

The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER.

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Franklin Repository.



Another Call for Troops!

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN!

Draft on the 10th of March!

THE WAR TO BE SHORT AND DECISIVE!

ALL HONOR TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

Congress has hesitated and quibbled and pettifogged on the great question of raising men, and the President, weary of their shameful inaction, has issued a peremptory order for a Draft on the 10th of March next, for whatever number may be necessary to swell our gallant armies FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

Credits will be allowed for all enlistments and drafted men under the late call, so that districts which have partially or entirely filled their quotas will have their enlistments credited on the new call.

Let the loyal men of the country second this call with an earnestness worthy the great issue. With the order for 500,000 men filled up, our armies will be invincible at every point; bloody, indecisive battles will be averted; the border will be secure from invasion, and the 4th of July should witness the utter overthrow of the murderous traitors who have desolated their own fair lands, and shadowed a mighty Nation in mourning.

Let Congress now act! Let it direct that the enlistments be perfected by adding the names of men who have not served two years; who have arrived at the proper age since the last enrolment; who have declared their intentions to become citizens, or voted as aliens, and require persons who do not serve to pay \$300, or more, and pay to drafted men a like amount who do serve, and the draft will be fruitful of men and more than self-sustaining pecuniarily.

We subjoin the call of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 1, 1864.

ORDERED, That a draft for 500,000 men be made on the 10th of March next, to serve for three years, or during the war, for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have enlisted or been drafted into the service prior to the 1st of March, and not before credited.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

COFFROTH WILL TAKE GOLD.

Gen. Coffroth might be sold for a fool, but if the sale had anything to do with his salary as a member of Congress, the purchaser might make a bad speculation. He is in favor of payments in gold to all persons in the employ of the government. Legal tender notes may do very well for the people, but as "the \$3,000 a year which a member of Congress gets is only equal to \$1000 or \$1,500," compared with the salary in gold.

Gen. Coffroth will take the gold. He wants to "keep up the standard," and therefore he votes for gold for himself and all others in the service of the government and generously concedes paper-currency to his constituents at home. We quote his remarks in full on the subject, as given officially in the Congressional Globe, and sent us under his own frank:

"I shall vote against this amendment, because I believe in the doctrine that when a man accepts a position under the Government, he should have that standard of value which they are bound to receive at the time they accepted office. I shall therefore vote with my friend from Indiana for every bill and proposition that will come up in this House to increase the wages of the men who have gone out to sustain the flag of our country. When the volunteer system commenced at the breaking out of the rebellion, volunteers agreed to go into the Army at the rate of thirteen dollars per month, when the standard value of money was gold and silver, and I shall vote for any proposition to increase their pay in greenbacks so as to raise it to that standard. These men employed in foreign countries have left their homes and gone into the service of the Government under the impression that they were to receive their salaries in gold and silver, and now, when greenbacks have fallen below par, we ought to increase their pay so as to bring it up to the standard of gold and silver. I shall vote for any proposition that will do this, and I think that honesty and justice require that we should do what is right toward these men, as well as toward those who are in our Army, and all others who are in the employ of the Government. If greenbacks go down to fifty per cent, or one hundred per cent, or one hundred and fifty per cent, the \$3,000 a year which a member of Congress gets is only equal to \$1,000 or \$1,500. I want to keep up the standard, and therefore I shall vote for this appropriation."

Not one of the Democratic members of Congress from this State had a word to say when the bill came up to reimburse Pennsylvania for her expenses in repelling the rebel invasion of last summer. Mr. Coffroth,

who represents the greater part of the invaded region, was mute. He, in whose district lies the battle-field of Gettysburg, had not a word to say in behalf of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bailey, who represents Cumberland, Perry and York, was equally speechless. Mr. Dawson, another border representative, maintained an equally expressive silence. Even Fernando Wood, of New York and Cox, of Ohio, had something to say for the claims of their States—but our Pennsylvania Democrats had neither the pluck nor the patriotism to utter a word. Fortunately Thayer, Stevens, Leonard Myers and Kelley were there to represent the State and vindicate her claims. But it appears to be a deliberately adopted policy, among our opposition members, to do nothing for the dignity or the honor of Pennsylvania. The people must remember all these things.

