Franklin Repository.

A STAGE-COACH JOURNEY.

A truce to steam! We welcome it in the busy whirl of life—find music in the wild shriek of the iron horse as he plunges through our beautiful valleys; hurls his living freight almost with lightning speed around the towering cliffs of our sinuous streams; climbs our mountains with merry, tireless energy; spans our broad rivers on the fragile looking webs which here and there pay tribute to the genius of man; and when bidden by his master, the snorting giant stops in his course, and in the quietness of conscious strength, awaits the signal to annihilate distances again. We leave him to his romantic achievements, and turn with contented step to give a day to the old-time habits of our fathers. The stage-coach with its jolly John on the outer seat; his whip in faultless trim to make the woods re-echo his skill; his net-work of lines gathered up methodically entwined about his fingers; his double span of bays pitching back their ears to catch the first word that bids them start and display their mettle to the admiring gaze of the village boys, all tell that there are still green spots where relentless progress has not transformed old fashions and affections.

Whether city or rustic driver, one lesson all have learned. The stage is never full—one more is ever welcome and room abundant. We were all well fixed, two on each seat, when with a genial smile that none could seek to dissipate, another passenger was added to each bench with every assurance that all would be comfortable. Thanks to Eugene, hoops are less expanded than formerly, and with the skill peculiar to the sex, three ladies of fair proportions were packed into the hindmost seat and their crinoline seemed to have vanished. The first seat bore with us a rollicking soldier, bronzed by nearly three years of camp life, and it may be the hero of many battles, and between us sat a modest miss just in that saddest period of life—too old to be a girl, and too young to be a lady. The middle seat was occupied with two ladies, bearing the insignia of bereavement, and between them perpetual sunshine played from the lovely face of a little girl who owned herself a child. Thus we started for a weary ride, strangers and chilled by the custom that makes each one wait and wonder at the silence of others But nature had a representative, unfashioned by ceremonial life, with heart gushing forth the innocent frolic of youth, and merriment flashing upon the dimpled face, as the sun piercing the placid stream through the branches weaving before the gentle breeze. With the instinct of childhood she turned her merry eyes hither and thither to see the first face relax from the repulsive stillness that reigned. We looked for a maternal smile to answer back the love that beamed in every expression of the little face; but the dignified matrons on either side seemed like statues, and we studied in vain to detect the mother. We could not but give an expression of sympathy, by returning a smile to the angel of our circle, and as if electrified, she repaid it with a grateful overflow of affection. The mother was no longer hidden. She could chill her child with rigid muscles and withhold the sympathy the little artless eyes looked and longed for; but when she had won it from a stranger, maternal pride unloosed the fetters of affection, and there was at least one happy heart with us, and we had pleasant converse as the bud of womanhood found beauty even in winter's desolation. The mother mingled genial words with those of the little prattler; the solitude of the stage-coach was broken, and we formed a circle of our own with the others as auditors. We talked of war, of politics, of men, of women, ever bending from the subject when the bewitching medium of our acquaintance broke in with her child-like interrogatories; and when the intelligent matron introduced our own name into the discussion, in ignorance of our presence; animadverted in kindness upon our life, and related the frolics we had with her as school-mates, we had relief in the little stranger, who was always ready to close a subject by taking the mother's place in the conversation. In vain we traced every feature of the matron's face—peered into every line and expression of the child's, to recall the romping play-mate of school-boy days. We could not ask her name, for that would have involved reciprocity, and with a kiss, returned with willing lips, we bid the little angel adieu, as the stage stopped at the Village Inn of Bloomfield, each to the other nameless.

