

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, March 2, 1864.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 75c per line for first insertion, and 50c per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of five lines or less are charged 50 cents for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion; and advertisements exceeding five lines and not exceeding ten lines, are charged \$1 for first insertion and 40 cents for each insertion thereafter.

All Ordinary and Marriage notices expiring five days, and all communications, resolutions and other notices of limited or individual interest, are charged ten cents per line.

Advertisements or subscriptions may be sent directly to the Publishers, or through any responsible City Agency. M. CLURE & STONER, Proprietors.

JOHN K. SHAYCOCK is authorized to receive subscriptions and contract for advertisements for the Repository in the Eastern cities.

We present the Repository to-day in a new suit of beautiful type, by which we can furnish much more reading matter than heretofore, and still find room for our liberal advertising patronage.

OUR Washington correspondent refers to the generally received opinion in well informed circles, that Major General D. N. COUCH, now Commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, will be called to take an important command in the Army of the Potomac this spring. If so, Gen. Couch will leave us as widely regretted as he is either personally or officially known; but his conceded abilities as a field commander would make all recognize the fitness of such a change, now that the final struggle for the overthrow of Treason is nigh at hand.

MILITARY DAMAGES.

We earnestly appeal to the Union members of the legislature to give the bill providing for the adjudication and payment of military damages, a candid, dispassionate consideration, unprejudiced by any political complications which may have been thrown around it by violent partisans. The test oath reported in the bill, and which was unanimously accepted by the committee, is a fair one—just to the State and just to the loyal people; and to seek to impose needless and humiliating tests, striking at the mere political belief of the citizens on the one hand, or striving to exempt all from giving evidence of loyalty, so that Rebel and Union men could claim alike, on the other hand, make the sufferings of a despoiled people a mere political football for the amusement of ambitious legislative orators.

The measure is free from all political bearings. It applies to men of all parties; for all have suffered alike under rebel invasion; and if there be exceptions to the fidelity of our people during rebel rule in our midst, no fears need be apprehended, under Mr. Sharpe's restrictions, that such men can profit by it. The bill is urged with uncommon earnestness by the entire press and members of both parties, of York, Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, Fulton and Bedford; and they are not seeking charity from the State, nor are they desiring that the highest just standard of loyalty shall be lowered. They have given their fathers, sons and brothers to preserve our Nationality; they have promptly borne their full share of the burdens of the government, and they feel that they can justly demand that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall not be unmindful of her highest duty to her citizens, and forgetful of her first prerogative as a sovereign State.

But it will cost a million dollars or more! exclaim those who ever hesitate between expediency and right. True, it may cost a million or a million and a quarter; but if it should cost five millions instead of one, the necessity for compensation would only be the more imperative; because the more grievous would be the burden upon individual citizens. Pennsylvania has five millions due her for years from persons who hold unpatented lands—three times the amount necessary to vindicate her fame as a protecting sovereignty in this instance; and will the legislature allow the just claims of the State upon her debtors, who have been forgiven interest for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, to remain undemanded, and at the same time withhold compensation to citizens who have suffered by invasion? Must one class of our people receive gifts from the State, and another be refused protection, and many left to bankruptcy? If so, our boasted COMMONWEALTH is a fiction and a fraud, and our pride in the genius of our government a delusion. Let the legislature be just—the people of the border want nothing more. Let the revenues of the State be gathered and husbanded—let just claims be collected and just debts be paid, and we are content; but it is not justice to practically give away five millions to owner of lands, and declare the State too poor and powerless to give security to the persons and property of her citizens.

WHAT OF THE DEMOCRACY?

The hand-writing on the wall relative to Slavery, has at last been read by the Democratic leaders, and they are about to declare that it has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." For years they have been the main dependence of Slavery. It was by their aid it was emboldened to aggression upon the genius of our government, until it became imperial in its demands, and proclaimed itself master of the continent. It was by their aid that it reversed the doctrine of the fathers of the Republic, declaring the Territories free; by their aid that it was enabled to defy the solemnly pledged faith of the Nation by the repeal of the Missouri restriction; by their aid that Kansas was over-run by brutal ruffians, usurping the power of government, and imperiling life and property unless devoted to the cause of bondage; by their aid that the highest judicial tribunal of the Nation was made to confront the common law of the civilized world, by declaring that Slavery could exist in Territories without municipal regulations giving it life; and it was by their aid that Treason was at last strengthened for its crowning crime in seeking to destroy the great Republic of the world by wanton war. But three years of appalling conflict have written in letters of flame upon the Nation's pathway, as did Jefferson in the earlier and better days of our fathers, that God is just; that His justice will not sleep forever; and He proclaims in His own good time—"Vengeance is Mine—I will repay!"

