

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, February 3, 1864.

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CRIMINAL DELAY IN CONGRESS.

Again we implore Congress to ACT! It has wasted two long months—it had its fortnight of festivities when our armies were shattered, and looking with anxious hearts for help from the exhaustless power of the government. It has lost golden days and weeks for preparation for the coming struggle, and still the great national necessity—involving early and enduring Peace, or protracted, wasting, deadly War—waits for its action.

In sixty days at the farthest the gathering storm must break, and woe to the unprepared! Already the armies of crime are making the mountains of Tennessee echo the thunder of their artillery, and their advancing columns proclaim the day of death as nigh at hand again. And yet Congress answers the demand for men by two months of criminal indifference!

The coming struggle is fraught with the most momentous results. If we fail at any important point, it may add months, perhaps years of war, and fresh hetaicombs of dead. If we are invincible, as we can and should be everywhere, reason must recede without sanguinary battles, and the crowning triumph of the Republic may be celebrated with the next natal day of the Union.

Give the Nation an efficient Conscription bill—meet traitors with TWO TO ONE wherever their bastard banner floats its symbol of anarchy and death—give heart and hope to the soldiers of the Old Flag, and there is not a brave veteran who will not re-enlist; thousands of fresh troops will hurry to the field strong in their own and the country's cause, and ALL WILL BE WELL!

Let Congress delay still longer and thus defeat the needed additions to our armies, and the spring just dawning upon us will be more deeply crimsoned than the fearful baptism of the past. Treason will be nerve to deal its most desperate, most deadly blows; and they may give fresh triumphs to crime, and shake hope break upon its now wide-spread despair!

The Nation demands a just Conscription bill to impose the burden of the war equally upon all. Not an hour should be lost.—Another week should see it a law and its imperative call upon the people officially announced! It should demand just tribute from those who do not go, and deal generously with those who devote themselves to the great cause. This done, and thousands will volunteer, who now wait hoping or fearing that the government will not exercise its power, and the Union armies will give us a Peaceful and Free Republic ere summer fades before the frosts of autumn.

The loyal hearts turn to Congress—IT MUST DO ITS WHOLE DUTY, AND THE REPUBLIC IS SAFE!

—Since the above was in type we have received the order of the President for 500,000 men and a draft on the 10th of March. Well done, noble President!—Will Congress be ready? Will it perfect its conscription bill so as to allow the correction of the enrolments in season for the draft? It can do so, if it will. Many have arrived at the age of twenty years since the last enrolment, and they, with all who have not been in service for two years; all who have fled their intentions to become citizens, or who have voted under the laws of the States, and it may be others, should be added. Let the distinction between the contingents be abolished—impose tribute upon those who do not serve, and pay a like sum to those who go, and more than enough of men will respond to the call. We appeal to Congress—WASTE NOT ANOTHER DAY!

THE BLOW AT OUR CURRENCY.

The Democracy of the Senate persisted in their revolutionary schemes, and obstinately refused to afford relief to the State in the payment of the interest on our debt. The Union Senators proposed on various occasions to consider a bill to provide for meeting the interest in currency, and appealed to the Democrats to stay their suicidal madness and save the people from being plundered; but they were deaf to every importunity offered in behalf of the taxpayers. Their conduct clearly manifested a settled purpose to impair the government credit, embarrass the treasury, and impose grievous and needless burdens upon the people. In the House, when the Union men proposed to consider the bill providing for the payment of the interest in currency, the Democrats resorted to filibustering; made every possible dilatory motion, such as to postpone, to adjourn, &c.; and when arrested in that course by the call of the

previous question, they refused to vote, thus necessitating a call of the House, and wasting the session without passing the bill.

