Franklin Repository.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

☞ JOHN K. SHRYOCK is authorized to receive Subscriptions and contract for Advertisements for the REPOSITORY in the Eastern cities.

THE REPOSITORY FOR 1864.

Seventy-First Volume.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY will commence its *seventy-first volume* with the new year, more widely read and more liberally supported, than any other journal in the State out of the leading cities. It is the largest Union newspaper in Pennsylvania, and is unrivalled by any other rural journal in its lavish expenditures for reliable Correspondence, Editorial and other Contributions, Telegraphing, and everything necessary to make a complete General and Local Newspaper.

THE REPOSITORY gives a cordial and earnest support to the Administrations of President LINCOLN and Governor CURTIN; to the policy of a vigorous Prosecution of the War; to the Unconditional Reunion of the United States without compromise with murderous Traitors; to the policy that exhausts every means within the power of the Government to suppress the Rebellion of Treason and Slavery; to the cause of our brave Soldiers in the field; to the preservation in unclouded honor, of the sacred memory of our heroic, martyred dead.

THE REPOSITORY sustains the Administration and the War because it has abiding faith in the successful issue of this great struggle, by which mad ambition and unholy thirst for power have made a Nation mourn. It advocates war as the surest, the speediest,—indeed the only road to lasting and honorable Peace; the only hope of a preserved Nationality; and it will steadily appeal to the People to sustain the constituted authorities in every measure designed to give success to our arms and victory to the cause of the Union.

THE REPOSITORY seeks no patronage as a matter of favor. It aims to render the fullest possible return to its patrons, and it amply remunerates them for the outlay of its subscription price. To the citizens of Franklin and adjoining counties it is especially valuable for its complete Local Reports, Correspondence, Markets, &c., and we feel well assured that the increase of its circulation will be no less advantageous to the Union Cause, and to the promotion of a healthy loyal sentiment in this trying hour of our Country, than to its publishers. To such as believe the REPOSITORY right in a Faithful but ever Independent support of the Government, we can with confidence appeal for sympathy and positive aid in extending our already immense circulation.

☞ *There are very few subscribers to the* REPOSITORY *who could not add* ONE NEW, *responsible name to its list by the 1st of January*, 1864. *Let the friends of Union and Freedom make the effort!*

THE REPOSITORY for 1864 will be especially valuable to FARMERS, An Agricultural Department will be regularly sustained, under the immediate control of the Senior Editor, who devotes much of his time to Practical Agriculture; to the trial of Agricultural Implements and Machinery; to the improvement of Stock, and to every method proposing economical progress in the great Industrial pursuit of Southern Pennsylvania.

BUSINESS MEN of all classes, will find the REPOSITORY the best Advertising medium in the State out of the cities. We believe that no country journal reaches so large a class of intelligent, progressive, thrifty men as does the REPOSITORY, and it is invaluable to Advertisers.

THE REPOSITORY is furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. *All subscription accounts must be settled annually.* No paper sent out of the State unless paid for in advance.

THE REPOSITORY is furnished to Soldiers in actual service at 25 cents for three months; 50 cents for six months, or $1.00 for one year. This is less than the cost of the white paper. Ministers of Franklin county, in charge of congregations, are furnished the paper at $1.25 per annum.

Subscriptions and Advertisements may be sent directly to the publishers, or through any responsible City Agency. Address

M'CLURE & STONER, Proprietors.

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.

THE first notice of a bill in the U. S. Senate was given by Senator Lane, who stated his purpose to introduce a bill to repeal the $300 commutation clause of the conscription bill, and to raise the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates fifty per cent.

HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON, late M. C. from this district, was yesterdry chosen Clerk of the National House of Representatives, receiving 101 votes to 69 for Hon. Emerson Etheridge. This is a well merited compliment alike to an eminently merious and competent gentleman and to the State.