Slavery is doomed! The earnest and faithful have declared it for years past; but the hesitating, the timid, the temporizing, the faithless struggled for its existence for months after it had become the giant suicide of the world's history. But slowly and surely they are awakened to the fact now patent as the sun at noon-day, that it has staked its existence in a war against Justice and Humanity—against Order and Government—against Man and God, and it has lost in the struggle. Still the weak tremble lest its death throes shall be too violent; lest it should rend a government from centre to circumference by its dying convulsions; but the overruling hand that "shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will," is a stranger to the expedients which would stand between the triumph of Right when its day has come, and the norm of universal Freedom dawns brightly upon the Western World.

There are still thousands who are blind; who would follow Slavery upon the altar of suicide, and wreck political fortune with it, and share its dishonored grave. But the world moves; and Democracy moves with it. It is slow to surrender its early and constant love; it is sluggish in appreciating manifest truth, and reluctantly admits that there is a present whose new duties have been created by the changing and crimsoned past; but it is coming; it is seeing; it is acting; and it will soon champion Emancipation with all the ardor of a modern convert. It loves Slavery none the less; but it loves Power more; and it will not war against destiny. It has tried it, and lost; it will now unfurl new banners with strange devices, and Slavery may die if thereby Democracy lives. So it faltered in 1849, when the Democracy of every Free State but Iowa declared for the Wilmot Proviso; but its master re-asserted its power, and with relentless vengeance Slavery bid Democracy atone for its perfidy by new evidences of affection. But now Slavery has passed the boundaries of hope—the decree is inexorable that it must die, and again Democracy, after fruitless efforts to preserve its life, pronounces it dead and entombs it under the epitaph of retributive justice!

He who supposes that the Democracy are going to venture upon a Presidential contest with banners streaming for the dead, reads the signs of the times to little purpose. The humble followers who but re-echo the dictates of leaders, may still be for Slavery; but they will be schooled in time, and will follow the new path with that confidence in masters that has ever made Democracy formidable. The World declares that Slavery's "downfall is the natural result of the war and the Democratic party cannot interpose to save it. Its destruction is a risk which the South voluntarily incurred when they resorted to arms, and it would be great inconsistency for us to intervene in favor of an institution which we disapprove." The New York Express says that "all feel that Slavery has gone by the board. Politically it is now dead, and ought not for one moment enter into any discussion relating to that war, any more than anything else that is dead beyond all hope of resurrection." The Chicago Post, the leading Democratic organ of the West, says it has from the first declared that "rebellion would be the natural destruction of Slavery." The Pittsburg Post declares that "the future peace of this now distracted and bleeding country requires the total extinction of Slavery among us." The New York Herald daily declares Slavery dead beyond the hope of future life, and the Catholic organs of Cincinnati and Philadelphia have both pronounced the doom of human bondage as inevitable. Hon. James Brooks, Democratic M. C.

from New York, said in Congress a few days ago that "as a Roman in the days of Caesar, or a Frenchman in the days of Napoleon, I must cease protesting and resisting. Hence I recognize the abolition of Slavery; hence I intend to act hereafter upon that recognition, because it is inevitable." Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, leading Democrat in the Pennsylvania legislature, in a carefully prepared political speech in the House last week, declared that "Slavery had stabbed itself to death—it must die; and a convention of the Democratic Editors of this State, in secret session in Harrisburg on the 24th ult., resolved informally that their cherished idol should be mourned as a thing of the past; that all their hopes of success demanded but few tears and moderate sorrow for their departed ally. True, one of the journals there represented declared but a week ago that "the enslavement of the black race is one of the Almighty's great purposes, whereby out of evil he educes good," but "the Almighty's great purposes" will be reversed in theory any day that the interests of Democracy intervene.