This action of the Democrats of the legislature is most unpardonable. It evinces a shameless disregard of the interests of the people; an utter want of sympathy with the cause of the government; a determination to cripple its credit, and a most reckless defiance of the immediate interests of the taxpayers. Indeed it can scarcely be explained upon any principle of mere political difference. It goes deeper and points, with startling conclusiveness, to a revolutionary policy that aims at financial revulsion as the first step toward the destruction of the government. If our currency could be destroyed, the very foundation stone would be taken from the great structure of our Free Institutions; and if the prostration of the currency is not the deliberate purpose of the Democrats of the legislature, then there can be no rational explanation of their hostility to the interests of the people, of the State and of the Nation.

There are able lawyers on the Democratic side in the legislature, who know well how they are defying the law as it would be administered by our Courts, if the bonds of the State were contracts between individuals. If J. McDowell Sharpe or Cyrus L. Pershing held a bond against John Smith, drawn in the language of the securities issued by the State to its creditors, expressly stipulating to pay the same in specie, they are well advised that the legal tender currency of the government would cancel it at par. So the Supreme Courts of New York and Massachusetts have already decided, and so would the Supreme Court of every loyal State determine. Indeed, if the United States currency be a legal tender, as the law declares it, there can be no other decision rendered by a rational court, for an express contract to pay in specie, made prior to the issue of legal tender notes, is precisely upon the same footing with every form of indebtedness, whether book account, check, negotiable note, note under seal, judgment, or any other shape a debt could assume. The law required all to be paid in legal tender money, if demanded, and specie only was made a legal tender. The courts therefore very properly decide, that judgment can be had only for the amount called for by a note or bond, and any legal tender of the government must necessarily cancel the judgment. Thus would they deal with individuals; but the State cannot be sued; its Executive officers cannot disregard the law, which is mandatory as to their action, and the State cannot withhold its interest on the day it is due—therefore, for want of legislation, the Governor and financial officers were compelled, on Monday last, to draw some six hundred thousand dollars needlessly from the treasury. Thus while all other creditors of the State; all creditors of individuals, and all monetary transactions among the people, are compelled to recognize a tender of government currency as a payment, the bondholders of the State, most of whom are foreigners, and foes to our institutions, are paid sixty per cent more than their just claims, and the treasury is so crippled that, without extraordinary revenues from increased taxes, the credit of the State cannot be sustained a single year. Such is the entertainment to which the Democrats of the legislature have invited us!

—We need but turn to the representatives and organs of the Democratic party to learn how they have pre-determined the destruction of our currency if it can be compassed. The Age, the Philadelphia organ of that party, has been earnest in demanding payment of the interest in specie; and when its "friends" had achieved their hoped for success, by defeating all legislative measures of relief, it is in a delirium of joy because the people have been robbed of six hundred thousand dollars, and in fiendish triumph declares it "a fine illustration of the new legal tender currency with which Abolitionism has blessed the country!" It denounces the war for the preservation of the Republic of our fathers "this Lincoln spree into which the people have been inveigled," and boasts that "it will cost a good deal before we get through with it!"—Such are the words of cheer which the organs of that party send up to a people struggling in the sublimest heroism for the life of the government; such their epithet over our martyred dead; such the words of consolation to sorrowing hearts and stricken homes, and such their tribute to the holiest civil cause for which mankind has dared and died!

Gov. CURTIN received official information from Gen. Butler on Saturday last, that the rebel authorities had declined to exchange Senator White; and a writ for a special election in his district was sent to the Sheriff of Indiana and Armstrong counties by the western train the same evening. As the law requires fifteen days to elapse after the delivery of the writ to the Sheriff, before the election can be held, and as it will require nearly an additional week to get the meeting of the county and district return Judges, the new Senator cannot be in his place before the 25th of this month. Judge White, father of the Senator, has been named as his successor, but Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, Representative in 1858-9, will most likely be the Union candidate. The district gave Gov. Curtin about 2,300 majority, and will of course send a Union Senator.

—We beg the legislature to adjourn at once until such time as will enable the new Senator to be in his seat. No legislation of any kind can be done because of the persistent madness of the Democratic Senators;

and it is useless for the House to pretend to transact business with the Senate at a dead lock. The prominent committees might manage to prepare their leading bills and be ready to report them by the 1st of March, and the session would be protracted but little if any by the adjournment. We witnessed a session of the Senate last week, and its demoralization is humiliating indeed. From twenty to thirty Senators meet daily to do just nothing; and, of course, when the legitimate duties of the Senate have to be laid aside, every species of tomfoolery take their place. For the credit of the Senate, and of the State, we entreat the Senate to propose an adjournment, and we hope that the House will not reject it.

