

The Franklin Repository.

BY McCLURE & STONER.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

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Franklin Repository.

GAMBLING OPERATION DEFEATED.

On Monday morning of last week a man, giving his name as Joseph H. Miller, of the Newark Advertiser, and representing himself as a Union Scout, came here in the Hagerstown train; and while the cars were waiting, he gave Mr. Gilmore, the telegraph operator, the following dispatch:

CHAMBERSBURG, June 29.

Denning Duer, 53, William St. New York.

Cumberland must lose twenty before night. Bulletin will chronicle startling events this P. M.

JOSEPH H. MILLER.

Newark Advertiser.

The above dispatch seemed upon its face to be a mere business affair, and Mr. Gilmore laid it aside to be forwarded. After the train left he sent it to Philadelphia, but in a short time the dispatches given below passed over the wires from Hagerstown, and his suspicions were at once aroused that Mr. Miller was the agent of an association of stock gamblers who had resolved upon creating a panic in stocks by reporting the invasion of Cumberland Valley by the rebels, and he held the Hagerstown dispatches here and stopped Mr. Duer's dispatch in Philadelphia, until the military authorities could be consulted about them. The dispatches signed "Union Scout" and "Scout" were, he ascertained, all sent by Miller, and the fact that he was giving information of a rebel raid in this valley, and passing the headquarters of Major Gen. Couch, the officer in command of the Department, without communicating with him made it evident either that he was publishing false statements to create a panic, or that he did not want the military authorities to know of the rebel advance.

The dispatches sent from Hagerstown were as follows:

HAGERSTOWN, June 29.

D. H. Craig, Associated Press, New York.

Look for important letter from this place by mail.

USTON SCOTT.

The same dispatch was directed to be sent to R. L. Davis, Inquirer office, Philadelphia. The other one was as follows:

HAGERSTOWN, June 29.

Mayor Wills, Trenton, New Jersey.

Last night 2,000 bushels were brought over below Falling Waters and stored two miles this side Potomac—11,000 more will be stored at same place in a few days, as fears exist that the quick mode of communicating is tapped.

Scout will see Curtin in person to-day as to other matters. Winchester has been occupied by the Confederates. Sigel has a force of one hundred day men, at Martinsburg, and Couch is at Chambersburg.

Be the first in market if you can, as you have first news as to contract. Parker's laborers will be wanted to-morrow.

SCOTT.

The same man had sent a dispatch through the previous Saturday to a man in New Jersey, stating that "we can get as much grain as we want." The dispatches and facts connected with them were submitted to Gen. Couch, and as the representations of a rebel advance in this direction were wholly false, he very properly suppressed the dispatches, and retained them in military custody; and by permission of the military authorities we give them publicity. It is eminently proper that the people should know how their tranquility has been threatened by reckless gamblers, in a desperate attempt to depress the prices of a particular stock in New York. Had the dispatches been published at "P. M." on Monday in New York and Philadelphia, as was designed, a panic would inevitably have followed in Cumberland Coal Stock, and before the falsehood could have been corrected, the gamblers would have bought "twenty" below the ruling price.

The Cumberland Coal Company works valuable mines near Cumberland, Maryland, and the stock is one of the gamblers' "fancies" on the stock boards—that is it is bought and sold fictitiously, without either owning or pretending to deliver the certificates. Men simply bet from day to day that it will be worth so much to-morrow or next week, and nominal sales are made. When the time expires, the parties settle by paying the difference—their winnings or losses. A combination had evidently been made to depress this stock, and as it would be sensibly affected by rebel possession of Western Maryland and Cumberland Valley, it was arranged doubtless that Mr. Miller should act the part of a Union Scout, and at the proper time spring upon the bulletin boards of the cities the "startling events"—that is positive and circumstantial accounts of a rebel invasion—and then the gamblers would go in and fleece the holders of Cumberland Coal Stock while the panic raged. It seems pretty evident that Mr. Denning Duer, 53 William Street, New York, and Mayor Wills, of Trenton, were in the secret, and parties to the attempted fraud; and the Philadelphia Inquirer was to be used—we trust by imposition upon its proprietor—to spread the news and aid in getting up the panic. Gov. Curtin was to be called upon "in person" by the scout, and was doubtless to be impressed with the positive information that 2,000 rebels were already in Maryland and 11,000 more about to enter, for the purpose of invading Pennsylvania, with the hope of inducing him to issue a call for troops and thus add to the general excitement. But Gov. Curtin seems not to have been "taken in and done for" in that way; and Gen. Couch took possession of the neatly arranged dispatches—so the speculation went under and the gamblers were probably sadder if not wiser men about the time they confidently expected "Cumberland must lose twenty."