THE State of Pennsylvania holds scrip for 780,000 acres of Public Lands, granted by Congress for educational purposes. This scrip is for sale, and parties may purchase it by applying to the Surveyor General at Harrisburg. As the State cannot locate the scrip, but must sell it to parties who can do so, and any person purchasing may do so, this will no doubt prove a very profitable source of investment and those wishing to invest in it would do well to do so at once. It is divided into portions of one quarter of a section each and may be located upon any vacant public lands subject to sale at private entry.

THE following resolution we find among the proceedings of the General Synod of the German Reformed Church, which was held at Pittsburg, Pa., some four weeks ago. The resolution was unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That, in conformity with the admission of the Holy Scriptures, and in imitation of the example of our ecclesiastical fathers during the period of the Revolution, this Synod admonish the pastors and members of the churches under its care, to remember the powers that be are ordained of God, and that it is the solemn duty of all Christians, enjoying the protection of such civil rulers, to pray for them, and to be obedient to their laws, and to discharge a time of peril like that through which our beloved country is now passing.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Garfield on Confiscation and Slavery—Senator Davis—Perils of Fire in the Electric Buildings—Fay of Soldiers—Fernando Wood and the Normans—New Call for Troops.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1864.

In the debate on confiscation yesterday Mr. Garfield made a most eloquent and telling speech among the things he said:

"At the origin of this nation all the States excepting New Hampshire passed the most sweeping laws, confiscating the estates of the traitors and not permitting them to remain upon our soil. The British Commissioners endeavored to influence our own people to make a similar restitution, but this latter they sternly refused to do, and the 15th article of the treaty merely says they would recommend Congress to be merciful. If we want lasting peace, we must put down the traitors, which is slavery, and take away the platform on which slavery stands, namely, the landed estates of the rebels of the South."

The negro has been our true friend on every occasion. There was scarcely a battle where the negro had not come to our aid and told us the truth. He had fought the rebels who were fighting, liberating them from their chains, and the produce of which were placed in the Rebel's Commissary Department, and it was not until we took away the support of the rebel natives could we conquer them. If this was an abolition war, it was because we have an abolition army, and he would tell the truth to the world, and forever, and the discipline of a body-master on the other side should resort to or bring to life.

He said:—I announce, gentlemen, that your front end departed. Hang your children of misfortune by the back, follow the breeze, and shed tears over the grave, but I have no time to waste in listening to eulogies on the orders of the traitors, by commissioners such as the gentlemen from New York. Mr. Wood had suggested, it was not by smiles that peace was to be secured, but by the thunder of war. The rebellion must be met, our arms must be filled, and we must go forward with the majesty of a great people rising in their strength to put down the last hope of the South.

Mr. Garfield spoke also of the great anxiety manifested by the rebels pending the Ohio State election last autumn. When the telegraph flashed to the north the news of the election, the rebels fled from the camps, when from every little tent there burst forth shouts which fairly rent the air, and sent terror and despair to those who were watching over the border.

In conclusion he repeated that slavery must be swept away in order to a permanent peace. They should follow the example of Cromwell, and let out the bad blood of the country, and imitate the severity of the Puritans.

SENATOR DAVIS.

Yesterday after a spirited debate on the resolution of the expulsion of Mr. Davis, Mr. Wilson said:

Mr. Davis' course on all subjects relating to slavery since his connection with legislation showed he was literally drunk with the fanaticism of slavery. The Senator has put upon record words of renunciation and modification of his language. Friends of this side are willing to take his construction of his language. He was not disposed to be more generous than others, and he therefore accepted these words in full. With these disclosures the resolution becomes a farce, as broad as any put upon the boards of Canterbury Hall, and he would withdraw his resolution.

BURNING OF THE CATHEDRAL AT SANTIAGO CHILE.

Last night as I sat in a crowded Theatre with the beauty of Washington and hundreds of distinguished men from all parts of the country around me, my thoughts often called up the dreadful tragedy that lately happened in the above named Cathedral. There were not less than 1800 persons present, and I thought, should a fire break out, here too would be a tragedy almost as great as that, for our means of egress were not much more than there. When will the builders of Theatres and Churches in cities be compelled to place at least a dozen of doors to every building. Again, the doors of almost all buildings of this class open inward; why is this? We read that in the burning of the Cathedral the rush against the doors was so great, that it was impossible to open them,—hence the "impassable heaps of dead barring all egress." What a horrid situation!