The U. S. Senate by the decisive vote of 27 to 11, decided last week to enforce the rule adopted in 1862, requiring all Senators to take the oath of allegiance to the government. A protracted debate preceded the final vote, in which Davis, Johnson, Bayard, Saulsbury, Richardson, and other rebel sympathizers protested eloquently against compelling the members of the highest legislative tribunal of the Republic to be sworn to fidelity to its preservation. Of course Mr. Buckalew voted with the minority—he professes to be a Democrat with all the pro slavery and semi-rebel variations; but that Senator Cowan should get so far astray as to vote with him will create some surprise. Originally a radical Abolitionist, he seems to be trying how far he can lean toward the rebel side of the question without going clean over. By his habitual vagaries he has earned for himself the most unenviable position of being trusted on neither side in the Senate, and of being without a sustaining constituency at home.

—Senators Bayard and Richardson, who had previously refused to take the oath, promptly took it after the passage of the resolution. As the vote for it was more than two-thirds, it clearly foreshadowed the election of any Senator who declined to accept it, and Richardson and Bayard preferred swearing allegiance to being turned out. Bayard took it with a heavy heart, and announced his intention to resign; but at last accounts he had not done so. The Nation would rejoice to learn that he has fulfilled his threat.

THE CARLETON VOLUNTEER has a chronic passion for insisting that Judge Woodward was elected Governor last fall. In its last issue it insists that Gov. Curtin was "repudiated" by the people, and adds—"Is he not cognizant of the fact that in every county of the Commonwealth fraudulent voting was permitted?" If there was fraudulent voting in Cumberland county, why does not the Volunteer establish the fact and bring the criminals to justice? It has a Democratic oar of the most approved pattern: the county officers are all Democrats; two-thirds or more of the election officers are Democrats, and if it has been cheated, its Democratic friends must have done it just from force of habit. We insist that it shall either establish some fraud, or cease its childish twaddle about being cheated, when its party had all the power to make the election honest or dishonest. Where, by whom and to what extent were frauds committed in Cumberland county? Will the Volunteer be kind enough to furnish the names for the information of its Democratic District Attorney, so that the offenders may be brought before its Democratic court and Democratic juries for trial?

LOCAL ITEMS. Gossip with our friends.—We received during the past six days no less than seven anonymous communications, written in ladies' hand, asking us in all sorts of insulting language whether we meant "her" in what we wrote about (what our friend Jones calls) "the diseased" Cavalryman's wife. One lady called us—no, we won't say what she called us, or this paper would be thrown out of every decent family, and we can't afford to tell the truth when it costs so dear; another said we were "a lying scoundrel"; and still another threatened to send her husband "to settle" when he got home. The other four used more or less violent wording not necessary to mention. To the first lady we sent a nice clean sheet of fool's cap, requesting her to make of it what she pleased, and wear it; the second we favored with a pink tinted note, requesting a lock of her hair and a front tooth as a memento (this was bitter, for we knew her hair and teeth were both false, and the points of our unmanly joke was "memento mori"); the third we dared in a neatly worded billet to send on her, adding that we were a good deal more afraid of her, and to the rest we paid no attention; but we take this method of informing them all that a great man once silenced a Fish woman by using geometrical terms as adjectives—E=width of eye, T=height of nose, &c.—"Lay on Macduff, and as the water from the Elder's back Doth run, so from our downy hide Abuse will surely slide," etc.

It is cheering to see the spirit with which enlistments are carried on here and elsewhere. What a time there will be in the spring, when the old watchword is raised to some purpose, "onward to Richmond!" It seems a pity that after our boys are mustered they should be peppered.