Part of the grand plan was carried out, but owing to the failure of the vital part of the scheme, the little parts that were played were simply ridiculous. It was evidently arranged that a "feeler" was to be thrown out just before the grand telegraphic demonstration of Mr. Miller was to be made, and accordingly the N. Y. and Philadelphia papers of Monday were treated to a dispatch purporting to come from Newark, New Jersey, doubtless from Mayor

Wills—stating that the one hundred day men at Trenton were ordered to Harrisburg, and that a small force of rebels bent on destruction, is stated to have entered the Cumberland Valley. They are reported to be the advance guard of a large detachment." The "2,000 bushels"—to be rendered 2,000 rebels—across the Potomac, was to be posted on the bulletins at 12 P. M. of that day, with the promise of 11,000 more just coming, and thereupon Cumberland Coal was to topple for the amusement and profit of the combination of gamblers. Relying upon this, an article appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the next day, purporting to be a special dispatch from Hagerstown, as follows:

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Monday Morning, June 29.

During last night a rebel cavalry force of some two thousand forded the Potomac (which is now very low) some two or three miles below Falling Waters. The scout who trailed them from Thoroughfare Gap, says the remainder, a large force, are near Winchester, which place has been in rebel hands two or three days. No damage has yet been done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or to the telegraph, but the scout says that they have the telegraph tapped between here and Martinsburg, and so Gen. Sigel does not use it.

They will destroy the railroad as soon as the remainder of the command is safely this side. For prudential reasons, the enemy is keeping as quiet as possible at present. The force is headed by Mosby, who seems to be aiming only to secure a fresh supply of cavalry horses. The news of the invasion just begins to be whispered in this place. Some persons, who became acquainted with Mosby while he acted as provost marshal here during the Gettysburg battle, seem quite willing to welcome him again. Among others the greatest consternation prevails.

The foregoing dispatch never passed over the wires; but was evidently brought out in Philadelphia by some one who was into the operation and must have imposed upon the Inquirer. We have not as yet noticed any explanation of it in the columns of that paper.

So ended a grand scheme of a combination of stock gamblers to produce a panic in prices by a carefully laid plan to astound the cities with details of a destructive rebel force in our Valley. The stock of the Cumberland Coal Company was a little unsettled by it, but it did not decline one per cent, and the gamblers had only disappointment and expense for their pains.

By a recent Act of Assembly, the abatement of 5 per cent. heretofore allowed to counties on the amount of all State Taxes paid into the State Treasury prior to the 1st of September in any year, has been repealed; and in its stead, a penalty of 5 per cent. will be added on all State taxes that remain unpaid on and after the first of August, to be charged in the duplicate against each delinquent tax payer in arrears at that date.

A FEW Philadelphians, admirers of the soldier's friend have gotten up a magnificent smoking gown, slippers, cap, etc., which is intended for our patriotic Governor. The articles are made of dark colored velvet, lined with rich silk, very neatly padded, and altogether beautiful. The cap and slippers are elaborately embroidered with gold bullion, arranged in artistic style.