THERE is nothing new from the Army of the Cumberland. It is understood, however, that its divisions are advancing in every direction almost, bringing in hundreds of stragglers from the region of Dalton. The Rebel papers say that although Bragg has been relieved, no successor has as yet been appointed. General Hardee commands the Rebel army *vice* Bragg, by virtue of seniority of rank, he being a Lieutenant General.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, was chosen Speaker of Congress on the first ballot by the decisive vote of 101 to 42 for Cox and balance scattering. The ultra Peace Copperheads and the less manly Conservatives don't seem to mix well, although both agree in embarrassing the government in every possible manner. Mr. Colfax is a thoroughly loyal man; a most earnest friend of the admsnistration, eminently able as a parliamentarian, and an editor by profession. He has just entered his fifth term.

The Copperheads had hit upon a brilliant plan to defraud the administration majority out of the organization of the House. Mr. Etheridge, the Copperhead Clerk, had resolved not to call some half a dozen Union States in the election of Speaker, because of some technical informality in the certificates of election; but the House by the decisive vote of 74 to 94 instructed him to do his duty, and his courage failing, the plot failed also and the organization was effected without difficulty.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Another chapter has been added to the history of the heroic but ill starred Army of the Potomac. Again it has crossed the Rappahannock and the Rapidan to engage the army of Lee; again it has retraced its steps without delivering battle, although the hostile armies stood face to face for forty-eight hours; and now it is in its old encampment, dispirited and apparently purposeless, unless the protection of Washington can be deemed the mission of eighty thousand of the bravest and best troops on the continent.

It would be worse than useless to attempt to disguise the National disappointment at this result; and at once absurd and futile are the various excuses and explanations given by newspaper correspondents for the failure. That the movement was not a mere reconnoisance, but designed as an offensive campaign against Lee, is as manifest to an intelligent public as if General Meade had so declared his purpose; and the allegation that Lee had been reinforced by part of Longstreet's army is too ridiculous to deceive any one. Longstreet was just then, and is still, in greater need of reinforcements than any officer on either side engaged in this war.

It may have been wise for Meade not to attack on Monday the 30th ult., when his forces were disposed for the purpose, his batteries in position, and his storming parties chosen and assigned to their places; but it seems most improbable that there was not a time and a place when General Meade could and should have given battle to Lee with every prospect of success. If, as is stated in the correspondence of one of the New York papers, the failure was measurably or wholly owing to senior corps commanders refusing to reinforce General Warren on the extreme left, because it would subordinate them on the field, then Meade wants a few Generals shot before he can move with safety. If, however, the campaign was conceived by General Meade and the army was marched and handled in accordance with his orders, then has he demonstrated his incapacity for the responsible position; and brave and skillful as he confessedly is at the head of a corps, he should be displaced.

Gen. Meade's army is vastly superior to Lee's in point of numbers. He had certainly one-third more efficient men when he crossed the Rapidan than could be marshaled against him; and to retreat without battle four days before his rations were exhausted, is one of the most lamentable exhibitions of weakness even of the many which have fallen to the hard lot of the Army of the Potomac. If he found his enemy too well prepared for him, then he was out generaled; and a Napoleon would have sought some other route in the vast territory of Virginia, rather than to halt three days in mingled hesitation and preparation to carry the line of Mine Run by assault.

Considering that the destruction of Lee's army is now the great necessity to terminate the war, the magnitude of Meade's failure can scarcely be estimated. Had Lee been shattered simultaneously with the rout of Bragg, no human power could have rescued Longstreet, and winter would have come upon the South without a lingering hope of the success of the rebellion. Banks has done his part so far well; Grant has nobly fulfilled his task; Burnside has won immortal honors for himself and his brave command by holding the key to East Tennessee; but Meade has failed without a trial, unless an exhausting march and retreat, and the loss of a thousand men in desultory warfare, can be called an effort. Longstreet can now join Lee without difficulty; and if Lee cannot be fought now, how is he to be fought when his best Lieutenant joins him with twenty thousand additional troops?

—Thus is the rebellion left to linger for a spring campaign, when a skilfully planned and promptly executed movement could not have failed to destroy Lee, and with him the last great army of crime. Some one has fatally blundered. If not Gen. Meade, who is it?

GEN. BANKS IN TEXAS.