There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio, Than dreamt of in your philosophy. We never fully appreciated the above till we were this day informed by a lady that she had made all her dresses and her children's for the last eight years—yes, a lady, always well dressed, and her children too. It was difficult to credit, but it was true. We trust the ladies will read this and apply, and that their husbands will take up a subscription for us as a token of respect and gratitude. O ladies, ladies, we lords of creation do spend too much for cigars and tobacco; brandy, whiskey, ale and oysters; and occasionally for neckties and gloves; but who can estimate the expense of a lady's toilet, her millinery and mantua making! Why don't the pulpit take hold of this increasing evil? Every one of the ten commandments is broken daily by some female sinner, through love of dress. How handsome we all shall look six months—yes, six days—after our death! Do the young ladies know that they are spoken of by their beaux as "dry goods"; and that their immoderate love of frillery causes many an ardent but cautious lover to hesitate "and pause and think upon the brink."

Learn—now's your time, fair sex. Embrace the privilege, give it a good hug; slay and spare not. You all know that the name indicates that it is venial for you to leap over the barriers of society, maugre Mrs. Grundy, assert your rights, namely, that you shall be boarded and lodged by some pleasure-loving and seeking and taking bachelor or widower. So we repeat our injunction (not a legal one by any means) to go in and win. Dear me, as if we didn't know how many little traps are set already for us.

Owing to the great scarcity of Hagerstown Almanacs, this year, caused by the Rebel invasion of June '63, (it was said to be Lee's main object to prevent its issue) we propose each week to publish the prospectus of the weather in advance, from Wednesday to Wednesday. This is a great agricultural movement in the right direction, (for crops we must have); and we hope that will be appreciated by our patrons, in the shape of new subscriptions. How are we to know the weather unless we are told. On the 1st of December we are willing to sell our Almanac for five dollars.

We have, after careful investigation, discovered why soldiers spend their money so freely—because they all wished to be stripped. N. B.—Prompted by our devil.

THE BATTLE-GROUND OF GETTYSBURG.—Through the active exertions of D. M. Conoughy, Esq., of Gettysburg, a provisional Association has been formed to secure and preserve as nearly as possible in the condition that battle left it, the historic and sacred ground on which the sanguinary battle of Gettysburg was fought. It is contemplated to have a permanent organization formed under an act of incorporation. Mr. Conoughy has already secured the most interesting portions of the battle-field, including Cemetery Hill, the granite spur of Round Top, with the wonderful defences constructed in a single night by the over-marched Penna. Reserve; the timber breast-works on the right, extending along Wolf's Hill, and other important points. Hon. Joseph R. Ingorsoll, of Philadelphia, is President of the temporary association, and a local committee, of which Hon. Henry C. Carey is chairman, is actively co-operating in the movement and in that city. Shares are sold at ten dollars each, and it will need but a systematic effort here to secure a number of subscriptions. It is not in any sense a speculation. The object of the association is merely to secure and perpetuate for all time, the memorable field of Gettysburg, where our State and Nation won their common deliverance in a most fearful baptism of blood. The local committee of this place consists of A. K. McClure, Thos. B. Kennedy, J. Allison Esq., Geo. W. Brewer, Wm. M'Leelan, F. S. Stumphaugh, and F. M. Kimmell. Subscriptions will be received by either of those gentlemen, and forwarded to the Treasurer. As soon as an adequate fund is subscribed, the subscribers will be called together in their several localities to elect Trustees, who will meet at Gettysburg to make a permanent organization. The citizens of Franklin county should act promptly and generously in the matter.

CAPT. R. B. WARD, of the 11th Penna. Cavalry, is still meeting with the most gratifying success in obtaining recruits for various Pennsylvania regiments. He is a thorough soldier, a most competent business man, and an accomplished gentleman. Kindness and affability mark his conduct with all who approach him, and it is a matter of congratulation that so earnest and excellent a man has been sent in our midst to add new recruits to the service. Capt. Ward has full authority for offering the regular United States Bounty, and the various local Bounties proposed from different sections of the State. Since the order for the draft of 500,000 men, to take place March 10th, we would advise those intending voluntary enlistment to make early application at Capt. Ward's Headquarters on East Market Street.