Bloomfield!! It seems but yesterday since we responded to the "barrack's bell" to recite half-learned lessons to the old parson in his plain suit of gray. His pupils loved him for his kind indulgence, and his dry jokes were the admiration of the school, while his periodical storms of flogging were forgiven from the mingled conviction that they were reluctantly dealt and eminently merited. But more than two decades belong to history since then. We meet familiar faces still, but each proclaims the same sad story of Time's rude ravages. Alas! how locks are frosted; how sparkling eyes are dimmed; how noble forms are bowed, and how the "City of the Silent" has claimed its share of the old and young of twenty years ago. Children flit about us bearing upon their faces the impress that tells how maidens have become matrons, and a few remain whose obstinate virtue gives honored fruit in silvered spinsters. School-boy chums are now grave expounders of the law; preach "Him crucified" to fallen man; fill seats in our legislative halls, and usurp the duties and prerogatives of the generation that lamented our follies and with ominous look foretold our destinies. The village parson "sleeps his last sleep" with such of his parishioners as have gone to the rest that remaineth for the people of God; and few there be who emulate his blameless life and labor of love. The village poet who bursts upon the Muse in his impassioned lines to the girl "with the golden hair," is without a place or habitation among the scenes of his early honors; and the gathering infirmities of age have stilled the shrill tongue of the hounds which made Blackstone and Chitty irksome, and caused many a hasty stitch by the disciples of leather and lasts. The measured tread of the sedate master of our early art, has long since ceased to bring truant boys to toil, and another name greets the visitor at the door of the old-time quiet, hospitable home. The blooming pupil has won him to the sun-set side of the father of Waters, and the little ones who sported in long clothes about his hearth-stone are heroes in the noble armies which have carried the Old Flag from St. Louis to the Gulf. Another who succeeded to the ungracious task of leading wayward boyhood to the path of usefulness, would now be a stranger to half the smiles which would meet him on the familiar streets. Beneath the sad shadows of disease, there ever bloomed in perpetual freshness man's noblest attribute—unfaltering Friendship; and as our chosen paths have been followed, life's darkest clouds have been brightened as grateful memory returns to the faithful friend—the indulgent master and kind companion of our youth. The old village newspaper still remains, and its Editor seems scarcely older than when he kindly excused our original grammar and orthography in our aspirations to write "words that burn" for his "numerous and respectable readers." Time has dealt kindly with him; sportive editions of himself beguile his leisure hours, and he plods on in life's thorny path honored, useful and a pattern of the better qualities of his race. He has won contentment, and who has won more? Of all those who have gone from him to woo fickle fortune, or follow the dazzling bauble of fame, who has filled the measure of life's true purpose and won so rich a reward as he? He joins us, with the village eminence, who has gathered laurels with the honored of the Nation in its capitol, and the evening hours, although tolled with scrupulous exactness by the old family clock in the corner, pass away almost unperceived in the critical review of our sanguinary battles, of our generals, and of our common perils, which seemed to demand more than a friendly chat to do justice to them. The good old school dame who ministered to us, tempted to silence and separation by her welcome course of delicious fruit; but the experiment failed, and in despair she finally yielded and sought her couch reluctantly without the usual chapter and prayers, while her lord in sad politeness listened pensively to the humble heroes of politics, until the midnight hour was marked upon the unerring dial that confronted the entertainment, when a hearty good-night left us to repose.

A bright morning smiled upon us as we turned from the many mingled memories which cluster about the heartsome village, and evening found us at the venerable ancestral homestead, bounteous with heart-felt welcome. The old stove had its cheerful fire blazing on the hearth, unchanged by life's mutations which brought the third generation to its genial corner; and sunshine and shadows flitted through the circle as the departed were mourned and the living blessed. For each that has come and gone the homestead has its memento, and its sacred memories teach that after all, however sad may be life's vicissitudes; however faithless its friendships, there is ever something worth living for on earth—some hearts sincere in affection and sorrow.

—But relentless time recalls us to the whirl of steam and the busy walks of life again, and gathering duties beset patience as we return. Two days have been given to pleasant retrospection; to old friends; old scenes; old memories, and the old willow editorial chair was welcome again as we plunged into the scores of accumulated letters and exchanges.

THE PRESS.

The Lancaster Daily *Inquirer* has been discontinued, for want of patronage.

The Pittsburg Daily *Commercial* has been purchased by a Printing Association.

The Milford *Eagle* is the title of a new Union paper published in Pike county. It has a magnificent field for missionary operations.

The Pittsburg Daily *Post*, the Democratic organ of Western Pennsylvania, has just donned a new suite of beautiful type, and gives every evidence of prosperity. Success to the *Post* in all things but its principles.

The Harrisburg Daily *Telegraph* is out in new type, and its spicy columns look neat and clean as possible. It is the only loyal daily at the capital, and has a wide and increasing circulation.

The Danville *American* and *Democrat* have been united under the editorial direction of J. S. Bailey, Esq., who presents the new journal in a beautiful dress and displays ability in all its departments. It is thoroughly loyal. Success to it.

MESSRS. MITTAG & SNEARY have retired from the Hagerstown *Herald and Torch Light*, after a most useful and successful business enterprise as its publishers for nearly a quarter of a century. They retire widely respected, and we hope well rewarded for their labors. Messrs. John M'Curdy and E. W. Curriden, Esqs., of Shippensburg, succeed them, and they will fully maintain the high character of the *Herald and Torch* for integrity and loyalty, and will infuse new energy into its columns. Both are experienced printers and writers; blameless in character and faithful to the country's cause, and we cordially commend them to the sympathy and support of the loyal people of Maryland.

WE invite attention to the advertisement of the *American Agriculturist* in to-day's paper. We have heretofore referred to this publication as altogether the best and cheapest issued in this country, and no farmer should be without it. We have not yet seen a single number of it that was not worth fully the subscription price for a year. It is eminently practical and always reliable in its suggestions touching Agricultural and Horticultural affairs, and its completeness as a channel of information for all to the varied interests of the farmer, displays the highest degree of editorial skill and ability. We earnestly urge every farmer to subscribe for the *Agriculturist*.

