Jacob Hoke—Two story Brick front, and two story Brick back building and Frame stable..... 3,500
Dr. Langheim—Two story Brick front, two story Frame back building and Frame stable..... 3,000
Widow Montgomery (Hotel)—Three story Brick front and two story Brick back building, two story Stone front and two story Brick back building and Brick stable..... 9,000
Daniel Trostle—Two story Brick and Stone front and three two story Stone back buildings, lot of sheds and Stone stable..... 7,000
Susan Chambers—One story Brick shop, two story Brick mansion and Stone stable..... 2,500
A. P. Frey—Two story Frame and Log front and one story Brick back building, two story Brick shop, Coachmaker shed and blacksmith shop and Log stable..... 3,000
A. S. Hull—Two story Brick front and one story back building and Frame wash house..... 2,000
Mrs. Geo. Goettman—Two story Log (weather-board) Brick back building and Frame shop..... 1,200

WEST SIDE MAIN FROM SQUARE TO WASHINGTON

Chambersburg Bank—Two story Brick front and back building, smoke and wash house, stable... 8,000
Mrs. Gilmore—Two story Brick front and back building and two Frame shops..... 5,500
Jacob B. Miller—Two story Frame front (brick cased) and story back, coal shed, stove shed, Frame stable..... 3,000
Dr. Richards—Two story Brick front and back building, smoke house, stable..... 5,500
Christian Burkhart—Three story Brick front and back building, Frame ice house, stable..... 4,500
John M. Cooper—Three story Brick front, three story Brick back and two story Brick back buildings, stone stable, &c..... 15,000
James L. Black—Two story Brick front and back building, spring house, stable..... 5,000
Dr. James Hamilton—Three story Brick front and back building, and stable..... 7,000
John A. Grove—Frame shop..... 250
Jacob Hutten—Three story Brick front and two story Brick buildings, wash and smoke houses.. 4,500
John M'Clintock—Two story Brick front and back building, hatter shop and smoke house..... 3,500
Lewis Shoemaker—Two story Brick front and back building, store room, bake house and ice house.. 4,000
Samuel Greenawalt—Two story Brick front and back buildings, and Frame shed..... 5,500
J. Allison Eyster—Two story Brick front and one and a-half story back building..... 5,000
J. Allison Eyster—Two story Brick front and one story Brick back building..... 1,500
J. Allison Eyster—Three story Brick front and two two-story back buildings, and Brick Stable..... 5,000
Wm. Heyser's heirs—Two story Brick front and back buildings, Brick bake and smoke house, and Brick stable..... 5,500
Rev. S. R. Fisher—Brick stable..... 500
Geo. Lehner—Log stable..... 400
George Ludwig—Two story Brick front and four a two story and one one and a half story Brick back buildings, Frame shed, and one story Brick bake house..... 7,000
Charles F. Miller—Two story Brick front and back building, Brick wash house..... 4,500
Adam Wolff—Two story Frame and Brick front and Frame shed..... 1,200
John Forbes—Two story Log front and one story Brick back building, Frame wash and smoke house..... 2,000
John Dittman—Two story Brick front and back building..... 2,000
Joseph Deckelmayer—Two story Brick front and back building, one story bakery..... 3,000
Samuel Ott—Two two story Brick front and one two story Brick back building..... 4,000
B. Radebaugh—One story Frame shop..... 150
Samuel Ott—One story Frame shop..... 200
B. Radebaugh—Two story Brick front building.... 600

EAST SIDE MAIN FROM WASHINGTON TO SQUARE.

F. Spahr—Two Story Brick front and back building..... 2,500
Miss Hetrick—Two story Brick front and one story Brick back building..... 1,500
John A. Lemaster—Two story Brick front and back building, and Frame shed..... 1,500
Aug. Reineman—Two story Brick front and back buildings..... 2,500
Samuel M. Perry—Two story Brick front and back building..... 2,000
David L. Taylor—Two story Log (weatherboarded) front and Frame back buildings..... 1,500
John W. Taylor—Two story Brick front and back building, wash and smoke house, stable, shed and hay scales..... 7,000
George Ludwig—Two story Brick front and back building, tin shop, Frame sheds, Brick stable.... 4,000
H. H. Hutz—Two story Brick front and back buildings, wash and smoke house and brick stable.... 6,500
Daniel Reisher—Two and a-half story Brick front and two story back building, Frame kitchen, wash, smoke and bake house and stable..... 4,500
Michael Kuss—Two story Brick front and back building, wash house and stone stable..... 2,500
Isaac Hutton—Two story Brick front and two story Brick back building, wood and wash house, back shop and Stone stable..... 4,000
John P. Culbertson—One story Frame front and two Frame back shops..... 800
Dr. John Lambert—Two story Brick front and two story back building, Brick stable and carriage house..... 5,500
Mrs. R. Fisher—Two story Brick front building.... 5,000
William Wallace (Hotel)—Three story Brick front and three story back building and wash house 9,000
Daniel Reisher—Two story Brick front and two two story back buildings and Brick stable..... 6,000
J. Allison Eyster (Nixon's)—Two story Brick front and two two story back buildings, Brick shed and two story Brick shop..... 4,500
James Eyster—Two story Brick front and two story back building and Brick stable..... 4,500
Eyster & Bro.—Two story Stone front, Brick back building and one kitchen..... 5,500
Eyster & Bro.—Three story Brick front, warehouse, Brick stable..... 10,000
Brand & Flack—Two story Stone front and brick back building, Brick ware house..... 6,500
A. J. White—Two story Stone front and Brick back building and kitchen..... 4,500
Hiram White—Three story Brick front, and back building and kitchen..... 7,500
John Jeffries—Two story Stone front and Brick back building, Brick wash house and Frame stable..... 3,000
A. B. Hamilton—Two story Stone front and Frame and Brick back buildings, Frame wash house, Brick stable..... 6,000
Mansion House—Three story Brick front and two story Brick back building, and Stone stable.... 10,000
Academy—Two story Brick..... 4,000