VOLUNTEERING.—Volunteering has been going on in this county with unexampled rapidity during the last few days. The new call of the President for 500,000 men was received most enthusiastically by the troops already enlisted, and the certainty of a draft has given a wonderful impetus to volunteering. Peters township put in her quota under the old call on Monday and paid \$100 bounty; Chambersburg has more than filled her quota, and many were enlisted here and credited to Philadelphia, where very large local bounties are paid. Lieut. Reilly enlisted fifteen men on Monday before noon, and all the recruiting officers have had a rich harvest.

We call especial attention to the advertisement, in our columns of this week, of the Chambersburg Academy. During the short time that Mr. Kinney has had charge of this school, by his energetic and efficient management of his pupils and in the selection of teachers, he has made the academy an institution of which we as a town have great reason to feel proud. We are confident that we can offer no higher evidence of our appreciation of its merits than by stating that we are its patron, and we are glad to know that the attendance has never been better both in number and class of students.

THE WAYNESBORO Record says that Jeremiah Cooper, Fifo Major of the 7th Pa. Regt., was among the missing at the battle of Chickamauga, and for whose fate great solicitude was felt in this place, has at last been heard from. His father, Mr. Jeremiah Cooper, on Saturday week, received a letter from him, from which it appears he is confined in Scott's prison, Richmond, having been among those captured in that terrible battle. He was in the enjoyment of good health, which will be especially gratifying to his parents after being kept so long in suspense as to the fate of their son.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHT.—A correspondent writing from Nashville on the 19th inst., informs us that the 7th Pa. Regt., comprised in part of Franklin county boys, has re-enlisted. He says they are encamped on the top of Beacon Mountain, enjoying good health and excellent spirits. A western regiment that passed them told them of having met some Chambersburg soldiers, who awarded great praise to the Chambersburg ladies for the Christmas dinner given them here, and both regiments joined in a hearty "three times three cheers" for the ladies of Chambersburg.

LECTURE ON THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—We learn that Rev. John R. Warner, formerly of this place, will lecture in Chambersburg some evening next week, on the Battle of Gettysburg, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Warner was an eye witness of the series of deadly assaults made upon our lines there, and his reputation as a speaker, and the confidence with which his statements will be accepted, must make his lecture one of peculiar interest to our people. Due notice will be given of the time and place of the lecture.

LIEUT. HARMONY, of Co. L, 21st Penna. Cavalry, is recruiting his Company for three years, and had eighty men on Monday last. About fifty of the old members under Capt. Miles re-enlisted, and it will enter the army again well organized and capable of rendering excellent service. Lieut. Harmony will be Captain, and Wilson H. Reilly First Lieutenant. Both are brave and capable officers.

THE WAYNESBORO Record says that "dispite the efforts of the miserable, cowardly 'copperheads' or traitors, to curtail our business, it was gradually on the increase. We have more subscribers and better ones to-day than during any year since the first number of the paper was issued, with an advertising patronage surpassed by few if any village papers." Glad to hear of its increased prosperity.

FIRE—On Monday, night of last week, Mr. Cook School House, about two miles west of Shippensburg, on the Susquehanna, was destroyed by fire; nothing but the walls remaining. The fire occurred at a late hour of the night, and before it was discovered it had progressed too far to be extinguished. We have not learned how the fire originated.

SORGHUM MOLASSES.—We are indebted to Mr. Jacob Sibusser, of Guilford, for a sample of his Sorghum Molasses. We noticed some weeks ago his success in raising the Sugar Cane and manufacturing the Molasses, and we can bear testimony to the excellent quality of the article.

An election for President and Directors of the Sherman Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the house of Mr. John D. Cree, in Landisburg, on Wednesday next, the 18th inst., between the hours of ten and four. We believe that some of the stockholders reside in Path Valley.

THE CITIZENS of Washington township held a meeting on Saturday afternoon to make arrangements for filling their quota of men under the present call.