Who can realize the feelings of those two thousand young women—the elite and beauty of a city, pent up in that broiling hell, imprisoned beyond all hope of escape, a living embankment reaching almost to the ceiling, crushing and burning to death? Who can paint the agony of these dying maidens, or the charred ruin which death left behind him? Or who can portray the feelings of fathers and mothers and brothers who stood without looking upon the loved forms, which just at the door defied all attempts at rescue? Will the reading of this fearful wholesale murder by burning, teach us a lesson, to look well to our Theatres, Halls and Churches and see if they are properly constructed with reference to the safety of the audience that assemble in them and whether there are proper means of egress? Time and again I have seen the President and his family and the most prominent and useful men of the country occupying boxes close by the stage, and I know that had a fire broken out their lives would scarcely have been worth a penny. In every city and borough there should be a special committee to look after this, and not let it be left for every body to look after, for then as now, it never will be remedied.

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OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' PAY.

Several propositions have been made in Congress with a view of equalizing the pay of all officers in the United States Army and Navy as well as reducing that of those off duty. This appears to be a move in the right direction. A small reduction of the pay of officers of a high grade, and attaching the same with a small addition to the pay of privates, making their wages \$25 or even \$20 per month, will fill up the ranks of the army much sooner and easier than any draft, no matter how stringent or lenient.

ARTICLES BY MAIL FOR SOLDIERS.

Every one should bear in mind that the law passed by Congress allowing certain articles to pass through the mails to soldiers, permits only goods manufactured from Wool, Cotton or linen, and must not exceed two pounds in weight, and addressed only to non-commissioned officers or privates. The cost is four ounces for two cents. Any other article than the above named, such as boots, shoes, &c., must be pre-paid at letter rates.

THE MORRIS AND FERNANDO WOOD.

On Wednesday Mr. Wood in his speech for peace at any sacrifice of honor or submission, made an attack on all kinds of barbarism, polygamy and Mormonism in particular. Sam. J. Kinney, delegate from Utah, replied, saying "that any charges of their being rebel sympathizers, came with bad grace from the aid and abettor of rebellion and the father of the New York riots." He quoted the dispatch of Fernando Wood, the Governor of Georgia, in which Fernando regrets that it was not in his power to send the arms and ammunition that the Government had detained on the way. Mr. Kinney said: "if he were a full member of the House, he would move for the exclusion of the Hon. Gentleman from New York." At the same time Mr. Kinney showed himself a true Mormon, by speaking of a man defending his wives and children.

MORE TROOPS TO BE CALLED FOR.

It is reported that a call will shortly be made for 500,000 volunteers. In many of the States, under the immense bounties which are now offered, volunteering is going on so rapidly that the quotas for the above call, should it be made, are already full. In this, Pennsylvania is far behind, either the Eastern or Western States.

HARRISBURG.

The State Interest—Lamberton Speaks of a Senatorial Amendment—Hillman's Motion in the House—Rickie Admitted to a Seat—Refusal to Exchange White.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1864.

The dead-lock in the Senate continues, and all business is at a stand. The Democrats resolutely refused to allow any legislation, even on the interest question, and on Monday the Governor will be compelled to draw his warrant for \$1,000,000 or thereabouts to pay the State interest, whereas one million would have paid it honestly and fairly had the Democrats allowed the people legislation. The Governor has no discretion under the existing law. It provides that he shall draw his warrant for the amount demanded by the Treasurer and Auditor General to pay the interest in specie or its equivalent. Thus are the tax-payers of Pennsylvania actually robbed out of over HALF A MILLION DOLLARS by the revolutionary proceedings of the Democratic Senators.

But one set speech was made in the Senate last week. Senator Lamberton opened on Wednesday, and was listened to with unflinching patience and unbounded admiration for over an hour—by himself! Two reporters were assigned the cruel task of hearing him out attentively, and endeavoring to make an intelligent report of an utterly unintelligible speech. It is not yet known on what subject he supposed himself to be speaking.

