

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, February 17, 1864.

TERMS—\$2 per annum, in advance; or \$2.50 if not paid within the year. All subscription accounts must be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance.

BUSINESS MEN would do well to consider the superior advantages of THE REPOSITORY as an Advertising Medium. It has a larger circulation than any other paper in the State out of the leading cities, and its patrons are of the most intelligent, thrifty and reliable character. In no other channel can business men reach so valuable a class of customers as through these columns. Merchants, Manufacturers, Artizans, Publishers and Traders generally can find no custom more profitable than that afforded by the substantial people of the Cumberland Valley, and manufacturers and dealers in Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Fertilizers, Fruits, Vines, Seeds, &c., cannot invest money more advantageously than by judicious advertising in THE REPOSITORY.

BORDER LOYALTY.

The House at Harrisburg got up an animated discussion last week, on the question of the loyalty of the people of the border counties. Mr. Kelly, of Washington, started the performance by a resolution requiring the special committee, to which is referred the question of claims for military damages on the border, to require claimants "to furnish positive proofs of their loyalty." So indefinite a standard of loyalty as that proposed by Mr. Kelly was open to just objections; but we think that Mr. Mr. Sharpe erred in resenting the motion as an insult to his constituents, instead of accepting a just test of fidelity for his people and thus silencing all cavil on the subject. That he should vindicate the loyalty of the people of Franklin county, as a class, with earnestness, was but natural; but the conclusiveness of his argument would have been unquestioned, had he proposed that each claimant for damages should be required to be sworn before the board of appraisers, that they have "never, either directly or indirectly, by word or deed, given any aid, comfort, encouragement or information to those in rebellion against the government of the United States, and that they are, and ever have been, faithful and loyal in their support of said government." No loyal man would object to the application of such a test, and any one who cannot accept it should not make claim against a loyal government for compensation.

derision than from any affection—doubtless had their sympathies in our political struggles, but they considered Democratic horses, stock, forage, &c., just as useful for the rebel service as like articles owned by the blackest of Republicans; and in the instances—very few to the credit of our people it can be said—where a whining whelp plead his friendship for the South as a bar to the larceny of his property, the rebels usually did extra thieving at his expense if possible, by way of manifesting their scorn for a treacherous coward. With very few exceptions the people of the border of every political faith, stood as one man during the invasion, and united their energies to confound the common foe; and in no single instance has the evidence been at all conclusive that any of our citizens gave them aid, comfort or information, unless under duress or by accident. Every effort has been made to fix just guilt upon all suspected parties, and it has uniformly failed. The charge therefore that our people in any way aided or guided the enemy, is unfounded in fact, and the impression that seems to prevail with some members of the legislature on this point is in no degree merited. The case of the family of the chief Editor of the REPOSITORY, cited by Mr. M. Murrie, of Blair, is in the main true; but the information was doubtless given innocently by boys on the street, as they were cognizant of almost every thing that transpired, and were questioned most pertinaciously by the rebels whenever they were met. So much did our people embarrass the rebels by their answers to their interrogatories, that Gen. Lee finally issued an order peremptorily forbidding his officers and men from conferring with the citizens.

Mr. Sharpe was therefore but just to himself and to his people in his earnest and able vindication of their fidelity; but it is better that one thousand faithful men should be severely tested in their loyalty than that one traitor, who may have been aiding and encouraging the enemy, should be compensated. On this point he met the assaults of the House with more zeal than skill, for a fair test—one alike just to the citizen and to the State—would have silenced the opposition, and avoided much angry debate. We are well assured that Mr. Sharpe desires to screen no unfaithful man, and the Union men of the House should deal with his measure as they would have to deal with had their lands been laid waste and their property been taken by friend and foe, instead of ours. Let the State be fully and fairly protected; but we hope that no political prejudices will enter into a question that involves at once the interests of a despoiled people and the honor and faith of the Commonwealth.

MARYLAND.