—What means this revolution? It is not accident, or impulse, or any new born love for humanity, on the part of Democratic leaders. It means that the Democratic party regard the success of the war and the overthrow of the rebellion and Slavery as inevitable, and they seek to reap the fruits of this great victory over themselves by electing the next President of the United States. They are now silent as to McClellan, save in a few localities where they know no better. In the great centres of Democratic power, where the Seymours, the Woods, the Richmonds rule, no follies as to platforms or "Little Napoleons" are committed. The delegates chosen are silent as to their choice; the declaration of principles allows the widest latitude for the mutations of ninety days still in the womb of the future; and if the Union armies are crowned with fresh victories in the West this spring, they will accept their last lingering hope of success—take Gen. Grant for the Presidency if they can get him, and declare for the abolition of Slavery in all the States of the Union. Gen. McClellan will have served his purpose. His letter to the President pleading for the life of Slavery will be assigned with him among the relics of the past, and Democracy will champion War, Abolition, Confiscation, and summary executions if need be, to compass the next Chief Magistracy of the government. Such is the manifest drift of Democracy. In despair it turns from the Slavery it loved and cherished to the Freedom it has hated and maligned, and bringing gifts to the Republic and its noblest chieftains, it will seek to regain power over the Nation just rescued from the bloody fruits of its perfidy.

THE COMING DRAFT.

The President signed the amended Conscription bill on Thursday last, and it is now the law. The time fixed for the draft is the 10th of March, now but eight days distant; and we regard it as impossible for the government to be prepared for it before thirty days at least. The enrolment are required to be perfected by the addition of all who have not been in service two years—thus embracing our nine months' volunteers and the drafted men of 1862 in Pennsylvania; also all who have arrived at the age of twenty years since the last enrolment, and all who have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. This will require nearly as much labor as the original enrolment, and it cannot be done in less than three weeks if even so soon. In addition to this, the proper credits cannot be prepared for several weeks, as volunteering continued until Monday last, and it will require considerable time for the rolls to be all forwarded and the credits ascertained. We look therefore for the postponement of the draft as inevitable; and most likely the quotas will be entirely full by the time the government can be ready.

In the meantime Col. Fry, the Provost Marshal General, has learned another lesson as to the rights of the People, and has rescinded his order refusing to credit veterans properly. As the enlistments in the field have been made incorrectly in most instances in the matter of credits, many of the old rolls will have to be revised, and it will require vast labor and much time. But whether another draft is probable or not, it is due to the soldiers and to the people that the credits for re-enlisted veterans be made as nearly correct as possible. There is neither propriety for justice in Pennsylvanians remaining on the records of the War Department for all time, as belonging to Chattanooga, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Beaumont, or other places in the South, and our great State, ever willing to do more than her whole duty in preserving the Republic, be thus defrauded of her just honors in furnishing men. Col. Fry should go further than merely allowing corrections to be made where veterans apply for permission to be credited properly, in order to fill all the quotas of their districts and receive local bounties. He should direct the officers to correct their rolls, in accordance with the regulations, and enter the re-enlisted men to the lo-

calities where they belong. If other parts of Pennsylvania have fare as has Franklin county in credits for veterans, the State will be entirely without credit for our brave men who have re-enlisted; and the records of the War Department—the official evidence of the action of the States—would declare that of all the thousands of veterans in the service from Pennsylvania, but few if any responded to the call for men in 1864. Would this be a just record for a State that twice interposed to save the National Capital from the grasp of Treason? We submit to the authorities that full justice should be done to the States in this matter, and we insist that the devastated counties of the border at least shall not be required to furnish an excess of men because of official blunders at Washington. Years prepared to do our whole duty to the government; to fill our quotas to the last man, and to furnish as many more if needed; but let the demand fall justly upon all sections; and especially should the government be careful not to discriminate against the districts where invasion has imposed peculiar burdens upon the people.