The Senate has become sadly dispirited and demoralized by the protracted lock. Nothing can be done and yet every man must attend or solemnly pair off, lest one side or the other might have a temporary majority. The result of it is that the sessions of the Senate are becoming mere monkey-shows, and the dignity and gravity of the body are gone. It is to be hoped that as Senator White is not exchanged, an adjournment will be carried until his successor can be chosen and qualified.

—On Thursday last the Senator from Wayne, Mr. Beardsley, insisted upon having a few editorials read by the Clerk from a Northern Republican Newspaper, and an hours' sport was worried out of the proceed-

ings. Some Union Senator quietly suggested that the Democrats had better have a few editorials read from the REPOSITORY. Several Senators started uneasily at the suggestion and a rich debate would probably have followed, but for the fact that the chief editor of the REPOSITORY was sitting before the Senate fire, calmly surveying the theatre of his old conflicts. Lamberton glanced at the fire and concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, as he had enjoyed a taste of doses usually delivered from that quarter. Clymer, always philosophical, exchanged glances and smiles with the imperturbable editor, and indicated his willingness for anybody to try that tilt that had a fancy for it. Hopkins was a little nervous, but didn't insist upon having the REPOSITORY read, so your political literature was lost to the Senate that day.

The House considered the bill to pay the interest in currency last week, but as the Senate refused to act upon anything, it was not passed. When the bill was called up, the Democrats filibustered for a while, evidently determined that the Treasury and tax payers should not be relieved, but Mr. Bingham called the previous question and closed their proceedings. Then they refused to vote, and as some members were absent, the Union men had not a quorum, and a call of the House had to follow. Thus the session was wasted without even the first reading of the bill. I regret to say that Mr. Sharpe voted, or voted not, just as the Democracy decided. It was confidently expected that on the question of meeting the interest, such men as Sharpe, Pershing and others would act for the welfare of the State. Pershing did refuse to withhold his vote when the Democrats blocked business by not voting, but he stood alone.

John W. McKee, Union, was admitted to the seat of Mr. Chambers, Democrat, from Armstrong county on Wednesday. It was decided on the principle of the Coates case, and adds two to the Union majority of the House. The majority on joint ballot will be seven now, when a new Senator is elected in place of White.

The Governor got an official dispatch this evening from Fort Monroe, stating that the rebels refused to exchange Senator White, and the writ for a new election has gone to Indiana county. Is any one so dull as not to see that the rebel authorities of Richmond and the Democratic Senators here have a common interest in preventing the exchange of White? And do not they maintain the utmost fidelity to each other? HORACE.

BRIEF WAR ITEMS.

Gen. Grant, on Monday, started for Chattanooga, Jan. 27, giving the following orders:—Col. Bone, with a force of four hundred and fifty men of the 28th Kentucky mounted infantry and the 4th Michigan cavalry, attacked the camp of Home Guards, Col. Culbertson commanding and routed them, destroying their camp, a considerable number of arms and other property. Col. Bone returned to his camp without any casualties in force. Johnson's brigade, of Roddy's command, crossed the Tennessee river at Bainbridge, three miles, and Newport Ferry, six miles, below Florence, intending to make a junction with a brigade of infantry which was expected to cross the river at Lamb's and Brown's ferries, and then proceed to Athens, to capture our forces there. We engaged them, killing fifteen, wounding quite a number, and taking some of them prisoners. Among them are three commissioned officers. Our loss is ten wounded.

Brigham Young has just taken a new wife—his sixty-first.

Admiral Faragut arrived in New Orleans on the 21st ult., and was enthusiastically received. Mr. Robert Lincoln, eldest son of the President, has arrived home to spend a College vacation of six weeks.

Joe Lane, formerly United States Senator from Oregon, and candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1860, is in the cattle trade in British Columbia.

It is semi-officially announced that Archduke Maximilian will soon visit Paris, and from there sail with requisite reinforcements for Mexico, where he expects to arrive before the end of March.

Mr. De Bow, so renowned for his devotion to Southern interests and for the ability with which he sustained them, has been imprisoned and his Review suppressed because he wrote and published an article of a strong abolition tinge, admitting the superiority of the North, the efficiency of the blockade and the weakness of slavery.