Just three quarters of a century ago, William Pinckney, one of Maryland's ablest and truest sons, declared in the popular branch of the legislature of that State, that it was a matter of astonishment to him that "the people of Maryland do not blush at the very name of Freedom. Not content with exposing to the world, for near a century, a speaking picture of abominable oppression, they are still ingenious to prevent the hand of generosity from robbing it of half its horrors." Again he said that the continuance of Slavery in that State, "is as shameful as its origin. Wherefore should we confine the edge of censure to our ancestry? Are we not equally guilty? They strewed around the seeds of Slavery—we cherish and sustain the growth." But Maryland still slumbered on, hugging the degrading cancer of Slavery to its bosom, and but for the strong arm of summary power, as exhibited in the arrest of its faithless legislature in 1861, it would have been formally joined to the foes of the government.

More than two generations have passed away since the gifted Pinckney laid bare the monstrous wrong of Slavery, and appealed in vain to have it eradicated; but at last the bright day of deliverance has dawned and "My Maryland," so famed in rebel song, is about to take her position with the Free States of the Republic. The bill calling a Constitutional Convention in that State for the purpose of abolishing Slavery passed both branches of the legislature on Tuesday evening of last week—in the Senate by the decisive vote of 14 to 2, and in the House by 43 to 15. The election will be held on the first Wednesday of April next, when the people will vote for or against a convention, and at the same time elect delegates to the convention, which shall meet at Annapolis on the last Wednesday of April. The members elected are to be qualified by taking an oath that they "will support the Constitution of the United States, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland and the government of the United States, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," and also that they "have never, either directly or indirectly, by word, act or deed, given any aid, comfort or encouragement to those in rebellion against the government of the United States." The Constitution as amended will be submitted to a vote of the people at such a time as the convention shall direct.

While this Constitutional Convention is designed to amend the organic law of the State in any respect desired, it is called solely in obedience to the overwhelming sentiment of the people that demands the extinction of Slavery within its borders. They have seen Slavery plunge the Nation into wanton war, and well nigh compassing the prostration of their own Commonwealth at

the feet of the leaders of treason; and they have resolved that their fair fame shall be unspotted by the great crime that has, in bloody desperation, defied all law, human and divine, and enveloped a nation of thirty millions in the dark shadows of mourning. All honor to Free Maryland!

THE unfettered Democracy of Bedford county assembled "in vast numbers" as the Gazette says, on Monday evening of last week, and after appointing everybody who could be thought of as Vice Presidents and Secretaries and the "rest of mankind" of the coppersmith faith as a committee on resolutions, the monster meeting proceeded to business. It was "ably and eloquently addressed," when fifteen resolutions were presented, three of which the Gazette says were adopted, and the other dozen were left in utter ignorance as to their fate, as the organ is silent on the subject. They declare for the war and denounce the administration for prosecuting it; insist in flaming capital letters that they "must and will have a fair and free choice of civil rulers," and frankly own up that they were defrauded, intimidated and corrupted at the last election; approve the swindling of over half a million from the tax-payers to pay State interest in coin, mostly to European holders; congratulate the sixteen Democratic Senators on their side show at Harrisburg, and advise them to hold on to "the Thermopylae of Pennsylvania's State Sovereignty;" tenderly advise the Democrats not to quarrel about trifles, but to stick by "the sun of Democracy, the glorious luminary of Liberty;" endorse Gen. Alexander Hamilton Coffroth's course in Congress, but forget to state whether they mean when he voted with the Union men, with the Wool Copperheads or when he didn't vote at all; compliment him for "the measure originated by him" to have exemptions heard in the different counties—an idea he borrowed from an editorial in the REPOSITORY; appointed Judge Dougherty Representative Delegate to the next State Convention, and recommended Hon. Wm. P. Schell for Senatorial, but forgot to instruct for "Little Mac;" declared their purpose to "hold every man an enemy" to the Democratic party "who does not take an open, bold and decided position in its ranks"—of which, Hon. John Cessna will please take notice; and finally as an afterthought, endorsed B. F. Myers, Esq., Representative in the legislature, for his "endeavors to enforce the Constitution and the laws;" doubtless referring to his assiduous efforts to enforce the draft in Bedford county. Mr. Myers then delivered "a few words" when he with the Democracy, sank to rest. Perhaps some ill-natured people over that way may insist that out of fifteen resolutions at least part of one might have been devoted to denunciation of treason and traitors; but "the glorious luminary of Liberty" will of course pay no attention to such unreasonable quibblers.