HONORS TO GEN. MEADE.

On Tuesday of last week, the authorities of Philadelphia gave a reception to Maj. Gen. Meade in Independence Hall. An immense concourse of people attended and the Hero of Gettysburg was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm. Mayor Henry addressed him in eloquent words of welcome, to which Gen. Meade replied. He said:

"When he came to this city to visit his family he had no thought that he should be called upon to witness such a demonstration. He thanked the citizens of Philadelphia, through their representatives, for this reception. Sometimes he thinks that too much importance is attached to his humble efforts in behalf of the Union. To his officers, brigade commanders, regimental commanders, and company commanders, but more particularly the heroic bearing of the private soldiers, the great success of the army is due. [Applause.] If he had not the support of his soldiers not all the military skill in the world could succeed. He desired that the credit should be given to his army. After the battle of Gettysburg he fully appreciated the services of that army which is sometimes called unfortunate. When the record of that army becomes fully known, it will appear that that army is one of the most gallant and determined that the world ever saw. [Applause.] As a statistical fact, he would state that since March, 1861, not less than 100,000 men had been killed and wounded. He thought that record would show what that army has done. When the season for operations commences, it will be his duty to again lead that army to the field and he will feel greatly inspired when he knows that his efforts are appreciated." The General concluded his remarks by again returning thanks for this reception.

Gen. Meade then took a position in the centre of the room, and shook each member of City Councils by the hand. At the conclusion of this ceremony the public was admitted, and for upwards of an hour the General was kept busy shaking hands with the people.

HARRISBURG.

The Dead-Lock in the Senate—New Embarrassments for the Revolting Democrats—A Spicy Debate in the House—Mr. Sharpe put upon the Defensive—His Constituents Charged with Disloyalty—Subscriptions for Bounties to be Repaid by Taxes—Col. R. Biddle Roberts' Report.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15, 1864.

The Senate did nothing during the last week, as usual. There was not even a respectable discussion to relieve the tedium of the costly farce that has been played by the Democratic Senators. A proposition was made by the Union Senators to allow private bills to be passed; but Lamberton objected, and as the organ of the Democratic Senators, declared that no legislation of any kind could be done in the Senate. Fortunately the dead-lock will end next week. On the 19th—Friday next—Dr. Thomas St. Clair, a thoroughly loyal man, will be chosen in place of Senator White, and by one week thereafter he can be in his seat. The Senate then will stand 17 to 16, and the revolutionists will cease to be potent to disgrace the first legislative tribunal of the State.

What the revolutionists will do when Dr. St. Clair appears to take his seat is of little consequence practically, but for the sake of consistency they must at least employ Lamberton to protest. If Senator Penny is now the legal Speaker of the Senate, as is not doubted by any save a few reckless partisans, then the action of the Democratic Senators in arresting legislation, imposing immense burdens upon the tax payers, and clouding the fame of the State, is in the highest degree criminal; but if as they pretend to believe Mr. Penny is not Speaker, he is not competent to issue a writ for the election to fill Senator White's vacancy; and if the writ is illegal, the election will be illegal, and Dr. St. Clair will be no more a Senator than your correspondent. Of course Lamberton will froth and fume on this question when the new Senator appears, and it may be that Clymer will exhibit a few feeble throes as he dies on the last ballot for Speaker; but it will be just so much waste of the raw material, the new Senator will be sworn; will be entered in the roll; will be called by the clerk; will vote for Mr. Penny; will give Mr. Penny a majority, and Mr. Penny will probably be compelled to declare that he is elected Speaker, and thenceforth the occupation of the revolutionists will be gone.

The House had an exciting debate on Wednesday and Thursday last at the expense of the border counties generally and Franklin county in particular. Mr. Sharpe had read a bill in place providing for the adjudication and payment of the military claims in the border counties, and Mr. Kelly, of Washington county, proposed the following by way of instruction to the select committee to whom the bill was referred, and of which Mr. Sharpe is chairman:

WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that the rebel invasions of Pennsylvania were, in a great measure, brought about through the connivance and by the encouragement of disloyal persons in our own State.

And whereas, Claims for damages done during those invasions are now being presented to this legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That the select committee to whom are referred all matters in relation to claims arising out of alleged losses from the rebel raids of 1862 and 1863, be instructed to report as part of their bill—if they report a bill—a clause requiring the parties presenting claims to furnish positive proofs of their loyalty.