Six of the Mauch Chunk rioters were tried and received their sentence in the Court at Mauch Chunk last week. Hugh Gallagher, Daniel Campbell, Hugh Cook and John McEnder were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and undergo solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the Eastern Penitentiary for 1 year and 9 months. Daniel Kelly was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and 9 months in the Penitentiary.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes of General Scott: General Scott kept house on New York's. He has broken up housekeeping, but has rooms at Delmonico's. In the elegant mansion of Moses H. Grinnell, corner of 5th avenue and Fourteenth street, with several spacious dwelling houses added to it, Delmonico has his up-to-date establishment. In a suite of parlors on the lower floor, furnished in a style suited to his rank, General Scott has his headquarters. His rooms are such as a military gentleman of position and fortune would desire. They are ornamented with busts, statues, maps, paintings, and implements of war. His daughter lives near him, and her children, intelligent and sprightly, may be seen roaming round the rooms, climbing his knee for a kiss or a smile or a kind word, and throwing a halo of youth and pleasure over the home and declining years of the invalid hero. General Scott is a great favorite of the ladies. Every day rare and fresh flowers are laid by fair hands on his table, filling the room with exquisite sweetness. Fruits of all kinds are sent in to him daily, and of these attentions he is especially proud, and makes particular mention of them to all familiar friends who visit him. His bodily health is not firm. Five years ago he met with an accident that affected his spine, since which time he has not been able to sit on horse. Indeed, he has not been on a horse but once since the accident, and then he was helped on and off, remaining but a few minutes that his portrait might be painted. He seldom leaves his room, and walks about it with great difficulty. But his mind is just as clear as when his cannons pealed along our frontiers in the war of 1812. He is conversant with all the acts of the Government and of the Army. He reads everything that relates to our national peril, has his own decided opinions of movements and of men, and expresses himself freely, without the veil of secrecy or reserve, about the war, its duration and termination; the courage and skill of our generals, and the obstacles that still lie in our path.

A despatch from Chattanooga states that the rebel army had fallen back from Dalton. A flag of truce was sent out, but after going forty-five miles could find no enemy. It is believed that the rebel rear guard was at Kingston, forty-five miles south of Dalton. It is probable the rebels have retreated to Atlanta Georgia.

A Cincinnati dispatch says Capt. Epin, a staff officer from Knoxville, Thursday week, brings information that Longstreet has been re-enforced with 20,000 men, and was advancing on Knoxville, pushing Granger's forces before him. It was thought that our army would be compelled to fall back to the intrenchments at Knoxville.

Gen. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, on the 28th, that on the 27th our cavalry, under Gen. Sturgis, achieved a decided victory over the Rebel cavalry at a point ten miles east of Sevierville, about twenty miles east of Knoxville. A reconnaissance made on the 23d discovered that Longstreet had made a hasty retreat, and gone beyond Dandridge.

Admiral Lee has officially reported the destruction of the new first-class rebel steamer Davie. This was the vessel's first trip; and on the 7th inst., finding it impossible to escape falling a prize to our blockaders off Wilmington, her captain ran her ashore, when she bilged, becoming a total wreck. The Davie is the twentieth steamer destroyed or captured off Wilmington since July last.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War just authorized to be appointed, consists of Senators Wade, of Ohio, Chandler, of Michigan, and Harding, of Oregon; and Representatives Gooch, of Massachusetts, Julian, of Indiana, Odell, of New York, and Loan, of Missouri. This Committee is similar to the one heretofore in existence, the only difference being in the substitution of Harding and Loan in the places of ex-Congressmen Andrew Johnson and Covode. The old Committee was appointed December, 1861, and closed its labors April, 1863.

It is a remarkable fact that, for the arming-bearing population left in it, Arkansas, since the advance of Gen. Steele, has furnished more volunteers for the Union army than any equal number elsewhere. Counties, wherein Jeff. Davis' conscript officers could not find a score of men, have since sent full companies to the Union army. Among the officers of all classes, the old sentiment of love for the Union is reasserting its power; prejudices are dying away; and men are returning to their allegiance, not as a matter of force, but from duty and choice.