THE Spirit, speaking of our national rulers, says that while "pretending to put down revolution in the South, they have inaugurated revolution at the North." Pray where? Did the administration incite Gov. Seymour's "friends" to butcher, arson and riot in New York by calling upon them to sustain the armies in the field? Did the administration inaugurate revolution among Judge Woodward's and the Spirit's "friends" in Schuylkill and other counties, where they resisted the draft and voted the Democratic ticket by wholesale? Can the Spirit point to an attempt at revolution in the North that was not conceived and carried out as far as it could be carried out, by its cowardly copperhead "friends"? If so, we would be glad to be advised of it. It has had revolution on a small scale wherever it could find ignorance enough to accept its doctrines as they are taught, and beyond the circle of its own adherents, there has been a confident, abiding faith in the laws and their ultimate supremacy over all the States of the Union.

MAJ. WHITE, late Senator from Indiana, and now a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, has been confined at Salisbury, North Carolina, as a hostage for the treatment of the rebel Major Webber, of Gen. Morgan's command, who the Richmond Examiner asserts, has been "placed in solitary confinement in a dark cell and subjected to other indignities." The statement about Major Webber is of course false, but it answers as a pretext to gratify the barbarous tastes of the traitors by punishing Major White. Probably they have discovered that Major White is no longer a Senator, and that the balance of power in the Pennsylvania Senate has passed out of Jeff. Davis' hands, and having held on most pertinaciously to White because he was a Senator, they now in a spirit of vengeance, hold on to him all the more desperately because he isn't a Senator.

JOHN B. CHAMBERS, a Democratic Representative from this district, was ousted from his seat by John W. McKee, who contested his election. The Committee in the case consisted of nine members, five Republicans and four Democrats, and therefore their decision will not surprise any one.—Westmoreland Republican.

Why does not the Republican state that Mr. Chambers was displaced in exact accordance with the unanimous decision of the Democrats of the House in 1862, when they ousted Mr. Householder and gave the seat to Mr. Cessna. The Union men of the committee in 1862 did not either assent or dissent to the report made in favor of Mr.

Cessna, nor did they in any way make a record against the decision then rendered. Now, however, when a Democrat suffers by the rule, it is denounced as a purely political decision. When the Union ox is gored it is eminently acceptable to the Democratic organ; but when the tables are turned, and a Union member takes his seat at the cost of a Democrat, the case being altered alters the case!

It has also been intimated by no less a personage than Mr. Seward that Mr. Lincoln will not surrender his seat "without bloodshed," even though a majority of the people should declare in favor of another.—Spirit.

Will the Spirit oblige us by stating just when and where Secretary Seward "intimated" the above? But for the palpable stupidity and falsity of the charge, it might be considered a grave one; but it is stripped of all power for evil by the bungling violation of truth that is carried on its face. Will the Spirit never learn that it is published in an intelligent community, where newspapers and free schools have long since rendered unmitigated, whole-cloth falsehoods a terror only to their authors? Secretary Seward of course, never intimated any such thing, nor did he ever intimate any thing that the most besotted copperhead could distort into a threat that President Lincoln would attempt to hold his position in defiance of the will of the people.

OUR Washington correspondent gives a full synopsis of the new conscription bill that passed the House on Friday last by the decisive vote of 93 to 60. Its chief merit is that it will insure the filling up of the shattered ranks of the army, and make it able to cope with treason at every point. Gen. Coffroth, of course, voted against everything looking to the support of our brave brethren in the field. They will, however, likely have an opportunity to reciprocate the favor about the 24th Tuesday of October next. The General may reasonably look out for "strong sales" from the South and South-west about that time. The draft will, we are assured, come off on the 10th of March.