We give on the first page of to-day's paper a map showing the important operations of Gen. Banks in Texas. It seems that the rebel Gen. Magruder was completely outgeneraled by Banks, and, notwithstanding the most extensive preparations of the rebels to defend the Texas coast, Gen. Banks made an easy and secure lodgment at Brownsville, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, capturing the city and also Fort Brown, some distance up the river. Gen. Magruder confidently expected Gen. Banks to make an attack on the Sabine Pass or Galveston, and the advance of Gen. Franklin up the Bayou Teche, in Western Louisiana, partly confirmed the rebel commander that Gen. Banks would strike somewhere in co-operating distance from Franklin. Gen. Magruder thus misled, Gen. Banks passed across the Gulf to Brazos Santiago, an island a few miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande, and there landed his troops on the 2d ult. As soon as the rebels saw that Gen. Banks was there in force, Gen. Slaughter, the commander of Fort Brown, evacuated the works and also the city of Brownsville, first setting fire to it. The Union troops and a number of loyal citizens resisted the effort to destroy the city, and after a spirited street fight the fire was extinguished. Gen. Banks now holds the river; the sacred fields of Pala Alto and Resaca de la Palma; Corpus Christi and Aransas City—both captured on the 15th ult., with over one hundred prisoners and several guns; nearly one-third of the coast of Texas; and he will doubtless soon penetrate into the heart of the State.

The movement into Texas has been severely criticised by many journals as a fruitless enterprise; and those who sought to justify it generally did so on the ground that it was necessary to guard against the movements of the French in Mexico. We have reason to believe that the movement was not undertaken for that purpose, although the actions of the French may have been a secondary consideration in planning the enterprise. Texas has as large a population of loyal people as any State involved in the rebellion, and they have suffered every possible privation and brutality, and many have been cruelly murdered for refusing to join in the war upon their government. The territory of the State is very large and the population but sparse, and thousands have eluded the rebel conscription and organized secretly to aid in the deliverance of the State from the brutal foes of the Republic. They will gladly rise up; strengthen the Union army, and aid in directing it to successful results, and thus secure its vast supplies of cattle to our troops.

Another controlling reason for the enterprise is the fact that thousands of negroes have been run off from Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana into Texas by the rebels. Official information fixes the number in the State, of able-bodied men, as nearly 100,000, and they are fast defying all restraint under rebel rule. They have learned of the Abolitionists: of the Emancipation Proclamation; of the inducements to enlist in the Union service and receive good rations, clothing, care and Freedom, and they are ready to hail Gen. Banks as a deliverer, and swell the ranks of his army immensely. It is believed that from 30,000 to 50,000 negro recruits may be obtained in Texas; and, considering the uniform heroism they have displayed in the field; the small ratio of mortality from disease in the tropical climates, as compared with whites, this alone is a strong incentive for the movement of Gen. Banks.

The rebels in the trans-Mississippi States—Texas, Arkansas and Missouri—are by this success of Gen. Banks completely isolated; the blockade running on the Rio Grande is entirely broken up, and the French can be watched closely should they occupy Matamoras. Upon the whole, we regard the enterprise as a most momentous one, and if successful, as it so clearly promises, must be productive of mighty results tending to suppress the rebellion. Thus does light break on the Old Flag in every quarter of the continent, and its coming triumph cannot be long delayed.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNOR.

Under the above caption the *Spirit* of last week gives us the following chapter of generous advice to Gov. Curtin, and original history as to Govs. Seymour and Parker:

"What is Gov. Curtin about? Does he intend that Pennsylvania shall do anything towards filling up her quota before January, or would he rather that the draft should be again enforced? Why has he not long before this called an extra session of the Legislature or made some other provision to pay a suitable bounty to recruits? The Governor of New Jersey, whom no doubt Curtin considers 'disloyal,' furnished more men under the last call than did the great State of Pennsylvania. The 'disloyal' cities of New York and Brooklyn have already furnished eight thousand men under the present call, and expect to have their quotas full before the first of January; and the 'disloyal' Governor of that State is using every energy to fill the entire quota of the State. What is the *loyal* Governor of Pennsylvania doing? He has issued a flimsy, milk and water proclamation, and fallen back exhausted by the effort."