J. M. D. SHARP, Esq., has associated himself with H. G. Smith, Esq., of Fulton, and editor of the Democrat, in the practice of the law in the Fulton courts.

WE are indebted to Hon. A. H. Coffroth, M. C., and Messrs. McSherry, Sharpe, Horton and Seagriff of the legislature, for documents.

AN UNWELCOME STRANGER.—Mr. Iech, commonly known as the Inch, has made his appearance in town and in various places throughout the county. It may be a source of relief to persons so afflicted to know that they can get a sure cure for this troublesome disease at Miller & Hensley's. Let all so afflicted send immediately to their Drug Store and get a box of Sorrel's Itch Ointment. Price 25 cents. It is a speedy cure.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND THROAT DISORDERS.—Brown's Bronchial Troch, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troch are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—At Gelwick's wholesale and retail store you can obtain the highest price for dried fruit and all kinds of country produce, and also see the largest and finest stock of goods at low rates.

FARMERS AND HORSE DEALERS who wish to use the best Horse and Gait Powder, remember that Hoyer & Cressler have just what you want.

A lot of new, servicable and very cheap Pocket Books and Diaries. Also, Hair Brushes, Combs, Perfumery and Soaps at Hoyer & Cressler's Drug Store.

COUNTRY PEOPLE, when you visit Chambersburg, call at Gelwick's wholesale and retail store examine the largest stock and get a bargain.

GELWICK'S expects to make his business pay by selling the largest quantity and not by large profits.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. The New Jersey Legislature is the only legislative body outside of rebeldom with a Democratic majority.

One of the verdicts against New York city for riot damages is for the sum of \$55,000. So much for Gov. Seymour's "friends."

Resolutions re-nominating Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency have passed the Kansas Legislature by a unanimous vote.

Intelligence is said to have been received at Washington to the effect that the Republican Legislatures of Maine, Illinois and Indiana will, on the 23d inst., add their vote to the many which have preceded them, by nominating Mr. Lincoln for reelection.

The resolutions contemplating a change in the Constitution of Connecticut, so that soldiers in the field may be allowed to vote, met with opposition in the House of Representatives of that State, the full Democratic strength being cast against them. They passed by a vote of 116 to 76. They will now go to the next Legislature, and a two-thirds vote will be necessary to send the question before the people.

The President has authorized Gen. Steele to order a Convention of the loyal people of Arkansas to abolish slavery, and a general election for the organization of the State under a Governor and other executive officers. This intelligence announces another State added to the Union—another great victory achieved for the Union. The example of Arkansas has its chief value in the assurance which it gives that other States of the South will follow in the same way.

The steamer Forsythe, brings the following information from Little Rock, concerning the reconstruction movement in Arkansas: The State Convention which assembled on the 8th ult., had about completed its labors. Much the largest portion of the State was represented, and no deliberate vote ever assembled in the State comprised more solid worth and intelligence than this convention. The article prohibiting slavery in the State was carried with but one dissenting vote. The Constitution is to be submitted to the people on the second Monday in March, at which time State officers and members of the Legislature will be elected.

FINANCIAL. The Treasury Department is paying out largely to all creditors of the Government the five per centum legal tender notes.

The citizens of Hagerstown, Cumberland, and Frederick, Maryland, are moving in the matter of establishing National Banks.

The New York Times says that the United States Treasury now holds in its various offices \$18,000,000 in gold in excess of payments on public interest.

We are informed that the First National Bank of Gettysburg has complied with all the requisitions of the Law to do business, and will go into operation as soon as the Treasury Department can issue currency for its circulation.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently decided in the case of a promissory note made payable on demand, in specie, that judgment can only be recovered for the amount of the face of the note, and interest thereon, in the legal currency of the country. The Supreme Court of New York has made a similar decision.