A SQUAD of guerillas stopped the passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about ten miles east of Martinsburg, on Thursday last, and robbed the conductor and passengers of all their loose change, watches, and such articles of clothing as suited their fancy. They then allowed the train to proceed. Hadn't our Democratic friends better see that these high-toned chivalrous warriors are visited at an early day, in a fraternal-spirit, with propositions of concession and compromise?

ON the first page of to-day's paper will be found several editorial articles on Agricultural topics, and on the second page a review of several rebel publications, and the interesting speech delivered by the rebel Gen. Gantt recently in New York. Another week will relieve our columns of the Mail Proposals, when we hope to be able to accommodate all our advertising patrons again without encroaching upon the space due to our readers.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A THANKSGIVING MEMORIAL.—In the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder we notice an article urging the erection of an Episcopal Church in Chambersburg as a Thanksgiving Memorial for the "great deliverance wrought out for us" in the defeat of the invaders of our soil in July last. We trust that the suggestion may meet favor with the church, as it does, we learn, with the leading Bishops of the State. The article says: "The dark Sunday of my life was the 24th of June (fourth Sunday after Trinity), A. D. 1863; and the appropriateness of the appointment to the founding of them that were shut out of the house of God and in the power of an enemy, was fully realized. The evening of the fifth day was our first public thanksgiving, when all have poured out the treasury of hospitals and soldiers' aid societies. The nation has consecrated a portion of the field on which its heroes met in battle to a national cemetery in memory of their services. But the Church has reared no memorial of the deliverance purchased in answer to her prayers. Her altars are desolated, many fields of ministerial labor; but in this Diocese no permanent serious injury has been allowed to fall on any one of our church edifices; while anywhere else, from all has been wrested, or entire deliverance from the power of our enemy. Ought we not to erect a memorial of the efficacy of prayer? Ought we not to recompense the prayers, afflictions and loss, by subjugation for a time, by placing among them the memorial of our gratitude and the comfort of a blessing? Gettysburg is famous, and we may not add to its lustre; but I would suggest a church for Chambersburg, as a thank-offering to God for our safety after repeated invasions and a memorial of the prayers, afflictions and loss, and as a monument of evidence of the efficacy of prayer. I am assured that the erection of a church there would bring immediate success to a missionary effort already made, and would be a memorial of the prayers, afflictions and loss, which will be the first to help to consecrate a Memorial House of Prayer to God in one of the fairest valleys of Pennsylvania."

THE BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON.—Monday next, the 22d inst., is the birth-day of Washington—the incorruptible patriot, the illustrious statesman, the founder of our Republic, indeed, in all that is great, the incomparable embodiment of our nature. Heroes of every country have their prominence, in history, and in song and poetry their deeds are immortalized; but none can claim precedence in fame or glory to him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Neither the development of patriotism in the infancy of our country, nor those of a period like the present, when the life of a nation is threatened, exhibits an instance, a just, true parallel to him. Whatever the vicissitudes and afflictions of our country may be; whatever destiny it may attain of glory or shame, our Washington's name will be still revered to the remotest generation. Shall we permit the anniversary of so good, so great a man to pass by without the proper tokens of respect? We certainly should not. Let us have the proper observance of the day for the Union, and for each State of the present Union, as we recognize it now under the Constitution, and intend it shall forever. Let us have Capt. Boyer with his splendid Battery, and Col. Boyd with his Cavalry, and all of our soldiers in this section unite in a grand military display. Let our excellent Band also give us some of their best airs, and let our people, one and all, display their banners and rejoice. And so let us welcome another anniversary of the birth of our great Washington.