—Since the above was in type we have received information of the action of Congress, extending the period for enlistment until the first of April, thus postponing the draft until that period. We may safely assume, therefore, that there will be no draft in Franklin county, for with the volunteers enlisted during the next month, and the credits we hope to see given us for veterans, our county will stand upon the official records as having nobly done her whole duty in furnishing men to defend our common Nationality.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Vallandigham has come to grief again. He entered Congress and betrayed his people in his efforts to betray his Country, and they repudiated him by the election of a loyal representative to his place. He then undertook to avenge himself for his defeat by denouncing the government and its laws in most unmeasured terms. A draft was soon to be made; reverses had befallen the National army; the loyal hearts were bowed in sorrow; and he commenced a series of harangues designed to stir the people up to revolution for the benefit of his treasonable friends in the South. Gen. Burnside was called to command in the Department of Ohio, and his honest devotion to his country could not tolerate open, unblushing, active treason. He issued his famous Order No. 38, in which he declared that "treason, expressed or implied, would not be tolerated in that Department," and that he would not hold guiltyless those who publicly declared their sympathy with the enemy. Val. took up the gauntlet, and in a public speech declared the order "a base usurpation of arbitrary power;" that he "despised it, spit upon it, trampled it under his feet," and that he had "resolved never to submit to it." Gen. Burnside issued the order for his arrest three days thereafter, and the day following he was arraigned before a military court composed of eight military officers. He was convicted and sentenced to confinement in Fort Warren through the war, which sentenced the President commuted to banishment beyond our lines. The issue was clearly made by Vallandigham, and the work was as clearly done by the President. It was effectual. Faction raged furiously for a while, but it soon began to lower its crest, and to take better care to keep within bounds. It was the first time realized that there was authority in Washington which it was not prudent to contend against. From that time Copperheadism languished. It did not lose, perhaps, any of its malignity; but its courage oozed out in spite of itself. Without its audacity, faction is nothing. Val. was sent south—was tenderly given over to the rebels by flag of truce, and immediately he was feted and feasted; the Chattanooga Rebel nominated him for Governor of Ohio, and gave a splendid programme, based upon his election, of his escape to Canada through the blockade and his triumphant return to Ohio from British soil after the people had called the exile to the first position of the State by their votes. The Copperheads of Ohio acted upon the Rebel's suggestion and undertook to carry it out; but it failed only for want of an hundred and odd thousand votes. Val. ran the blockade, after having arranged with Jeff. Davis a definite plan for arresting the war when he should be elected; and reached Canada in time to issue several proclamations to his friends in Ohio before the election. But the people were most obstinate in their loyalty, and the largest popular majority ever given in the State declared that he was justly banished, and that Ohio was not the place for a traitor's home. He then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that tribunal has just decided without a dissenting opinion, that it can afford no relief to men who defy the laws by seeking to aid the enemies of the government, and are punished therefore. Val. must therefore remain in Canada a little longer. Twice has he appealed to the people to meet with their signal rebuke, and now the highest judicial tribunal of the Nation declares that the civil law has no remedy for the traitor.

—Shouldn't the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in their next State Convention, declare the Supreme Court of the United States unconstitutional? It has differed with their last platform relative to Val. most shockingly.

The triumphant election of Dr. THOMAS ST. CLAIR by 2,000 majority, is a most withering rebuke to the Senatorial revolutionists who have blocked legislation, imposed needless taxes upon the people, and disgraced the State by holding its first legislative tribunal in petty, fruitless conflict for nearly two months. Jeff. Davis having finally refused to yield the advantage he supposed he held for his "friends," the people were at last appealed to, and a majority that has outdone the revolutionists, and more than met the highest expectations of the Union men, bids the Senate be unlocked and proceed to legislate for the preservation of our Nationality. In Indiana county, the candidate of the revolutionists is beaten 1,923, in a poll of 4,200 votes—but one district giving him a majority. Saltsburg gave 50 for Douglas to 45 for St. Clair—all the other districts going against him; and Armstrong, that was confidently relied upon to give Douglas a decided majority, has given nearly 100 for St. Clair. The Indiana Democracy philosophically says that it "is useless to enumerate" the causes which combined to defeat the Democracy, and adds that "it is sufficient to know that we are badly beaten!"

MILLARD FILLMORE has made a desperate bid for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. At a recent Sanitary Fair, at which he presided, he made a speech, in which he expressed even Fernando Wood in concession and compromise. He said that when the war is over we must show our christian forgiveness by extending to the rebels "every act of clemency and kindness in our power, and by restoring them to all their rights under the Constitution." This would make Davis, Coombs, Stephens, Wigfall, Mason, Slidell, Brown and half a score of others full fledged United States Senators; make Lee a Colonel in the regular army, with Beauregard, Buckner, Stuart, Hill, Longstreet and many others who have wantonly deluged the land in fraternal blood, regular army officers, and we presume that Mosby and other guerrilla leaders would have to come in too. It was hardly worth while for Fillmore to degrade himself in that style after many others had tried it and lost at it. However, it's his own affair and his folly will not so much as create a ripple on the sea of politics. He has long since conserved himself into the rubbish of the past.