Mr. Sharpe at once opposed the adoption of the resolution as an imputation against the loyalty of his constituents; and in the course of a protracted debate, maintained himself, in the defence of his people, with masterly ability. The resolutions were obnoxious to just criticism because of their indefiniteness, and were resisted generally by the Democrats, while the Union men were only strengthened in the conviction by the debate that some evidence of loyalty should be exacted. It is probable that a modified resolution will pass—one directing a just care in awarding damages that none be paid to any who have directly or indirectly aided or abetted the enemy.

In the course of the debate Mr. Watson, of Philadelphia, reflected with severity upon the people of Franklin county, alleging that when the Philadelphia militia were there the people "had not a word of comfort to give them," and the troops felt, he said, "as though they were in an enemy's country." To this Mr. Sharpe replied:

I will state for the information of the gentleman from Philadelphia, that whole regiments from that city had been fed by the private charity of my constituents, because the military authorities of the State of Pennsylvania had neglected to provide the necessary rations for them. If that, Mr. Speaker, be giving cold charity to those who come to defend our homes and firesides—if that be a failure to extend cheer and comfort to them—then, sir, indeed I represent a disloyal constituency. But, Mr. Speaker, there is no man who has not lived among the people with whom I live, that can conceive of the privations, the trials and the annoyances which my people have suffered, or of the liberal bounty which they have extended to those who came from other sections of the State to defend their borders.

To the foregoing Mr. Sharpe might have added, that the people of Franklin and Adams had been robbed of almost everything by the rebels just before the militia arrived there; that many families, in comfortable circumstances, could scarcely procure sufficient food for themselves: and yet from their scanty stores, they dealt out with a most bountiful hand to the troops thrown into the field with such haste that they could not be supplied in the regular manner. There may be a few exceptional cases; but the people of the border as a rule exhausted themselves to support the militia who had gone to their defence. Such imputations come with a bad grace from so intelligent a member as Mr. Watson. The session closed before action was taken on the resolutions. It will come up again to-night.

Mr. Sharpe passed a bill on Thursday directing the School Directors of the several districts of Franklin county to levy and collect with the next school tax, a sufficient sum in each district to repay the subscriptions to the several bounty funds. Peters is not embraced in this bill, owing, it is said, to the fact that the contributions were made up there only by men liable to military duty. The bill will pass the Senate as soon as legislation is commenced there.

Col. R. Biddle Roberts, late Military State Agent at Washington, has made an interesting Report to the Governor. He refers to the necessity of so enlarging the Agency so as to enable all claims for bounty, back pay, &c., to be collected without charge. It would be but a just regard for the brave soldiers to have this done for them, and save them from the sharks who infest the capital to prey upon the defenders of the Flag. Some idea of the magnitude of the duties of the Agent may be gathered from the following extract from Col. Robert's report. He says:

The officer who has been dismissed the service, whether properly or improperly—the soldier sick in hospital, in want of a furlough, of a transfer, of pay, clothing or a descriptive list—the paroled prisoner searching for his exchange or his regiment—the widow in quest of her late husband's back pay and her pension—the anxious wife, parents or other relative, in quest of some lost one who has given up his life in the field, and no one can tell where—the friend or relative searching through the endless wards of the Washington hospitals for the wounded and the sick, or returning with the remains of the gallant slain, receiving the transportation given by the State—all expect, and rightfully expect, to find in the State Agent a friend, an adviser, a counsellor, an assistant who will at once facilitate them in the discharge of duties so important and so sacred.—How difficult such duties thus become, can only be understood by those who have attempted them.

Col. Roberts has been relieved at his own request, and is now in the Military Department at Harrisburg rendering efficient service to the administration. Col. Frank Jordan, a most faithful and capable man, is now the State Agent. HORACE.

WASHINGTON.

The Conscription Bill Passed in the House—Coffroth Votes Against All Measures of Relief to the Army—The Vote of Pennsylvania—The New Conscription Bill—The Draft to be Made on the 10th of March—The Union National Convention—The Chase Movement in Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1864.

Yesterday was an eventful day in the House. The Union men had resolved that they would not tolerate longer delay in final action on the conscription bill, and every possible means were resorted to in order to defeat the measure by the copperheads. The first test vote was had on the amendment of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens providing for the enrolment of all negroes between twenty and forty-five years, whether free or slave, as part of the national forces, and when drafted and mustered his master, if loyal shall receive a certificate thereof, and shall be paid the $100 bounty now paid to drafted men, and $300 in addition out of the commutation fund, upon the master freeing the slave. This brought out some fillibustering on the copperhead side; but General Schenck said that the exigencies of the government were pressing, and he called the previous question and thus brought the House to a vote. The amendment was adopted by 84 to 67—Gen. Coffroth of your district, of course voting in the negative. He seems to think that none but white men should be killed and maimed in what he calls "this nigger war." Bailey, who has a streak of loyalty in him, also voted in the negative, and McAllister of the Blair district, who once in a while breaks off from the copperheads, did not vote at all.