MR. JOHN N. HECKERMAN, Co. F. 13th Pa. Cav., a son of Mr. Noah D. Heckerman of this place, was killed in a cavalry attack near Birdtown Station, on Sunday last. He has been in the service for some two years; was captured at Woodstock nearly a year ago and held as a prisoner about a month, and had won the title of a gallant soldier. We have no particulars of his death. He was about 21 years old. His father left yesterday for the Army of the Potomac, to bring the body of his brave boy home to sleep with his kindred.

ISAAC H. M'CAULEY, Esq., a native of this county, and a long member of the Chambersburg Bar, left this place last week for Jackson, Michigan, where he becomes Editor and Proprietor of the Citizen, the local newspaper in that section of the State. Mr. McAuley is intimately acquainted with the political issues, which are now agitated, and has been a close student of political history, and he will doubtless make a useful and successful editor. We wish him the realization of his fondest hopes in his new enterprise.

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VOLUNTEERING has continued during the last week with scarcely perceptible abatement, and nearly all the districts of this county have most of their men mustered in the service. Fannett has not yet, but it is about the only exception. We presume that by the 10th of March there will be very few if any men lacking in this county. In addition to filling our quota, we have lost very largely by enlistments for other sections, where money was more plenty than patriotism. Cumberland, York and Philadelphia, drew pretty largely upon our people, and more still would have been taken but for the determined opposition of distant counties. Men were taken and credited to distant counties because of a small increase of bounty, while their families were left behind, in some instances to become a charge upon the generosity of their neighbors. They would not, however, be the families of soldiers, cannot be applied to families of men who have enlisted and been credited elsewhere, nor can their families get the benefit of the volunteer fund where their husbands have enlisted, without their families reside there. This way soldiers have for a few dollars additional in bounty, deprived their families of vast advantages. Allegations were frequent on the street that officers were engaged in transferring men to distant localities for a consideration, but we have not had any reliable evidence on the subject. The citizens should tear the straps off any officer who would thus defraud the county and barter for his personal gain, in the credits of volunteers.

OUR QUOTA OF TROOPS.—The official quota of this congressional district for troops under the several calls, was received by Capt. Eyster, Provost Marshal, on Saturday last; and we ascertained that it will materially change the calculations upon which many of the districts have acted to fill up their number. The total number of troops required from this district, under the calls for 300,000 and 500,000 men, at the time of the last draft was 3,500. On this there is a credit of 1,009 for men who paid commutation, furnished substitutes and served in person, and 194 volunteers are credited to the district up to 21st of January last. The total quota of Franklin county is 11,144, on which we have a credit of 320 on the draft, and the following credits for volunteers: Antrim.....17 Greenleaf.....45 York Ward.....100 Mercersburg.....13 South Ward.....28 Mercersburg.....13 Peters.....11 Quincy.....2 S. J. Thomas.....11 Warren.....3 Waynesboro.....3

Of course there have been very many enlistments since the official return; but the quotas of the several districts will be increased in some degree by the deficit on the draft of September last. We hope by next week to give an official table of the quota of each township with the various credits recognized at Washington.

MISSIONARY FROM COBORUS.—York county boasts a Coborus and a Manheim township, the last of which refuse to send schools, and both the Democratic ticket with a yell—about 80 to 1. When the draft was made in Coborus in September last, every man paid commutation money, and now that another draft is imminent, and as the unfettered don't believe in fighting their constitutional friends down South, they sent a missionary to Chambersburg last week to buy men at such a head to get for them. The missionary, however, grew despondent the first evening over the barrenness of the soil, and retired with a heavy heart to report that the people of the Green Spot were willing to do their own fighting, but refused to do it for Coborus or "any other man!" Would Coborus consider it constitutional to have a few American Freedmen of African descent of the male persuasion to represent their valor in the Union Army? We don't wish to tempt our copperdy friends to any flagrant violation of the fundamental law, but merely suggest that when it comes to shooting, a white man might be considered of as much value as a negro by the constitutional ex-panders of Coborus.