Gov. Curtin is faithfully discharging his duty alike to the State and the Nation. He is not raising troops for the simple reason that he has no power or authority what ever to do so. He has not called a session of the legislature, because that body could not in any way facilitate the raising of troops under existing regulations. Gov. Curtin could not now organize a regiment or even a company of volunteers. The call is made for enlistments in the old regiments, and the War Department has appointed its own agents and recruiting officers in all the States to procure men. He has been to Washington at least twice to confer with the National authorities, and has uniformly given the assurance that more troops could be raised by forming new regiments; but the economy and necessity for filling up the old organizations are so imperative that the National authorities deem it best to adhere to the regulations now in operation through the Provost Marshals. They should know best, and we accept their judgment as well matured and wise, considering all the interests of the different sections of the North. The *Spirit* ought to know that Gov. Curtin has no authority to appoint recruiting officers, or to authorize the formation of companies or regiments, and if so, its censure of the Executive is as malicious as it is false. If it does not know the publicly proclaimed policy of the War Department relative to volunteers, then its ignorance is pitiable.

The allegations that the Governor of New Jersey has "furnished more men under the last call than the great State of Pennsylvania," and that the cities of New York and Brooklyn "have already furnished 8,000 men under the present call," are probably about as nearly true as the *Spirit* usually gets—that is just wholly *untrue*. The State of New Jersey and the State of New York, including the cities of Brooklyn and New York, have not furnished a single man under the late call. The cities named have been trying in vain to fill their quota under the *previous* call, to avoid the draft, and may have furnished some four or five thousand men; but they have never met the demand of the late draft fully and have yet to make the first effort to raise men under the last call for 300,000. In deference to Governor Seymour's "friends" of New York and Brooklyn, those cities made large appropriations to procure substitutes and pay commutation for certain classes, but they have not yet filled the old requisition. So with New Jersey. Gov. Parker trembled lest his "friends" should imitate Gov. Seymour's in a little innocent butchery, robbery and arson, and he begged to be allowed to raise volunteers. He was so authorized, and fabulous sums were offered, but beyond a few thousand unmanageable substitutes, he did nothing for the army, and his old quota is still largely deficient, while the quota for the new call is to fill entire. While all this fuss and flummery prevailed in New York and New Jersey under their semi-loyal Executives, Pennsylvania quietly and faithfully enforced the draft in every county, excepting in the intensely Democratic regions of Schuylkill, Luzerne and Carbon, where the "friends" of the *Spirit*, Judge Woodward and Jeff Davis have voted the Democratic ticket according to contract, and demand that the draft shall be stopped according to Democratic promises.

—We beg the *Spirit* to tell the truth once in a while just for the sake of variety.

A CLERICAL correspondent writes us from the Southern coast protesting against the rapid tendency to amalgamation. He says that he has been called upon to perform the marriage service repeatedly where the bride was mulatto, quadroon or octoroon, and he calls upon Congress to arrest this unnatural mingling of the races, which, to use his own language, "threatens the annihilation of the white race in the United States."

We beg our correspondent to quiet his fears on the subject. He cites some half a dozen cases to vindicate his apprehensions; but not one of them presents the union of a northern man with the southern negress. All the happy grooms were either southerners or foreigners, and they have been adopting no novel social system. Slavery has never fastened its desolation on any land without carrying the social evil of amalgamation with it; and the crime has been peculiar to the chivalric and opulent rather than to the lowly. Had our correspondent cast a thought as to the origin of the mulatto, quadroon and octoroon brides of whom he speaks, he might have cherished a reasonable suspicion that amalgamation is not just dawning upon the world, but has blotted and blurred the whole social organization of the South ever since slavery came with its endless train of crime.

In the North, where the negro race is free and not the legitimate prey of a brutal master's lust, amalgamation is very rare, and embraces only the most abandoned of both sexes; and we regard the destruction of Slavery as the only hope of dealing a death-blow to that unnatural evil. Slavery has been its parent, its shield, its apologist and stripped it of its hideous moral deformity by bringing virtuous wives and daughters and sensual sons in daily contact with it; and when its great foundation is destroyed, the whole structure of social pollution will fall with it. The remedy is not in Congress, but in the moral tone of the people, and that seems to be progressing well toward a better and brighter Nationality, free from the blistering stains of both legalized and lawless mingling of the distinct races of the Continent.

ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is described as feeling splendid—his eye on the Presidency and his hand on three salaries; Governor, Senator and General!

THE above extract is just now going the rounds of the Democratic papers, and it is a most malicious and unjust imputation upon one of the purest patriots of the Nation. Gov. Johnston is not a Senator and is not a General. He is the Military Governor of Tennessee, and we doubt whether he has ever been paid a farthing for his services. He has been a life long Democrat; shared the honors of his party liberally, and proved himself ever worthy of them. When Treason unmasked itself in the U. S. Senate, he boldly declared himself for the preservation of the Republic at every cost and hazard, and he has maintained his fidelity and patriotism with matchless earnestness and consistency. He has suffered more for his devotion to the government than all the copperhead scribblers in the State who are thus recklessly misrepresenting him, and it illy becomes them thus to defame one of the Nation's noblest and most self-sacrificing defenders in its hour of peril. Such a man is Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.

THE late victories of the Union armies in Tennessee confuse the *Spirit*. In its leading article of last week in two consecutive paragraphs it advises war and peace—vengeance and magnanimity. It urges that the rebel army of Lee be driven into Richmond, there to be "starved out by siege" or pushed further South, "where the combined armies of Meade and Grant will wipe out the last vestige of rebellion;" and in the next breath it wants the rebels sugar-plummed with amnesty proclamations showing "the magnanimity of greatness and power." It is strongly in favor of the war against the rebels provided the rebels are not to be hurt! It should read Grant out of the Democratic party. He is the most anti-Democratic of our Democratic Generals, and acts as if he really believed that rebel murderers should be slaughtered in battle just like other men!

COL. W. S. QUAY has been appointed chief of Transportation by Gov. Curtin, in place of Maj. Sees, deceased. Col. Quay is eminently qualified for the position, and will make a faithful and acceptable officer. He entered the service as Colonel of one of the nine months' regiments, but was compelled by protracted illness to resign his command. At the battle of Fredericksburg, although then out of service, he volunteered on General Humphrey's staff, and went through the terrible ordeal of death that division encountered, acting with consummate courage and skill.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* rejoices that Maj. White—Senator from Indiana county Pa.—was detected in his effort to escape as a Surgeon, because, as it says, "he is a notorious Black Republican; a member of the New York Senate, and his absence makes an Opposition majority in that body." The *Enquirer* is needlessly zealous in the cause of the Copperheads. Major White's absence does not quite give its "friends" a majority in the Senate. At best they can but tie the Senate and the organization is in the hands of the Union men.

THE Lancaster *Examiner* says that the health of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is excellent—much better than it was a year ago at the opening of Congress. The country could but illy spare from the National councils the oldest and ablest champion of Freedom just when the death struggle of slavery is about to become history.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Friday last says:

As the time approaches for a new Presidential election, and the people cast their eyes about for a candidate, there is no one so generally looked to as Abraham Lincoln. Other men may have the requisite talents and virtues; but none impress the people as being so well entitled to the next term of four years as the man who has so faithfully guided the republic through the terrible storms of civil war. There is a general feeling that after a term of war he is entitled to a term of peace; and that other men, military and civil, must defer their claims at least until the year 1868.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MEADE RETIRES TO BRANDY STATION.

HE RETREATS UNMOLESTED.

THE REBEL WORKS TOO STRONG TO ASSAULT

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 2.—The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan in three columns on the 26th of November, and concentrated the following day on Mine Run. The enemy occupied the hills on the opposite side of the stream, in full force. His position, naturally a very strong one, was found to be intrenched along his entire line, his works being a continuation of those on the Rapidan, to learn which was the object of this movement.

The enemy's position was too formidable to be carried by assault. The great difficulty of keeping up the supplies of the troops at this season of the year at any distance from the railroad as well as the impractibility of the country for military operations, prevented a more extensive movement, and the army returned to the north side of the Rapidan. The falling back to our present position was accomplished without loss of men or property.