Gen. Schenck then submitted the House bill as agreed upon in committee of the whole as a substitute for the Senate bill, and it passed 93 to 60—Coffroth again voting in the negative. He seems not only unwilling that negroes shall fight; but he seems unwilling that anybody shall go to strengthen our gallant armies in the field. Bailey and McAllister of your State, both voted for the bill on final passage, negro conscription and all, but all the rest of the Pennsylvania Democrats voted against it. I give the vote of your State in full:

YEAS.—Messrs. *Bailey*, Broomall, Hale, Kelly, *McAllister*, Moorhead, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, O'Neill, Schofield, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, and Williams.—14

NAYS.—Messrs. Ancona, COFFROTH, Dawson, Dennison, Lazear, Miller, Randall, Stiles, Strouse.—9.

ABSENT.—Johnston, Dem.

Thus every man recognized as a regular Democrat representing Pennsylvania in Congress, *voted against filling up the ranks of the army!*

The new conscription bill as passed by the House provides that the quotas of the several sub-districts shall be ascertained and credits awarded for all men furnished to both the military and naval service. Heretofore there were no credits for naval enlistments. The boards of enrolment are to enrol immediately, all whose names may have been omitted heretofore; all who have arrived at the age of twenty years since the last enrolment; all aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens; all persons heretofore discharged from service who have not served two years—which will embrace the nine months' volunteers and also the drafted men of 1862 in Pennsylvania, and all persons who were heretofore exempted from military duty but not exempted by the new bill; and persons who have arrived at the age of forty-five since the last enrolment was made, will now be discharged and their names stricken from the roll. Exemptions from duty are now limited to those who are mentally or physically unfit for service; those who have served two years, and Executive and Judicial officers. The two contingents are consolidated into one. Any person liable to draft may at any time before the draft or immediately thereafter, furnish an acceptable substitute; and if the substitute is not subject to duty, the principal will be exempt from service so long as the substitute serves and is not liable to duty himself. The payment of $300 commutation money exempts during the time for which the person is drafted, unless the enrolment be sooner exhausted.

Members of religious denominations who are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the faith of their churches, shall when drafted, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned to duty in the hospitals or to the care of freedmen; or they shall pay $300 each to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers: but no person shall be regarded as a non-combatant whose deportment has not been consistent with his claim to be so considered. It is pretty certain that the Senate will pass the House bill early next week with but few if any alterations, and the bill will be a law in due time to draft on the 10th of March. I am confidently assured in official circles that the draft will not be postponed a day beyond the time now fixed. Districts desiring to avoid the draft must, therefore, fill their quotas before that time.

—On the 22d inst., the Republican National Committee will meet here to fix the time and place and issue a Call for the Union National Convention. There is little doubt but that the call will ignore distinctive political lines, and call the Union people of the country to join in the movement on the broad basis of preserving the government.

The Presidential question is the absorbing topic here just now. Strong as Lincoln is with the people, Chase has a formidable party in Congress; has able and sagacious supporters in most of the States, and in none more powerful than in Pennsylvania. A vast proportion of the patronage of the general government in your State is in the hands of the Chase leaders. Messrs. Moorhead, Williams, ex-Congressman Covode; the Collector and Revenue officers of Philadelphia; the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* and the *Inquirer* are but the centre of a powerful organization that looks to the elevation of Mr. Chase to the Presidency. TIMOTHY.

PANIC IN RICHMOND.

The movement of Gen. Butler upon Richmond for the purpose of re-capturing our prisoners created a perfect panic there among the rebels. Two prisoners who have since returned say:

At midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung and men were rushing through the streets, crying "To arms! to arms! the Yankees are coming!" During the remainder of the night an intense commotion was everywhere visible; the home guards were called out and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions. Cannon were hauled through the streets, women and children were hurrying to and fro, creating such a panic as had seldom been witnessed in Richmond.

On Sunday morning there was no abatement in the excitement. The guards were all marched out of the city to the defences, and the citizens placed as guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro, and the excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of all this commotion became intense. It was soon learned that a large cavalry and infantry force, with artillery, had made their appearance on the Peninsula at Bottom's bridge, within ten miles of the city and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees. The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens and excitement among the women and children continued during the morning. At two o'clock in the afternoon, when the prisoners were about to leave in the transport, alarm bells were again rung with great fury, and they left a scene of confusion and turmoil such as they had never before witnessed in the city. The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild.

It was their impression that 8,000 or 10,000 cavalry would have found but little difficulty in entering the city, liberating the prisoners, destroying the forts and public property, and retiring by the Peninsula before any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it.

For several days previous to this alarm the troops in and around the city, to the number of 4,000 or 5,000, had been sent off to join Lee's army with great dispatch, the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by Meade. In this they were right as during the progress of the excitement on Sunday inteligence was received that Meade had crossed the Rapidan on Saturday morning.