BISHOP J. J. GLOSSBRENER, of the United Brethren Church, was in town last week, having been permitted to pass through the rebel lines from Stanton, Va., to see after his charges in the North. His district embraces Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and Canada; but he has been isolated from all the Northern portion of his charge since the rebellion broke out. His church is strong in the Shenandoah Valley and Western Virginia, and makes opposition to Slavery a test of membership. Beyond contributions to the cause he has borne but a small part in the war; but it is probable that they will now be compelled to go into the rebel service or leave, as the new conscription is universal. The Bishop is not formally on parole, but as his business is purely official in connection with his churches, he is reticent as to all matters pertaining to the war. He is a brother of Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner of the Philadelphia Age.

BOUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—A bill was passed in the House last week by Mr. Sharpe, directing the School Directors of the several districts of this county to levy and collect with the next school tax, a sufficient sum of money to repay the subscriptions made by individuals to pay bounties to volunteers. Peters is exempted from the provisions of the bill for the reason, it is alleged, that the contributions made in that township were paid by persons subject to military duty, and with the understanding that they were not to be repaid by taxes. We have no knowledge on the subject, as we are not given us. Certain it is, that Peters is the only township that cannot, under the bill that has passed the House, levy taxes for bounties. The bill will pass the Senate shortly, and will be generally approved by the people.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH.—The remnant of the gallant 77th Pa. volunteers reached Pittsburg on Friday last. It went out 850 strong in 1861, under Col. Stambaugh, and now returns with 185 men, under Capt. Lawson. Col. Rose is a prisoner in Richmond, having been captured at Chickamauga. The companies belonging to this county will be home in a few days. They were received in Pittsburg and escorted to the City Hall, where Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick delivered the welcome address, to which Capt. Lawson responded. The regiment has seen many a bloody fight, but has done nobly and returned with a proud record. They should be received here in a manner worthy of brave soldiers in a noble cause.

RETURNING TO THEIR REGIMENTS.—A large number of soldiers at home on furlough, and who re-called for three years have returned to their respective regiments, within the last week. Among the officers from this county who proceeded to their commands were Lt. House of the 57th Penna. Vols., and Capt. McDowell of Battery "B," 1st Penna. Artillery. The Captain's time had scarcely expired, but he was ordered to his command without delay and promptly complied. Our boys may all expect a renewal of hot work, but it is to be sincerely hoped that the blows to be struck in the coming campaign may be decisive and bring the Rebellion to its death.

MR. JOHN N. HECKERMAN, Co. F. 13th Pa. Cav., a son of Mr. Noah D. Heckerman of this place, was killed in a cavalry attack near Birdtown Station, on Sunday last. He has been in the service for some two years; was captured at Woodstock nearly a year ago and held as a prisoner about a month, and had won the title of a gallant soldier. We have no particulars of his death. He was about 21 years old. His father left yesterday for the Army of the Potomac, to bring the body of his brave boy home to sleep with his kindred.

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REMOVED EDITORIAL CHANGE.—It is currently reported that Wm. Kennedy, Esq., now chief Editor of the Spirit and Times, will go to Shippensburg on the 1st of April next, to take charge of a Democratic paper to be started there. As there is about as much use for a Democratic paper in Shippensburg as there is for a North wheel to a wagon, his editorial career there will be pretty certainly brief, and we trust brilliant.

COL. E. S. TROXELL, late of the 158th Pa. regiment, has been authorized to raise a Battalion for the 22d Regiment of Cavalry. This organization has already done good service, and under an officer like Col. Troxell it cannot fail to maintain a proud position. He served with great credit in the 158th, and has all the qualities to make an efficient and successful soldier. We hope to learn that his command is speedily filled.

LECTURE BY REV. J. R. WARNER.—Mr. Warner will deliver his lecture on the Battle of Gettysburg in the Methodist Church, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Warner witnessed the several battles fought during the bloody days when Treason was making its desperate struggle on our soil, and he is eminently fitted for the task of lecturing on the subject.

FIRE.—The Stable of Mr. Samuel Funk, near the new Brick School house, was burned on Wednesday night last, about mid-night. It is not known how the fire originated. Mr. Funk lost a few cows and a carriage by the fire.