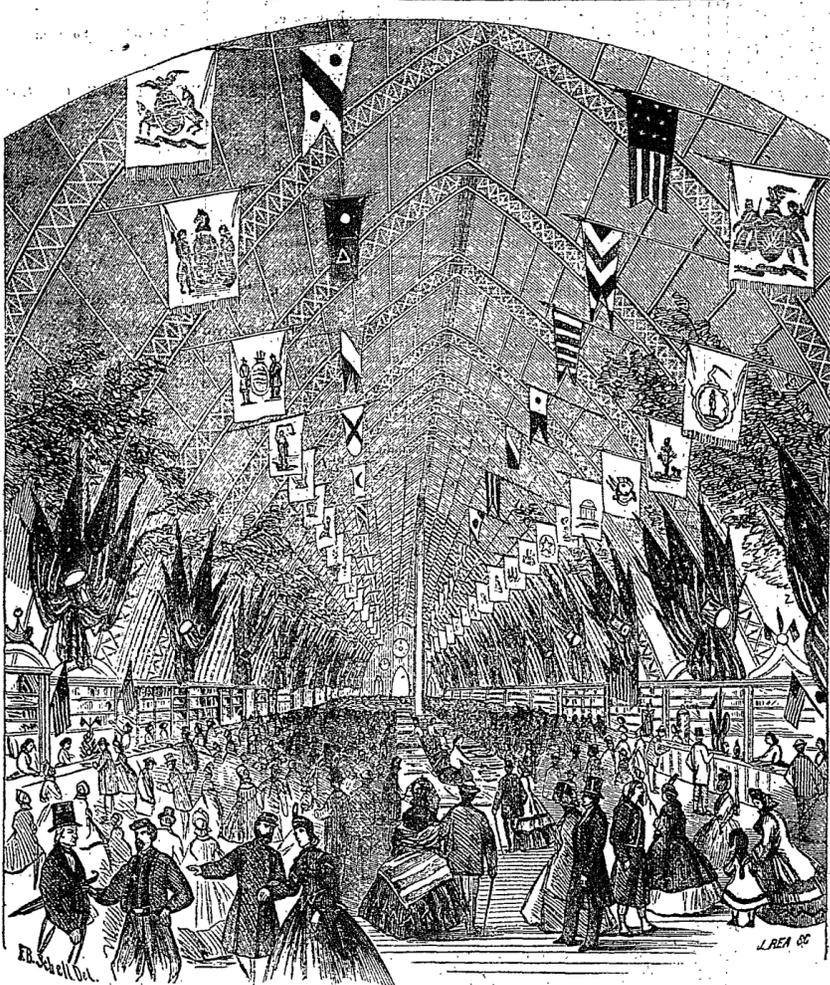
FROM THE 21ST CAVALRY.

The 21st in Battle—A Brilliant Charge—Col. Boyd Wounded—The Regiment Complimented—Nine Killed and Forty-nine Wounded.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

CAMP ONE MILE FROM CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, June 28th, 1864.

Since I wrote you last, our Regiment has gone through some exciting scenes, and has also been marched and worked pretty hard. The night after our arrival at the front the Rebels made a fierce attack upon our lines, and our Regiment was ordered to a position near a copse of wood, where we had to throw up breastworks, and in a short time we had a pretty good line of works, although the Rebels tried to stop our work by shelling us. Our Regiment was not attacked, however, but we lost two men while lying awaiting them. 2d Lieut. E. Water was struck upon the side of the neck with a shell and instantly killed, and another man wounded, both of Co. E. During the night we were moved about a good deal and early next morning the fight opened with an awful roar of artillery and musketry, and now came some hard work for the 21st. We were brought into line of battle and were ordered to gain a position about a quarter of a mile in front of our artillery and breastworks, at the command "forward," while a perfect storm of shell, grape, canister and musket balls flew around us. The screaming of our own shells combined with the thunder of the Rebel batteries and musketry, was enough to make the stoutest heart tremble. But not a man stopped, not one quailed, but onward we pressed and gained all that was required of us. There we lay and fought all day, under a terrible cross fire from a Rebel battery, and here our brave Col. Boyd fell. Such coolness and bravery as was shown by him that day has seldom been witnessed. While sitting down cheering his men and smoking his pipe, he was struck by a ball from some Rebel sharp-shooter, and had to be taken off the field. I have not been able to obtain a list of the killed and wounded, but we have lost nine killed and forty-nine wounded. The Rebels loss must have been very heavy, for they charged upon us once but we repulsed them handsomely, and they retreated during the night and carried nearly all their dead and wounded with them; but in one place where they had a battery I saw twenty-six dead horses. There has not been much fighting for three or four days. Old U. S. is after something which you will hear of pretty soon. Our Regiment has been complimented by all the general officers in the Corps, and well may they do so, for to send a body of men in such a place when they have never before been drilled one hour in infantry movements was a cruel test. The men are all anxious to hear from home, as we have not received a mail since leaving Chambersburg. You will hear from me whenever any thing of interest transpires. W. H. R.



SANITARY FAIR, PHILADELPHIA—UNION AVENUE.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sydney E. Edgerton, of Ohio, was nominated by the President as Governor of the Territory of Montana.