QUEEN—SOUTH SIDE.

John W. Reges—Two story Brick front and back building and wash house..... 4,000
Wm. Cunningham—Two story Brick front and back building, wash house, and Granary..... 3,000
John Mull—Two story Brick front and back building..... 2,000
J. T. Hoskinson—Two story Brick front and back building..... 2,200
Jacob Flinder—Two story Frame front and one story back building..... 800
Jacob Flinder—Two story Frame front and one story back building, and stable..... 700
Wm. Wallace—Two story Brick front and back building, wash house, and wood work of spring house..... 4,000
Mrs. John Lindsay—Two story Brick front and back building..... 2,500
Barnard Wolf—Two two story Brick front and back buildings, one story Frame kitchen, wash house, warehouse, Frame butcher shop, Frame carriage house, one story Brick stable..... 7,500
J. Allison Eyster—Two story Brick front and back building..... 2,200
Mrs. Blood—Two story Brick front and two two story Brick back buildings..... 1,800
Mrs. Clark—Two story Brick front and back building 1,800
Mrs. R. Fisher—Two story Brick front and back building..... 2,000
Mrs. Sarah Stevenson—Two two-story Brick front and one back building, wash and smoke house.. 2,000
John D. Grier—Two story Brick front and back building..... 4,500
Mrs. Susan Nixon—Two story Brick front and one story back building..... 1,800
Robert Davis—Two story Brick building..... 2,000
John Gree—Two story Brick front and back building, wash and smoke house..... 2,500
Samuel Myers—Two story Brick front, one two and a-half and one two story back building..... 3,200
Mrs. Thompson—Two story Log building..... 600
Mrs. Geo. S. Eyster—Two story Brick front and back building..... 2,500
Andrew Barker—Two story Log front and back building (rough cased) and smoke house..... 1,500

QUEEN—NORTH SIDE.

Huber & Co.—Edge Tool Factory—Five one story Brick and one Frame building..... 3,500
Brick blacksmith shop..... 600
Baptist Church—Brick three story..... 3,000
George Ludwig (Brewery)—Two story Stone front and back building, two story Brick back building one story office and engine house, Frame stable, two story shed..... 8,000
Widow Grove of Wm.—Two story Frame front and back building, Brick smoke house..... 1,500
Thomas Carlisle—Two story Brick front building, and two story Frame front building..... 3,000
Kindline's Heirs—Two story Brick front and two story Frame back building, two story Log and Brick front and two story Brick back building... 4,000
Widow Grove of Alex.—Two story Frame front and one story back building, smoke house, Frame stable..... 1,200
John Huber—Two story Brick front and back building, one story kitchen, Frame stable..... 3,000
Abraham Huber—Two story Brick front building and Brick kitchen, Frame stable..... 2,000
H. Seire—Two story Frame front and back building
Thomas Carlisle—Two story Brick front and two two story back buildings..... 2,500
ing, two story Frame warehouse, Stone stable, shed, one story kitchen adjoining Stevenson's.... 3,000
Wm. Wallace—Three three story Brick front, and three two story Brick back buildings, two one story Frame shops, and two and a half story Brick stable..... 8,000
Nicholas Snyder—Two story Brick front and back building, two Frame wash houses and Frame stable..... 2,500
Dr. S. D. Culbertson—Two and a half story Brick front, and two story Brick back building, Brick spring house, and Brick stable..... 4,000
Mrs. Brand—Roof slightly damaged.
J. P. Culbertson—Two story Brick front and back building, smoke and spring house, and stable.. 4,500

SECOND STREET.