MILES O'RILEY ON THE "NAYGURS."

At the banquet to the Irish Brigade, in New York, on Saturday, Captain Daly, of the 47th Regiment New York Volunteers, one of the guests, being called upon for a song, said he would give them one which was very popular in the department he came from, and which had done much to reconcile the soldiery of the command to the institution it referred to. It was Private O'Riley, of his regiment, who is in the habit of saying that he has seen such a plenty of white men killed in this war, that he has no objection now to letting the "Sambos" take their fair share of death and wounds. Against any white monopoly in the trade of "being kilt," as he phrased it, Private Miles had entered, to the tune of "The Low-Backed Car," the following lyrical protest:

Some tell us 'tis a burning shame
To make the naygurs fight;
An' that the thrade of bein' kilt
Belongs but to the white:
But as for me, upon my sowl!
So liberal are we here,
I'll let Sambo be murdered in place of myself
On every day in the year!
On every day in the year, boys,
And every hour in the day,
The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him,
An' divil a word I'll say.

In battle's wild commotion,
I shouldn't at all object
If Sambo's body should stop a ball
That was comin' for me direct;
And the prod of a Southern bagnet,
So liberal are we here,
I'll resign and let Sambo take it
On every day in the year!
On every day in the year, boys,
An' wid none of your nasty pride,
All my right in a Southern bagnet prod
Wid Sambo I'll divide.

The men who object to Sambo
Should take his place and fight;
And it's better to have a naygur's hue
Than a liver that's wake an' white;
Though Sambo's black as theace of spades,
His finger a thrigger can pull,
And his eye runs straight on the barrel sights
From under his thatch of wool.
So hear me all, boys, darlings,
Don't think I'm tippin' you chaff,
The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him,
And give him the largest half!

THE RAVAGES OF WAR.—The ravages caused by the war in Tennessee are thus graphically described:

"There is a portion of this State so devastated by the civil war as to be practically abandoned by the foot of man. The men are slumbering at Shiloh, Corinth and Stone River; the servants have gained their freedom; the women and children have fled to more remote and quiet precincts. Falling in behind the retiring footsteps of humanity come the fourfooted beasts and creeping things. The fox makes his burrow under the ruined dwellings where a happy people once dwelt. The serpent crawls under the floor of the churches. The squirrel chatters and builds his nest upon the locust tree in the old yard once noisy with the mirth of children. The grass is rotting on the cool springs—the partridge whistle from the ridge pole of the cabin. The wild-bee seeks a store-house for his honey, fearless of detection by the human eye. All is returning to a state of nature. What a monument of the ravages of war!"

Real Estate Sales.

IMPORTANT TO IRON MANUFACTURERS AND STOCK RAISERS.—I will sell at Private Sale, 1,300 ACRES OF PATENTED LAND, situated in St. Thomas township, Franklin county, Pa., on the Public Road leading from Guyer's Tavern to Loudon, 6 miles from the latter place. About 100 Acres of this tract are cleared, the balance covered with thriving CHESTNUT and other TIMBER, which would answer for Cord-wood or Rails. There is also good appearances of IRON ORE on the premises. Coal hearths are leveled on most of the Timber land. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE, Log Barn and 4 Tenant Houses, and a good Apple Orchard, Peach, Cherry and Pear Trees. Also—A SAW MILL and CHOPPING MILL, in good running order, with 18 feet of head and fall. This property would afford a good opportunity to make money. For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises. [feb 3-tf.] FREDERICK GILBERT.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber having determined to remove to the west offers at Private Sale that well-known Hotel, the "Fulton House," situate in the borough of McConnellsburg, Fulton county. This House is the largest and most complete Tavern House in the county and has a run of custom unequalled in the county.

He also will sell at Private Sale a Tract of Thirty-one Acres of highly improved land adjoining the borough of McConnellsburg, all under new and superior fence, and having thereon erected a good two-story Frame House and other out buildings. There is an excellent young Apple Orchard and running Water on the Premises.
an 6-6m HENRY HOKE.