Thos. B. Searight has received the nomination of the Democrats of Fayette county for re-election to the State Legislature.

The last idea of the Copperhead party is to run Electoral Tickets in each State, without naming the candidates for President and Vice President. This is leaving the door open for Jeff. Davis.

Silas Woodson has been nominated to the Senate as Chief Justice for Idaho, in place of Sydney Edgerton, who has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Montana.

The Armstrong Democrat, the old Democratic organ in that county, has hoisted the ticket of Lincoln and Johnson. It assigns as a reason for this course, the necessity of the union of all parties for the safety of the Union.

There will be three elections this year; the first for or against the Constitutional Amendments on the 2nd day of August; the General Election on the 2nd Tuesday of October; and the Presidential election in November.

The Chicago Times, the great Copperhead newspaper of the West, endorses Gen. Fremont's letter of acceptance, and speaks in flattering terms of the General. There is nothing in the world like a man being appreciated by his friends.

Indiana county has declared in favor of the nomination of Hon. Wm. M. Stewart for Congress by a vote of 1415 to 540 for Hon. John Covode. Westmoreland has instructed for Covode, and Fayette will probably instruct for Hon. Smith Fuller.

The Lawrence Journal, a well known Democratic paper, published at New Castle, Lawrence county, has abandoned the Democratic party, and hoisted to the mast-head the names of Lincoln and Johnson, the Union candidates for President and Vice President.

Hon. John Covode has been presented for Congress by the Unionists of Westmoreland county, and James R. McAfee and James McElroy nominated for Assembly. Westmoreland elects three members with Indiana, George E. Smith, of the last named county, is the other Union nominee. They should all be elected.

The Union men of Washington county have nominated Hon. George V. Lawrence for Congress; R. R. Reed and James Kelly for Assembly and E. R. Smith for Sheriff. Mr. Lawrence has served four years in the House and six in the Senate of this State, and is an able and experienced legislator. Messrs. Reed and Kelly are the present efficient members.

Hon. Thos. Williams has received 477 majority over Col. Finley, in Armstrong, for re-nomination as the Union candidate for Congress in the 23d district. He had previously carried Allegheny, so that two of the three counties have instructed for him, and he will therefore be the candidate and will be triumphantly re-elected. He is an able man, and has been faithful to the great cause in Congress.

It is ascertained, writes the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, that Fremont's letter of acceptance was submitted to a member of the Democratic National Convention before being sent, and was modified at that member's suggestion in several important particulars. The paragraph relative to confis-

ation, for example, being framed in accordance with his views, despite the opposition of some of Fremont's radical friends.

A meeting of the Mozart General Committee was held last week at Mozart Hall, to make arrangement for attending the National Convention at Chicago. Fernando Wood made a speech, in which he asserted that the masses of the Democratic party were in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities, with a view of reconstructing the Union through the medium of peaceful negotiation. He contended that it was the duty of the Chicago Convention to put a clean peace ticket in the field, and hinted that if that course were not pursued a peace ticket would be nominated under the auspices of the Woods and a few other radical peace men of the Vallandigham stripe. From the tenor of Mr. Wood's speech, which was loudly applauded by the meeting, it is evident that there is trouble brewing in the democratic camp.

The Democratic National Convention has been declared postponed by the Belmont Committee until the 29th of August; but Col. Thos. B. Florence claims to be chairman of the genuine Committee and he resists the postponement. He has issued a call for a meeting of the National Committee at Washington to-morrow, the 30th, "for the purpose of general consultation and the deliberate consideration of important business." He don't seem to relish the Micawber system. The following is Belmont's official notice of postponement:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held at New York on the 22d day of June, 1864, it was voted, that in deference to the desire of a very large number of the leading members of the conservative Union Democratic party throughout the Union, the meeting of the Democratic National Convention be postponed to Monday, August 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Chicago.

Frederick O. Pierce, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Brooks has been assigned the command of the 10th corps in place of Gen. Gilmore.

Gen. Gillmore, who has been relieved of command, and ordered to report at Washington to await further orders, has arrived there.

Professor Wm. H. Allen, late President of Girard College, has been elected Professor in the Agricultural College at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

A rebel paper says Lieut. Gen. Folk was struck by a cannon shot and instantly killed.

Gen. Johnson, Hardee, and Jackson were with him when he fell.