The entire casualties will not exceed one thousand in killed, wounded and missing. A few men who forded Mill run and lay on picket duty during the night were frozen and several bodies of rebel skirmishers were sent to their rear on stretchers.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Wesley Howe, Mr. SOLOMON MONN, of Green township, to Miss JANE MILLER, near Funkstown.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. C. Smith, Rev. EMANUEL MILLER, of Hagerstown Circuit, "United Brethern in Christ," to Miss AMANDA C., daughter of Daniel Yaukey of Quincy township, this county.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Thomas Barnhart, Mr. WM. F. BARKER, of Abingdon, Va., to Miss JULIA B. KRIDER, of Chambersburg, Pa.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. Dickson, Mr. JOHN S BANGHART, of Montour Co., Pa., to Miss MARY BRITWISER of this place.

DIED.

On the 23d ult., in Guilford township, of Diptheria, REBECCA MARGARET, only daughter of Wm. and Mary Ferguson, aged 5 years, 4 months and 13 days.

On the 15th ult., near Waynesboro, Mr. MICHAEL LIRTZ, aged about 68 years.

On the 27th ult., near Waynesboro, of Diptheria, ELIZABETH, aged 10 years, 4 months and 11 days, and MARY, daughters of Jacob Hess, aged 8 years, 7 months and 26 days.

On the 21st ult., in Waynesboro, Mr. CHARLES DICKEL, Sr., aged 73 years, 3 months and 4 days.

On the 5th ult., in Guilford township, of Typhoid Fever JOHN T. RENFREW, in the 48th year of his age. His end was peace.

On the 23d ult., near Mercersburg, Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSTON, aged 71 years.

On the 19th inst., in Franklin Grove, Ill., of Pulmonary Consumption, *Mrs. CARRIE D., wife of Dr. G. W.* Hewitt, and daughter of Mr. Henry Miller, Esq., of Greencastle, Franklin co., Pa.

On the 6th inst., GEORGE HENRY, son of Henry and Catharine Carl, aged 8 years and 18 days.

On the 5th inst., LIZZIE, infant daughter of David and Sarah Flack, aged three months and five days.

Sleep, darling little Lizzie sleep,
Not in thy cradle bed,
But where the angels guard shall keep,
Among the silent dead.

George Steck & Co's Pianos.—CRESSON SPRINGS, Aug. 1863.—Mr. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.—DEAR SIR.—Having had requent opportunities of examining the Pianos made by Messrs. *George Steck & Co.*, New York, during the past few years, in the practice of my profession as Tuner, I pronounce them the most perfect instruments I have ever seen.

In point of touch, equality, and *singing tone* they may defy comparison with any and all other makes, while in the upper two octave (treble notes) they are *incomparably* the finest I have any knowledge of.

C. E. SARGENT, Tuner of Pianos,
sept 23-3m 907 Chestnut St., Philada.

FRESH GROUND PEPER, Coriander Sweet Marjory, and Spices of all kinds at Miller & Heushey's. Also a Preparation for curing Pork and Beef, which everybody should have. It keeps the the meat sweet and prevents worms from geting into it.

MORTON'S Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York, or inclose stamp for circular.

dec2-6m*

POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, *Sixth and Market Streets*, Philadelphia.

Popular Clothing House, Sixth and Market Streets.
Popular Clothing House, Sixth and Market Streets.
Popular Clothing House, Sixth and Market Streets.
Wanamaker & Brown.
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Oak Hall, Oak Hall, Oak Hall,
Oak Hall, Oak Hall, Oak Hall,
Oak Hall, Oak Hall, Oak Hall.

N. B.—We have an immense stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING that cannot be surpassed for style, workmauship or lowness in price. Also, special Department for Boys' Clothing and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—There is no Clothing Store in Chambersburg that has for sale any goods manufactured by us. W. & B.

nov 11-1m

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease.—A CARD.—TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
sept 30-3m Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

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

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

R. N. WINANS,
11 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
P.O. Box No. 6. [july22,'63-6m.

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