Personal Property Sales.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—The undersigned, intending to remove West, will offer at Public Auction, on the Farm of Rev. Jacob Price, on the road leading from Greencastle to Mt. Hope, 5 miles from the former, and 1 and a-half miles from the latter place, and 6 miles North-West of Waynesboro', *on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th days of February*, 1864, a large and valuable lot of Stock, Farming Implements, Household Furniture. On the 1st day, will be sold, 11 HEAD OF HORSES, of which are good Work Horses, including several fine Brood Mares, good Leaders, and superior Saddle Horses; 2 Colts, one and three years old; 21 head of Cattle, eight of which are Milch Cows, some of which will be fresh at the time of sale, 1 Bull, two years old, Hereford Stock; 14 head of Sheep, including 1 Disley Buck; 30 head of Hogs, including four Blood Sows, &c. Also, 1 Broad-Tread WAGON, 1 Narrow-Tread Wagon, 1 one or two-horse Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 CARRIAGE, 2 Sleighs, 2 SPRING TOOTH RAKES, 1 two-horse Sled, 1 Water Wagon, 1 new Wood Bed, 2 pair of Hay Ladders, Wagon Bows, Feed Trough, 2 sets Dung Boards, 2 Wheelbarrows, 4 sets Breechbands, 4 sets Front Gears; 6 sets Plow Gears; 2 sets single Harness, 2 Riding Saddles; 1 Side Saddle; Fly Nets; Bridles; Collars; Check Lines; Single Lines; Halters and Halter Chains, Fifth Chains and Spreaders, Single and Double Trees, Cow Chains, Log Chains, But Traces, 1 good Jack Screw. Also, 1 Reaper and Mower, (Calvin Page's pattern) with Dorsey's improved Self-Raker attached; 1 Grain Drill, 1 Hay and Fodder Cutter, 1 Wheat Fan, 1 Rolling Screen, 1 Bag Wagon, 5 Barshear Plows, 7 Double and Single shovel Plows, 3 Harrows, 2 Corn Coverers, Grain Cradles and Mowing Scythes, 4 Hand Ladders, 1 Grind Stone, a lot of Cider Barrels, 1 Dinner Bell, a lot of hand Rakes, Forks, Shovels, &c. Also, 75 ACRES OF GRAIN IN THE GROUND; Corn by the Barrel, Potatoes by the Bushel, &c. Also, a set of Blacksmiths' Tools, Bellows and Anvil, new; 1 large Stone Sledge, 1 Digging Iron, 1 cross-cut Saw, 2 Skeps of Bees, a lot of Bee Boxes, and an endless variety of other articles not necessary to enumerate. On the 2nd day, will be sold the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting in part, of 3 Bedsteads and Bedding, 2 Bureaus, 1 Secretary, 1 Writing Desk, 4 Tables, 3 Stands, one and a-half dozen Chairs, 4 Rocking Chairs, 1 Safe, 1 Cherry Corner and 1 Kitchen Cupboard, 1 Sink, 1 eight-day Clock, 1 24-hour Clock; a lot of Carpeting, 2 Cook Stoves and apparatus, 2 ten-plate Stoves, 1 large Wool Wheel, Spinning Wheels; large lot of Glass, Queens, Earthern and Tinware, 1 Iron Kettle, 1 Churn, Sausage Cutter, Sausage Stuffer, Lard Press, Meat Vessels, Barrels, &c. Also, Bacon and Lard by the pound, Potatoes by the Bushel, Vinegar by the Barrel, Cucumbers by the hundred, Apple Butter by the Crock, Dried Fruit, a lot of Cider Barrels, &c. Also, Shoemakers' and Carpenters' Tools, 1 good Broad Axe, Mortising do., Chopping Axes, Maul and Wedges, Wood Saw, 2 Mattocks, and an endless variety of articles not enumerated. Conditions of Sale:—A credit of Eight Months will be given on all sums of $5, and upwards, the purchaser giving note with approved security; under $5 cash. No goods to be removed until settled for. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, each day.
feb 3-3t DANIEL S. SHANK.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned, intending to relinquish Farming, and embark in the culture and manufacture of Tobacco, at Fayettville, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, about 1 mile from Fayettville, on the road leading to McKee's Mill, *on Friday, the 19th day of February*, 1864, the following Personal Property, viz: 8 HEAD OF HORSES, among which is a young Clark Mare with foal, to the imported Horse Brampton, three good Leaders, and several good Saddle Horses; 10 head of Horned Cattle, among which are six Milch Cows, three or four will be fresh at time of Sale; 18 head of Shotes; 3 Suffolk Brood Sows—fine animals, &c. Also 1 Broad Tread Wagon, Bed, Bows, and Cover; 1 Broad Tread Wagon with Wood Bed; 1 Stone Bed; one 2 or 1 horse Wagon; 1 Carriage with Shafts and Spread; 1 Trotting Buggy; 1 Carriage Body; 2 pair Carriers; 1 M'Cormick's Reaper, with all the late improvements, 1 Threshing Machine, and two Horse Powers; 1 Gum Spring Drill; 5 Plows, 2 Barshear and one Coulter; 2 Shovel Plows; 2 Harrows; 1 Shovel Harrow; 1 Corn Planter; 1 Cutting Box; 1 Field Roller; 1 Clover Huller; also, 4 sets of Breechbands; 5 sets of Front Gears; 3 Housings; 1 Wagon Saddle; Bridles, Collars, Halters, and Halter Chains; Fifth Chain and Spreaders; Single, Double and Tripple Trees, &c. Also 1 set of Blacksmith Tools, 1 set of Quarrying Tools, and a great many articles not necessary to mention. Also, at the same time and place 500 pounds of manufactured Tobacco, a superior article, consisting of Navy and Congress Brands, manufactured by J. Russell, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, when attendance and a credit of Nine Months will be given on all sums over $5—the purchaser giving his note with approved security; under $5, cash. [feb 3-3t] D. M. LONG.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, one mile South of Keefer's Store, two miles North of Deatrich's Mill, and six miles North-west of Chambersburg, near the road leading from Strasburg to St. Thomas, on *Thursday, the 18th day of February*, 1864, at 9 o'clock, A. M., the following Personal Property, viz: SIX WORK HORSES, among which are 2 good Brood Mares, rising six years, and 1 fine horse rising four years old; 2 Colts, one rising 1 year old, and one with the mare; 25 HEAD HORNED CATTLE, five of which are Milch Cows, one of them fresh, and 3 coming to profit about time of sale; 14 two-year old Steers, and one Bull; 11 head Sheep, &c. Also, 1 broad-tread FARM WAGON; 1 pair of Hay Ladders; 1 pair of Wood Ladders; 2 sets of Front Gears; Riding Saddle and Bridle; Bridles, Collars, Halters and Cow Chains; Single and Double Trees, &c. Also, ONE BUCKEYE REAPER, adapted to cutting Grain and Grass; 1 three-horse Plow; 1 two-horse Plow; 1 Hoe Harrow; 1 Spike Harrow; 1 Corn Drill; arranged for furrowing, dropping, and covering corn; 1 Revolving Hay Rake; 1 Rolling Screen; Grain Cradles and Mowing Scythes; 1 Jack Screw; and a great many other articles. Also, HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting, in part, of 1 Sideboard; 1 Bedstead; 1 Tick of Feathers; 1 Table; 1 ten-plate Stove and Pipe; Tubs, Barrels, Benches, and other articles not necessary to enumerate.