Hon. Isaac Slenker, Auditor General of the State, who has been quite ill for some time past, is still in a critical condition. We regret to learn that doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, while the guest of Gen. Cameron, in Harrisburg, recently received a telegram announcing that her only brother was mortally wounded. She left immediately for Washington.

Ex-Gov. and Gen. Henry A. Wise is still alive, notwithstanding a silence, unaccountable for him, had given rise to a belief that he was dead. It appears he had command at Petersburg when Gen. Kautz made his late dash.

Wise improved the occasion by issuing a congratulatory order as long as a Congressional speech.

Gen. W. B. Franklin arrived in New York on Sunday week, and in the afternoon left for Boston. He comes north on sick-leave to recruit his health, as he is still suffering from the wound received in the Red River expedition.

The Right Reverend Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, has received the official announcement from Rome of his appointment to the Archbishopric of New York, in place of the late Bishop Hughes. He will soon, it is understood, enter upon the discharge of his new duties.

The wound received by Maj. Gen. Hancock at Gettysburg, a year ago, has again become troublesome, and he has been compelled to ask to be relieved for a time. Gen. Hancock expects to resume his command in a few weeks. In the meantime, Gen. Birney will have command of the Second Corps.

The President has nominated for Judge-Advocate-General, with rank of Brigadier, Jos. Holt of Kentucky, the present incumbent, and for Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of Colonel, Maj. Wm. M'Keo Dunn of Indiana, formerly a member of Congress, and now Judge-Advocate of the Department of Missouri.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

In the matter of resistance to the Enrollment law in Fulton County, Ill., it has been decided by the United States Court of that district that the law is entirely constitutional.

The horse stealing raid of Gen. John Morgan turned out somewhat disastrously to that valiant knight of the roads. His marauding gang was defeated by Gen. Burbridge at Cynthiana, with the recapture of all the stolen property and the total demoralization of the invaders. Good-bye, John!

Maj. Gen. Smith, in his general order congratulating the 8th corps, says:—"To the colored troops comprising the division of General Hines the General commanding would call the attention of his command. With the veterans of the 18th corps they have stormed the works of the enemy and carried them, taking guns and prisoners, and in the whole affair they have displayed all the qualities of good soldiers."

The editor of the Albany Evening Journal, who very recently visited the army of the Potomac, writes:—"The strength of the army is as great to-day as when it crossed the Rapidan. Our losses up to the first of June, did not exceed 40,000. These figures are from the official returns, and embrace everything. Our losses since have not exceeded 10,000, and more than 60,000 fresh troops have joined Gen. Grant since the 25th of May."

The President returned from a brief visit to Grant on Friday. A Washington dispatch of that date says:—"The President speaks today of the condition of army matters in the very highest terms of confidence. He says that Gen. Grant feels as certain of success as though it were already an accomplished fact. He did not importune the President for more troops, or complain of want of support, but reports that all goes well." Another dispatch of the same date says:—"There is the highest authority for the statement that Gen. Grant gave the President, when at his headquarters, the assurance of the certainty of his taking Richmond. Let the country trust Grant—and back him up."

Maj. Gen. Stahl, of the army of the Shenandoah, (Gen. Hunter's command), together with a portion of his staff, arrived at Martins-

burg, Va., on Thursday, from Stanton. He brought with him 1,200 Confederate prisoners, who were taken in the fight at that place, guarding them with a detachment of cavalry, a section of Ewing's battery, and the 28th Ohio regiment. In the engagement at Stanton the Union loss is stated at some 800 killed and wounded, and the Confederate loss is set down at 1,200 in killed and wounded, and about 2,500 prisoners, about one half of the latter being sick in the hospitals when taken. Gen. Stahl's wound is of slight character.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, for speculation, has reached New York from Europe.

The \$75,000,000 national loan has been taken at an average of 104.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has donated \$50,000 to the State for the orphan children of sailors and soldiers.

The steamers on the 18th for Europe took out specie as follows: Edinburgh, \$575,000; Bremen, \$28,000; and the Virginia, \$500,000. The Corsica, for Havana, took \$150,000.