From Newbern we have further particulars of the rapidly-increasing feeling of discontent in North Carolina. The people are urging the calling of a State Convention, and Dr. Leach, one of the recently elected members of the Rebel Congress, says, through the Raleigh Standard, that North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact, or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace. The Raleigh Standard, in an article addressed to slaveholders, says if the war should continue twelve months longer the institution of Slavery would be destroyed.

Gen. Thomas, in an official despatch, dated Chattanooga, Jan. 27, gives the following orders:—Col. Bone, with a force of four hundred and fifty men of the 28th Kentucky mounted infantry and the 4th Michigan cavalry, attacked the camp of Home Guards, Col. Culbertson commanding and routed them, destroying their camp, a considerable number of arms and other property. Col. Bone returned to his camp without any casualties in force. Johnson's brigade, of Roddy's command, crossed the Tennessee river at Bainbridge, three miles, and Newport Ferry, six miles, below Florence, intending to make a junction with a brigade of infantry which was expected to cross the river at Lamb's and Brown's ferries, and then proceed to Athens, to capture our forces there. We engaged them, killing fifteen, wounding quite a number, and taking some of them prisoners. Among them are three commissioned officers. Our loss is ten wounded.

PERSONAL.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following proceedings were had in the several Courts of Franklin county last week:—
ORPHANS' COURT—LETTERS GRANTED.
Estate of John Skinner, of Fannett; letters testamentary to David J. Skinner and Jos. M. Doyle.
Estate of Caroline A. Hoffman, of Chambersburg; letters testamentary to P. S. Decher.
Estate of Matthew McKee, of Guilford; letters of administration to J. C. McKee.
Estate of George Flory, of Chambersburg; letters of administration with will annexed to S. S. Shryock.
Estate of Mary Jack, of Hamilton; letters of administration, with will annexed to J. W. Douglas.
Estate of John Radcliff, of Chambersburg; letters of administration with will annexed, to Lewis B. Eyrick.

ACCOUNTS CONFIRMED.
All the accounts presented were confirmed.
GUARDIANS APPOINTED.
Jacob Rife Guardian of Susan Sahn, minor child of Abraham Sahn, dec'd.
Jacob Shank Guardian of Melissa Stahl, minor child of Daniel Stahl, dec'd.
James A. Cook Guardian of George M'Clary, minor child of John G. M'Clary, dec'd.
Jacob Harshman Guardian of Abraham Harshman, minor child of Samuel Harshman, dec'd.
George C. M'Clary Guardian of Mary and John Harshman, minor children of Sam'l Harshman, dec'd.
John Deek Guardian of Mary K. Crider, minor child of Henry Crider, dec'd.
John Crider Guardian of Samuel, Jacob, Aaron, Frank H. and John Crider, minor children of Henry Crider, dec'd.
John Shank Guardian of John, Mary and Samuel Crunkleton, minor children of S. J. Crunkleton, dec'd.
Jacob Selbert Guardian of Robert Selbert, minor child of Jacob M. Selbert, dec'd.
Adam Zager Guardian of Adam and Matilda Carbaugh, minor children of Sarah A. Carbaugh, dec'd.
John E. M'Clary Guardian of Hugh Cover, minor child of John Cover, dec'd.
John Walter Guardian of Helen, Charles and Phares Weagley, minor children of C. T. Weagley, dec'd.
Nathan H. Brumbaugh Guardian of Anna M. Nave, minor child of Geo. Nave, dec'd.
Henry Small, Jr., Guardian of Susanna C. and Geo. W. Oyler, minor children of Geo. Oyler, dec'd.
Wm. Herman Guardian of Milton Herman, minor child of John Herman, dec'd.
David J. Shinn Guardian of Martha A. Kirkpatrick, minor child of James Kirkpatrick, dec'd.
Henry Lutz, Guardian of Geo. F., Samuel P., Jonathan C., Reuben A., Comas W., Theodore J., Susan M. and Durbin C. Hawk, minor children of Samuel Hawk, dec'd.

Henry Smith Guardian of Sarah C. and Margaret Smith, minor children of John Smith, dec'd.
Samuel Drubaker, Guardian of Jacob, Henry and Anna Myers, minor children of Mrs. Jacob S. Myers, deceased.
A. H. Senseney, Guardian of Lucy Nitterhouse, minor child of Elizabeth Nitterhouse, dec'd.