The Age has eyes but it sees not, ears but it hears not. It won't see or believe that Slavery is dead, and it will have a Slavery President or none. It mourns over the waywardness of its party leaders in accepting the truth that Slavery is a suicide and can neither be restored to life or defended, and declares that if such new doctrine prevails, the election of a "source of pleasure to it." It sorrowfully says: "If a Democratic President is elected only to follow in the tortuous steps and pursue the paths of lawlessness that have been trodden by the present Administration, his advent to power will not be a source of pleasure to us. If the Democratic party cannot be victorious with the banners and with the principles under which it has so often fought and conquered; if its success is to be purchased by acceptance of the principles of its adversaries, then will the price of its victory be too dear—then will its success be a barren one."

The Somerset Democrat is more candid than most of its faith. Its Editor applied and was exempted from the draft—whether on the ground of manifest imbecility or physical causes, is not stated—and he explains his motive by saying that he believes "war is disunion," and therefore he cannot be "made an instrument to such an end," and adds—"we don't believe in it and therefore don't go." Children and—we forget who else, are given to telling the truth most inopportune sometimes.

MARYLAND has declared by her late Union State Convention for immediate Emancipation without State compensation or negro apprenticeship. Thus do the loyal men of a Slave State deal with this fruitful parent of rebellion and causeless war. The Spirit is probably not read much over that way, or they would not have been so impious as thus to ingratiate with "one of the Almighty's great purposes."

This report of the committee of conference exempting whisky in store from tax, was defeated in the House last week by the decisive vote of 86 to 57. A new committee has been appointed, and a compromise will doubtless be effected.

The election for Directors of the Northern Central Railroad took place on Thursday last, when Messrs John A. Wright, A. E. Kapp, E. C. Biddle, B. F. Newcomer, Thomas A. Scott, Jacob P. Jones, Wm. Collier, Geo. Small, John M. Kennedy, Henry Welsh, Jas. D. Potts and Wm. Morris were chosen. John D. Cameron, Esq., has been re-elected President. The total receipts for the last year were \$2,122,024 19— the expenditures \$1,688,877 41; net revenue \$433,216 78. To this should be added \$185,364 11 due from the government.

We are indebted to Hon. E. M. Pherson for a copy of Gen. McClellan's Report, and to Messrs. M'Sherry, Wilson and Sharpe, of the legislature for documents.

The United States Sanitary Commission will hold a grand Central Fair in Philadelphia in June next, and the citizens of the State are earnestly requested to contribute liberally to it. Especially are the local Union Leagues urged to forward contributions in any of the Departments of Agriculture, Mining, Manufacture and the Mechanical Arts, and generally in any other way whatever. The Union League of Philadelphia can be addressed through C. J. Shille, Esq., corresponding Secretary, for any information wanted.

Further despatches from the West say that the report of the capture of Selma, Alabama, by some of Sherman's forces is generally believed. The story is said to have been brought to Vicksburg by a courier direct from Gen. Sherman. Gen. Grant's scouts report that Gen. Sherman had struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and had cut Gen. Polk's Rebel army in two, and both wings were retreating in different directions. Grant excitement existed at Montgomery, the Capital of Alabama, on account of Gen. Sherman's approach.

MARRIED.

LAMASTER-BEAVER.—On the 23d ult., by the Rev. A. M. Whistone, Mr. Jacob Lamaster of Bridgeton, Miss Mary Jane, daughter of London OUTHILL.—On the 25th of January, 1864, by the Rev. E. Brantingham, Mr. John Q. A. Orth of Mercersburg, to Miss Anna C. Orth of Montgomery township. GIPPLE.—On the 22d ult., in M'Connell's bar, by the Rev. C. E. Hoffmeyer, Mr. Samuel S. Orth to Miss Anna C. Orth of Montgomery township. FLECKINGER-DOYLE.—On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Wm. A. West, Dr. John H. Fleckinger to Miss Matilda C. Doyle of the vicinity of South Hill, Pa. ABERNETHY-SIGARS.—On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Dr. Harper, Mr. James Abernethy, of the City of Carlisle, to Miss Laura Sigars, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Sigars, of the vicinity of Carlisle, Pa. WATSON-REEL.—On the 23d ult., by the Rev. W. H. Deistrich, Mr. Richard Watson, of the vicinity of South Hill, Pa., to Miss Reel, of the vicinity of South Hill, Pa. ADAMS-LEACH.—On the 25th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Barnhart, William Adams, Esq., of the vicinity of South Hill, Pa., to Miss Leach, of the vicinity of South Hill, Pa. WOLF-REEL.—On the 25th ult., by the Rev. M. Wolf, Mr. Andrew Wolf, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Wolf, of the vicinity of South Hill, Pa. MYERS-ROTS.—On the 25th of December, by the Rev. T. Order, Mr. John Myers, to Miss Elizabeth Rots, both of this county. BURBAKER-OYLE.—On the 4th ult., by the Rev. Mr. John Brunker, of Church Hill, to Miss Kate Oyle, of Fulton county. WAGONER-KRESS.—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Wiley Wagoner, to Miss Kate Kress, both of Fulton county. WILSON-JONES.—On the 24th ult., by S. M. Wilson, Esq., Mr. William Jones, of the vicinity of Carlisle, Pa., to Miss Jones, of the vicinity of Carlisle, Pa. KESLER-WITHESS.—On the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. A. Nicolls, Mr. Walter M. Kesler, to Miss Elsie A. Witherspoon, both of this county.