COLORS PHOTOGRAPHS.—We invite attention to the card of Mr. Ayres, who is a thorough Artist in his line. Persons desiring beautiful and durable likenesses should avail themselves of Mr. Ayres' method and skill. Specimens can be seen at Shryock's.

COL. JOSEPH C. M'KIBBEN, Aid to Gen. Rosecrank, is spoken of by that officer, in his official report of the battle of Chickamauga, as "always efficient, gallant and untiring, and fearless in battle."

PARDONED.—Messrs. Daniel Shaw and Charles Brown, imprisoned in the county jail for larceny, were pardoned last week and expelled in the service.

AN UNWELCOME STRANGER.—Mr. Itch, commonly known as the Itch, has made its 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 cure for this troublesome disease at Miller & Henshey's. Let all so afflicted send immediately to their Drug Store and get a box of Terrell's Itch Ointment. Price 25 cents. It is a speedy cure.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, will become Chronic Tracheitis, if allowed to progress very long. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs the Trachea are used with advantage, oftentimes immediately relief.

THE attention of dealers in and consumers of Indigo Blue, is invited to read advertisement in this issue, Indigo Blue, put up at Alfred Wittiger's Drug Store, 233 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa., &c.

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 the largest and finest stock of goods at low rates.

COUNTRY PEOPLE, when you visit Chambersburg, call at Gelwick's wholesale and retail store examining the large stock and get a bargain!

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

ANOTHER lot of the best Perfumery and Soap at HERRICK & CRESSLER'S.

If you want a first rate and cheap Pocket Book, call at HERRICK & CRESSLER'S.

If you want a cheap Kerosene Lamp and the best Oil in the market, call at HERRICK & CRESSLER'S.

MARRIED.

PFOUTZ—PIKE.—On the 11th inst., at Montgomery, Pa. by Rev. J. M. Kirkpatrick, Mr. F. J. Pfoutz to Miss Harriet E. Pike, both of Antrim co., Pa. STUMBAUGH—KUNKLEMAN.—On the 15th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, by the same, Mr. Isaac A. Stumbaugh to Miss Sarah C. Kunkleman, both of Chambersburg.

HIPPER—BISHOP.—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Hunsberger, Mr. Lewis Hipper to Miss Eliza Bishop, both of Franklin county.

SMITH—DEWALL.—On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Shaffer, Mr. Theo. Smith to Miss Libbie Dewall, both of Franklin county.

M'GOWAN—MEREDITH.—On the evening of the 11th inst., by Rev. R. P. Thomas, at the house of John Mullein, Esq., Mr. J. M. Merdith to Miss Mary M'Gowan, both of Merdith co., Pa.

NAVE—DEEMS.—On the 25th Nov. 1863, by P. H. Nave, Mr. William Nave to Miss Mary C. Deems, all of this county.

LEONARD—FLEMENCE.—On the 18th inst., by P. Hamman, J. P., Frederick Leonard to Miss Mary Florence, all of this county.

DIED.

RESH.—On the 28th ult., near Waynesboro, Miss Magdalena Resh, aged 72 years, 3 months and 20 days.

MILLER.—On the 28th ult., near Waynesboro, Mr. Emanuel Miller, aged 69 years, 11 months and 15 days.

YOUNG.—On the 28th ult., at the residence of her father, Mr. J. M. Young, near Waynesboro, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, aged 79 years, 11 months and 15 days.

HEIST.—On the 7th inst., in Hagerstown, Md. Mr. Martin F. Heist, son of Lewis and Margaret Heist, aged 25 years.

VAN KEAL.—On the 7th inst., near Mercersburg, Mrs. Sidney M. Vankeal, wife of Mr. Matthew Vankeal, aged 42 years.

CHAMBERS.—On the 12th inst., in the same place, Mr. John J. Chambers, aged 40 years.

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

The Morton Gold Pens are the only one sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail. Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the superlatively good material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York, or on the stamp for circular. dec-26m

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