CONDITIONS:—A credit of Nine Months will be given on all sums over Five Dollars, the purchaser giving Note with approved security: under Five Dollars Cash.
feb 3-3t [C. SPIDLE, Auct'r.] F. H. DECK.

PUBLIC SALE—The undersigned, Administrator of S. W. Heintzelman, deceased, will expose to sale, by Public Outcry, at the late residence of said dec'd, about 1 mile and a-half from Chambersburg, on the Greencastle road, *on Wednesday, the 24th day of February*, 1864, the following personal Property, to wit: 1 Broad-Tread PLANTATION WAGON and Bed; 1 Narrow-Tread Plantation Wagon, with Boards; 1 one-horse Wagon; 1 Basket Sleigh; Hay Ladders; Fifth Chain and Spreader; Single and Double Trees; 6 sets of Horse Gears; Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Halters and Halter Chains; also, 1 Manny's Reaper, with all the late improvements; 1 Threshing Machine and Horse Power; 1 Hay Rake; Wheat Fan; 1 Corn Coverer; 1 three-horse Plow; 2 two-horse Plows; Shovel Plows; 2 Harrows; Pitching, Shaking and Manure Forks. Also, a lot of Quarrying Tools, Log Chains, &c. Also, FOUR HORSES, 2 of which are good Leaders; 8 head of Horned Cattle, three of which are Milch Cows, 4 Shotes, 5 head of Sheep, &c. Also, Hay by the Ton, Corn by the barrel, Bacon and Lard by the pound, &c. Also, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting, in part, of Bedsteads, 2 Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Clock, 1 Cook Stove, Pipe and Apparatus, 1 Copper Kettle, 1 Iron Kettle, Glass, Queens, Crockery and Tin Ware; Meat Vessels, Barrels, Tubs, and a great many articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, on said day, when the terms will be made known by
feb 3-3t MARTIN HEINTZELMAN, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, at his residence in Guilford township, about one mile from Chambersburg, on the road leading to Brough's Mill, *on Tuesday, the 23d day of February*, 1864, the following personal property, to wit: Seven head of good young HORSES one of which is a Brood Mare with foal, one is a three year old Stallion, sired by the imported horse Brampton, four are Leaders, and one is an excellent family Horse, Racks and Trots under the saddle; 15 head of HORNED CATTLE, 6 MILK COWS, two of which are fresh; two superior Bulls, one of which is a Durham and the other a Devonshire and Teeswater crossed; 13 head of Bakewell Sheep, 16 head of Hogs, two of which are full bred Suffolks; 2 wagons, one Broad-wheel and one Narrow-tread, Horse Gears, Breechbands and Front Gears, Collars and Bridles, 2 Plows, 2 Harr