Twenty-one millions more of gold are now on deposit in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston than on the 1st of December, 1863, and the Southern Rebellion broke out. Our exports of gold to New York from Europe and from California, since the 1st of December, 1863, exceed our shipments thence by \$16,500,000. The excess in the gold production of the Pacific States since 1st December, 1860, over all shipments to Europe, China, and New York, is estimated at \$25,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. Feb. 2, 1864. The flour market is quiet, with sales of 2000 bbls., at \$6 50 @ 6 75 for extra family and \$9 @ 10 for fancy.—The receipts continue very small. Rye Flour is steady at \$6 50 and Corn Meal at \$5 50. There is a fair inquiry for Wheat and 10,000 bushels of good and prime Pennsylvania and Western red sold at \$1 68 @ 1 70 and small lot of White at \$1 86 @ 1 90. Rye has declined, Corn is very quiet. Small sales of yellow at \$1 09. Oats dull and 3000 bushels of Pennsylvania sold at 86 @ 87 cts. Clover Seed has advanced to \$8 75 @ 9. Sales of Timothy at \$3 50 @ 3 62 1/2. Flax seed at \$3 25. Provisions move slowly. Whiskey unsettled; sales of bbls. at 83 @ 84 c and drudge at 81 @ 82 c per gallon.

THE REBEL AUTHORITIES MAKE A CONDITIONAL PROPOSITION TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS! BALTIMORE, Feb. 1. The American has the assurance from a gentleman just from Richmond, who has gone to Washington to communicate with the Government, that the rebel authorities are taking steps to propose to the Federal Government to lay down their arms, provided that the President's amnesty proclamation be tendered to their leaders.

[We give the above without pretending to endorse its correctness.—ED. REPOSITORY.]

LATEST NEWS!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

By the Ohio and Atlantic Telegraph Line.—Office at Shryve's Book Store and R. R. Depot.

Advance of the Rebels in Western Virginia.—The Enemy Repulsed.

HEADQUARTERS OF WESTERN VA. February 1st, 1863. Considerable excitement prevailed along the line of the Railroad to-day, occasioned more by precautionary movements than anything else. Yesterday morning a portion of a rebel brigade that had been sent over into the New Creek Valley, for the purpose of entrapping one of our moving columns, came upon the rear of Col. Thorburn's command, where upon skirmishing ensued between the two forces. Our men finally drove the rebels back. This forenoon the enemy again advanced, and this time occupied Burlington. Brisk skirmishing was going on at different times during the day. Much confidence is felt in Gen. Kelley's ability to defeat the enemy's designs. Up to this time everything is favorable to the interests of our side.

Monday evening.—A fight took place late this afternoon, in the New Creek Valley, between an advancing column of the enemy's troops and one column of ours. After a sharp engagement we repulsed the enemy, driving him back over two miles.

Another Sensation Dispatch about Rebel Invasion.—Imboden Reported Marching into Pennsylvania.

The Tribune has a special dispatch from Harrisburg, stating that Imboden's rebel Cavalry have crossed the Potomac and are about to invade Pennsylvania.

[The above must have emanated from the man who smushed up a train on the Catawissa Railroad a few days ago by telegraph. There is not a word of truth in it. At 3 P. M. yesterday, Tuesday, all was quiet along the Potomac; the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were running regularly and the telegraph line working through to Wheeling. The sensation dispatch was sent over the "Inland Telegraph Line" from Harrisburg. That line seems to have a fancy for getting out thrilling news without a shadow of foundation for it.—ED. REPOSITORY.]

BY TUESDAY'S MAILS. Resignation of Senator White.

The resignation of Senator White was delivered to Speaker Penny on Monday last, by Judge White, his father. It is dated 16th November, but was not received until early in December. Senator White in concluding his letter says:

