Union vote.....814,442.....295,697
Copper vote.....284,937.....306,649

Union maj.....29,505. Cop. maj 10,752
Clear Union gain on majority.....49,257
Union gain on vote of last year.....18,545
Copper loss on last year's vote.....21,712
Ag. vote this year, 599,379; in '62.....602,547
Falling off in the aggregate vote.....3,167

The next Maryland Legislature will doubtless take measures to secure the passage of an ordinance of immediate Emancipation. The classification of the members, as given by the American, is as follows:

Senate. House.
Union and Emancipation.....10 47
Union, pledged to Convention.....2 5
Union, unpledged.....6 4
Democrats and Slavery.....3 18

Total.....21 74
The following are the majorities for the Union tickets in the eighteen loyal States that have held elections during the past seven months:

Maine.....16 000; West Virginia.....15 000
New Hampshire.....4 000; Ohio.....90 000
Vermont.....18 000; Kentucky.....51 000
Massachusetts.....36 000; California.....20 000
Connecticut.....3 000; Indiana.....10 000
Rhode Island.....3 000; Illinois.....20 000
New York.....29 000; Iowa.....30 000
Pennsylvania.....16 000; Wisconsin.....30 000
Maryland.....20 000; Minnesota.....10 000
Union majority, 426 000.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository.
I have been waiting some time to see if there was to be any movement made in response to the cry of our fellow-friends, now confined in Southern Prisons, for something to eat. As there has been no movement made, I do not attribute it to a want of feeling, but that some one should step forward and undertake the forwarding of such articles as may be collected for the benefit of our brave defenders. Having been engaged for some time sending articles through to persons confined there, from their friends here, and having had assurance from the authorities that all articles sent would be promptly forwarded, I will undertake to box up and send all articles of food for their benefit. It is needless for me to say that there is great need of all we can spare. I have been in receipt of letters lately from persons confined in Richmond. Their appeal to me is to send them something to eat, and that as soon as possible. My friends, can there be any thing more significant than that short sentence—"We want something to eat." Will it be said that we heed not the cry of the hungry and famished defenders, who have gone forth to battle for the maintenance of the laws and the perpetuity of our nationality? I know it needs nothing more than to have your attention directed to this subject. The cry is being responded to from other parts of the country that should make the heart of every patriot glad. Therefore let us unite, as it were with our hands and hearts, in response to the cry, "Something to eat." Remember there are some twelve or thirteen thousand of our brethren confined in Richmond Prisons alone. The liberality of Chambersburg has been shown to our foes. We have extorted, voluntarily, a confession from the prisoners while confined here, that they were kindly treated. Let us now show to them that we can take care of our friends, although confined in their prisons. We have shown our foes that we can appreciate the christian maxims, to show charity to our enemies, and thereby make them ashamed. Let there be a grand response; let it not be said of us, who remained at home enjoying our ease, and all the comforts of this life, that we remained passively quiet and suffered the cry "We want something to eat," to pass heedlessly by. Remember our own citizens, who are now confined in prison, as also the many brave and true hearts now in the army. Come then, let us have no rest, until we have all done our duty.

Articles to be sent forward should consist of hams, dried beef, tongues, canned vegetables, fruit, flour, and biscuits. I would suggest that a public meeting be called, and that funds be collected to buy desecrated food and for other purposes. Clothing and blankets will be received, for the nights are now getting cold. All articles left at my rooms, corner of Queen and Main Sts., will be forwarded direct to Richmond to the Sanitary Commission, Philadelphia, as the doctors may think proper. Barrels of flour and barrels of potatoes may be left at Oaks & Linn's warehouse, in my care. They will then be properly marked and forwarded to Fortress Monroe. There will be a list of all articles kept, and each donor will be credited for what is received.

Dr. J. K. REED.