In answer to a resolution of the House the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a statement of the public debt of the United States up to June 14, 1864, the totals of which are as follows:—

Debt bearing interest in coin.....\$37,941,001

Debt bearing interest in lawful money..... 537,700,822

Debt on which interest has ceased..... 370,177

Debt bearing no interest..... 501,333,104

Total.....\$1,417,145,104

The annual interest in coin is \$50,823,572

45, in lawful money \$20,876,057 70. Total interest \$71,699,730 15. The ten forty bonds amount to \$70,239,250; the three years thirty per cent notes to \$115,577,650; United States notes outstanding to \$432,041,330; fractional currency outstanding to \$21,031,948 85. The remainder of the debt bearing no interest consists mainly of unpaid requisitions.

LINCOLN'S VISIT TO GRANT.

A correspondent of the Herald, writing from the Army of the Potomac on the 22nd inst., thus described the visit of President Lincoln to Lieut. Gen. Grant and the army. The President returned to Washington on Wednesday evening last. It is announced that he found Gen. Grant and Meade unshaken in their confidence of early possession of Virginia:

Yesterday about one o'clock P. M., a long, gaunt, bony man, with a queer admixture of the comical and doleful in his countenance, that reminded one of a professional undertaker cracking a dry joke, undertook to reach the General's tent by scrambling through a hedge-row and coming in the back way alone. He was stopped by one of the hostlers, and told to "keep out of here." The individual in black replied that he thought General Grant would allow him inside, and strode ahead. "You'll damned soon find out," was yelled in reply. On reaching the guard he was stopped with, "No 'sanitary folks' allowed inside." After some parleying the intruder was compelled to give his name, and announced himself to be Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, desiring an interview with Gen. Grant. The guard saluted and allowed him to pass. Gen. Grant recognized him as he stepped under the large "fly" in front of his tent, rose and shook hands with him cordially, and then introduced him to such members of the staff as were present and unacquainted. It was ascertained that the President had just arrived on the City of Baltimore, and was accompanied by his son "Tad," Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, Mr. Chadwick, proprietor of Willard's Hotel, and a marine guard. The conversation soon took a wide free-and-easy range until dinner was announced. The President was only seated, one much as other mortals, managed to ring in three favorite jokes during the meal, under the plea of illustrating the topics discussed, and kept every one on the qui vive for others till the party rose.

He was very naturally desirous of riding to the front, so, at four o'clock, horses were brought up, the President mounted on Gen. Grant's thoroughbred Cincinnati, the General on Jeff. Davis, and, accompanied by a large portion of the staff and escort, the party rode to the headquarters of Gen. Wright, commanding the Sixth Corps, where Gen. Meade and staff met them. The location commands as good a view of Petersburg as can yet be obtained from our lines. Maps were brought out and examined, the position of the army explained, its future operations discussed, the steeples and spires of the city observed as well as the dust and smoke would allow, national airs were played by the band, the enemy's work on the opposite side of the Appomattox inspected, and after a stay of an hour and a half the party started on its return to headquarters. On the way out many persons recognized the President's physiognomy, and the news spread all around on the return ride the rebels were lined up in many places to catch a glimpse of Old Abe. One cavalry private recognized him on the road. Mr. Lincoln shook him by the hand like an old, familiar acquaintance, to the infinite admiration of the bystanders.

Perhaps the noticeable feature of the ride was the passing of a brigade of negroes. The troops were longing by the roadside, but seemed to know by instinct who was approaching. They came rushing, and almost to the horses' feet, by hundreds, screaming, yelling, shouting, "Hurrah for the Liberator!" "Hurrah for the President!" and were perfectly wild with excitement and delight. It was a spontaneous outburst of genuine love and affection for the man they look upon as their deliverer from bondage, and their wild hurrahs were perfectly deafening. The President uncovered as he rode through their ranks, and bowed on every hand to his sable admirers. The cavalcade arrived at headquarters about nine o'clock, took tea and chatted a short time, when the visitors departed to their staterooms on the steambath. This morning a visit to Bermuda Hundred and Gen. Butler is determined on, and late in the evening the President and his friends will leave for Washington. I omitted to say in the proper place that Assistant Secretary of War Dana accompanied the President and party to Petersburg and back.

The Richmond Whig, contemplating the scarcity of provisions in the rebel capital, proposes to expel the Irish and German women, who are running from place to place where charity is dispensed, "just as hogs in the fall of the year run from one apple-tree to another." The New York Post suggests that they be exchanged for an equal number of rebel women, who are now crowding the boarding houses of New York, and twenty thousand of whom are known to the police.