The good people of my district are chiefly interested in this matter, and my duty to them in the premises has given me many an hour of anxious solicitude in this weary prison life. I cannot now in any way consult with them. They should, however, not at this time go unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the step I now take, and select as my successors one who will be faithful to their interests and the great cause of our country as I, at least, desired to be. Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as a Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial District. Be kind enough to convey to my brother Senators assurances of respect and esteem. Tell them, "though cast down, I am not dismayed. Though in bonds, I am full of hope." Tell them my prayer and trust is that no word or deed may go out of the councils of your Senate to weaken the arm or make faint the heart of those brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field a sure and triumphant success, the greatest strength of history. Accept, my dear s'r, my kindest wishes for your good health, and future prosperity. I am yours truly, HARRY WHITE.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. Feb. 2, 1864. The flour market is quiet, with sales of 2000 bbls., at \$6 50 @ 6 75 for extra family and \$9 @ 10 for fancy.—The receipts continue very small. Rye Flour is steady at \$6 50 and Corn Meal at \$5 50. There is a fair inquiry for Wheat and 10,000 bushels of good and prime Pennsylvania and Western red sold at \$1 68 @ 1 70 and small lot of White at \$1 86 @ 1 90. Rye has declined, Corn is very quiet. Small sales of yellow at \$1 09. Oats dull and 3000 bushels of Pennsylvania sold at 86 @ 87 cts. Clover Seed has advanced to \$8 75 @ 9. Sales of Timothy at \$3 50 @ 3 62 1/2. Flax seed at \$3 25. Provisions move slowly. Whiskey unsettled; sales of bbls. at 83 @ 84 c and drudge at 81 @ 82 c per gallon.

THE REBEL AUTHORITIES MAKE A CONDITIONAL PROPOSITION TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS! BALTIMORE, Feb. 1. The American has the assurance from a gentleman just from Richmond, who has gone to Washington to communicate with the Government, that the rebel authorities are taking steps to propose to the Federal Government to lay down their arms, provided that the President's amnesty proclamation be tendered to their leaders.

[We give the above without pretending to endorse its correctness.—ED. REPOSITORY.]

MARRIED. HARMONY—BAUERS.—On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. M. Wolf, Mr. WILLIAM HARMONY to Miss Bessie Bauers, both of this place, aged 23 years, 2 months and 22 days.

PICKLE—SHOR.—On the 12th ult., by the Rev. Bernard M'Callum, Mr. JOHN PICKLE, of Harrisburg, to Miss Agnes Cook, of this place, aged 22 years, 1 month and 19 days.

BONEBREKER.—On the 25th ult., near Waynesboro', Mr. JACOB, son of Mr. Henry Bonebreker, aged 22 years, 1 month and 19 days.

HAYBECKER.—On the 23d ult., in Griggsville, Mr. LEVY HAYBECKER, in the 48th year of his age.

HENNING.—On the 24th ult., near Waynesboro', Mr. JOHN, son of Mr. Henry Henning, aged 5 years, 9 months and 25 days.

STAKE.—On the 24th ult., in Upper Strasburg, SAMUEL STAKE, aged 2 years, 3 months and 24 days.

PRODUCE MARKET. CHAMBERSBURG, Feb. 2, 1864.

WASHED WOOL..... 25
UNWASHED WOOL..... 18
CLOVER SEED..... 9
TIMOTHY SEED..... 8 1/2
TALLOW..... 9
SUGAR..... 4 1/2
BAKED BEANS..... 12
RICE..... 10
SALT..... 1 50

DIED. CAMPBELL.—On the 27th ult., at her residence in this place, Mrs. MARGARET J., widow of the late Jas. Campbell, Esq., in the 70th year of her age.

KERR.—On the 28th ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Daniel Mumch, Mr. JAMES KERR, aged 57 years.

SHAFER.—On the 26th inst., in this place, GEORGE FRANKLIN, son of Catharine and Jacob Shaffer, (Carroll county), aged 4 years, 2 months and 22 days.

BONEBREKER.—On the 25th ult., near Waynesboro', Mr. JACOB, son of Mr. Henry Bonebreker, aged 22 years, 1 month and 19 days.

HAYBECKER.—On the 23d ult., in Griggsville, Mr. LEVY HAYBECKER, in the 48th year of his age.

HENNING.—On the 24th ult., near Waynesboro', Mr. JOHN, son of Mr. Henry Henning, aged 5 years, 9 months and 25 days.

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