INQUESTS GRANTED.
Estate of John Sleichter, dec'd.
Estate of Henry Miller, dec'd.

TRUSTS DISCHARGED.
Benjamin Chambers, Administrator of Mary Jook, deceased.
Abraham Stouffer, Guardian of C. N. Eberly.
Jas. M. Bishop; Administrator of John Thomas, deceased, funds deposited with Clerk of Courts.
Thos. Johnson, Guardian of Martha B. Murray, Abraham Stouffer, Executor of Philip Laufman, deceased.
Henry Miller, Guardian of Malissa and H. Stahl, deceased.

ORDERS OF SALE.
Estate of John Etter, dec'd; John H. Etter Trustee to sell.
Estate of Joseph Van Lear, dec'd; John D. Van Lear, Trustee.
Estate of John Renfrew, deceased; S. K. Burns, Trustee.
Estate of Robert Geddiss, deceased; James Kelly, Guardian.
Estate of Charlotte Smith, deceased; T. J. SUI, Trustee.
Estate of Rebecca Treher, deceased; Wm. Bossert, Trustee.
Estate of Robert Ramsey dec'd; W. P. Ramsey, Trustee.
Estate of Jno. Sackman, deceased; B. A. Cormoray, Trustee.

CONFIRMED.
Sale of estate of John Gilbert, dec'd.
Sale of estate of Gabriel Baer, dec'd.
Report of T. M. Carlisle, Auditor of Estate of Jacob Brindle, dec'd.
Report of J. McD. Sharpe, Auditor of estate of E. Radebaugh, dec'd.
Inquest on estate of Nancy K. Carson, dec'd.
Inquest on estate of Daniel Munn, dec'd.
Inquest on estate of Joseph Van Lear, dec'd.
Inquest on estate of Conrad Eckenrode, dec'd.
Inquest on estate of Daniel Coble, dec'd.
Inquest on estate of Michael Coble, dec'd.
Inquest on estate of John Renfrew, dec'd.
Inquest on estate of Anna M. Cassman, dec'd.
Inquest on estate of Frederick Keffer, dec'd.

AUDITORS APPOINTED.
Jer. Cook; Estate of John Kerr, dec'd.
M.D. Shupe; Estate of Sam'l Radebaugh, dec'd.
J. W. Douglas; Estate of J. C. Henry, dec'd.
D. Watson Rowe; Estate of G. H. Kerlin, dec'd.
D. Watson Rowe; Estate of Solomon Eckert, dec'd.

CITATION.
John King, cited to file an account as Executor of Robert and Jane King, dec'd, on petition of John Shirts, Guardian of minor children of Jas. C. King.

QUARTER SESSIONS—ROADS.
Petition to vacate and supply public road in the township of Washington. Alex. Hamilton, John Bonbrugh and Wm. Walker appointed viewers.
Petition for re-view to vacate road from Felling Spring to intersect Chambersburg and Gettysburg turnpike in Payetteville. Wm. Imnell, John Stouffer (of J.) and Jacob Leban appointed viewers.
Petition for a road in Quincey township. John Frantz, Samuel Sively and Jacob Carbaugh appointed viewers.
Petition for a road view in Antrim township. Jacob Deib, Jacob Bender and Bo. Min Sively appointed viewers.
Petition to vacate private road in Peters township. E. Kuhn, Jacob Krider and David Hefer appointed viewers.
Petition for re-view of road in Montgomery twp. J. C. Rankin, A. L. Coyle and David Hays appointed viewers.

REMOVAL OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
Petition of Citizens of Southampton township for removal of School Directors. Rule issued by Directors to show cause at adjourned court 23d February, why they should not be removed.

LICENSES GRANTED.
Alexander Martin, St. Thomas.
John Miller, Chambersburg.
John W. Taylor, Chambersburg.
J. B. Brumbaugh, State Line.
License of R. Pawling, Greencastle, transferred to Brant & Deitrich.

CONTINUED.
Petition of A. B. Selbert, for license in Concord.
Petition of John Newman, for license in Greencastle.
Petition of John W. Hartle, wholesale, state in Greencastle.

REFUSED.
Petition of S. S. Hays, for license in Elizabethtown.