DIED.

BEAR.—On the 19th ult., near Monterey, Mr. Jacob T. Bear, aged 91 years and 3 months. ROY.—On the 18th ult., in Wayne county, Mary Ellen Lavina Roy, aged 2 years, 3 months and 4 days. MORE.—On the 24th ult., in Mt. Carmel, Ill., Mrs. Julia A. Moore, consort of the late G. W. Moore, Esq., aged 70 years. HAYES.—On the 17th ult., John B. Fry, of Co. D 107th Regt. P. V., aged 20 years. KEEFER.—On the 23d ult., in Shippensburg, David son of Joseph and Susan Keefer, aged 4 years, 3 months and 23 days. FLETCHER.—On the 23d ult., near Bridgeton, Albert Fletcher, aged 1 year and 4 months. SHILLMAN.—On the 23d ult., near Greenock, John son of Wm. John Shillman, Sr., aged 21 years and 3 months. WENHARZ.—On the 22d ult., in Greenock, infant child of Mr. David Wenharz, aged 10 months and 27 days. LESHER.—On the 27th ult., near Greenock, George son of Mr. Jacob Lesher, in the 8th year of his age. FLETCHER.—On the 12th ult., at his residence in Frederick, Md., of Consumption, Mr. Harman Butler, aged 31 years, 11 months and 10 days. GAMBLE.—On the 15th ult., near Dry Run, Mr. Martin Gamble, relict of Morrow Gamble, aged 63 years. FRAMER.—On the 22d ult., in Green township, Mr. Philip Kramer, aged 43 years. GROVE.—On the 27th ult., in this place, of consumption of the brain, Jane S., daughter of S. C. and Clara Grove, aged 1 year and 4 months. MCKEE.—On the 5th ult., in Philadelphia, J. Crawford McKee, only son of Wm. McKee and the late McKee, of Green township, in the 28th year of his age. RHODES.—On the 10th ult., in Peters township, of bilious fever, at the residence of Mr. Jeremiah Keefe, Miss Mary Rhodes, aged 37 years, 6 months and 14 days.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS are now sold at the same price 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 the commencement of advertising, his business was done on Credit, and strictly with the trade. The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other Gold Pens charge the Premium on Gold Pens in the world. But Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety, showing that the Morton Gold Pens can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted. Header, you can have an additional supply ready, and reliable Gold Pens, 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 every thing, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the world. If you want one, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York, or inclose a stamp for circular, decd-6m.

CHAMBERSBURG COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This Institution is permanently located in the Borough of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa. The great demand for competent and responsible business assistants throughout the land, makes it necessary to increase the facilities for acquiring a practical Business Education. With this view, the undersigned has opened the above Institution, thereby giving the Young Men and others of the country an opportunity of preparing themselves for honorable and profitable positions in life. Each department is under the charge of an experienced and competent instructor. The Course of Instruction is thorough and practical. Students are taught orthography and conduct all the Books and Forms pertaining to actual business, thus bringing Theory into practice, and thereby enabling them to realize and practice the Benefits Resulting from the Course. The Course of Instruction includes Double-Entry Book-keeping, in all its most approved forms, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Law, Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, &c. Students can enter at any time, as there are no vacations in the regular exercises. Time required to complete the course is from 8 to 10 weeks. Clergymen's sons can enter the School at half the regular rates. Remembrance \$5 pays all expenses for a full course, including Night Session from 7 to 9 o'clock. Send for a Circular. A. M. TRIMMER, 1st-3m. President.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is of a soft, soaping nature, is fragrant, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1st-7-17.