P. Henry Peiffer—New two story Frame stable.... 1,000
Associate Reformed Church—One story Brick building, with end gallery..... 3,000
Benj. Rhodes—Two story Log front and one story Brick back building..... 1,200
J. Allison Eyster—One story Log shop..... 100
Charles Croft—One and a-half story Log building and Frame kitchen..... 800
John P. Keefer—Two story Brick building and Frame kitchen..... 1,500
John Reasner—One story Log bakery and Frame corn crib..... 150
Jacob S. Brown—Roof and upper floor of front and back building..... 500
John Doebler—Two story Brick front and two story back building..... 2,000
Holmes Crawford—Two story Brick front and two story back building..... 3,000
Sam'l Armstrong—Two story Brick front and back building, kitchen, stable and frame shed..... 4,000
Aug. Reineman—Two one story Frame shops and

FRANKLIN.

Martin Cole—Two story Brick front and back and two story Log buildings, and wash house..... 1,500
Philip Evans—Two story Brick front and one story Frame back building..... 1,200

WOLFSTOWN.

Dr. A. H. Sensony—Two one story Log buildings. 200
N. Uglow—Three one story Log buildings..... 250

WATER.

Geo. Kindline—One and a-half story Brick wagon-maker and blacksmith shop, 1 Brick stable..... 800

ALLEY.

Widow Palmer—Frame stable..... 150
Nicholas Garwick—Frame stable..... 100
Henry Greenawalt—Brick stable..... 300

KING.

George Chambers—Three two story Brick front and one one-story Brick back buildings..... 2,500
Upton Washabaugh—Two story Frame front and Brick back building, Stone brewery, Brick granary, wagon shed, two Brick Stables and Frame shed..... 8,000
Conrad Harman—Stone and Frame butcher shop and dwelling, frame stable..... 800
A. K. M'Clure—House and barn..... 9,500
Jacob Eby—Barn..... 2,500
Andrew M'Elwaine—House..... 400

RECAPITULATION.

The following is the aggregate of buildings burned:

Residences and places of business	266
Barns and stables	98
Out buildings of various kinds	173
Total buildings burned	537

The aggregate valuation of the real estate as made by a committee of upright and disinterested citizens—consisting of Wm. McLellan, C. M. Burnett, Joseph Clark, D. K. Wunderlich, and John Armstrong—is $783,950. We are unable this week to give a full account of the loss of personal property, but it will greatly exceed the real estate.

REBEL RETREAT.

The rebels retreated from this place across the North Mountain to McConnellsburg, where Gen. Averill overtook them, and harassed them severely as they fell back towards the Potomac. His command was so much exhausted, however, that the rebels escaped across the river without serious loss. Gen. Averill rested his command a few days before he moved into Virginia. He then marched to Moorfield, where he met the combined rebel command, and gave battle, on the 7th inst. and routed them completely. We copy the following from his official report to Gov. Boreman dated the 8th inst:

"I attacked McCausland at Moorefield yesterday morning at daylight, and completely routed his command, capturing his artillery and 400 prisoners; also 400 horses and equipments, 3 battle flags, and a quantity of small arms The number of the enemy's killed is unknown, but large Gen. Bradley Johnston was captured with his colors and three of his staff, but subsequently escaped. Col. Peters, 21st Virginia, rebel regiment, was mortally wounded. McCausland escaped to the mountains. The enemy was pursued toward Wordensville, Howard Lick and up the south branch, from 60 to twenty-five miles. My command became so wearied with the chase and so encumbered with prisoners and captured property, I thought it best to bring it here. My loss is 7 killed and 21 wounded.

W. W. AVERILL, Brig. Gen'l."

THE REBEL STRENGTH.

The entire rebel force under Early consisted of two Corps under Rhodes and Breckinridge, with about 5,500 cavalry. They had about 40 guns exclusive of the light guns with the cavalry. The following we regard as a reliable estimate of Early's army that operated on the border:

Breckinridge's corps—	
Wharton's division	2,500
Gordon's division	1,800
Total	4,300
Rhodes' corps—	
Ramseur's division	2,200
Rhodes' old division	3,000
In reserve at Winchester	2,000
Total infantry force	11,500
Total cavalry	5,500
Number of men with artillery	600
Total number of men	17,600

Gen. Hunter's force was much larger than Early's, but it was worn out and wanted in effectiveness generally. Gen. Sheridan is now in supreme command of the several districts covering the border, and will doubtless make a vigorous campaign. We regard incursions on the border as about at an end for the present, and with a well organized militia force, they can be prevented entirely hereafter. Gen. Early's loss in the various movements made on the Potomac exceeds 5000 men. His original command was about 25,000.

THE REBELS IN M'CONNELLSBURG.

The Fulton *Republican* says that after M'Causland had burned Chambersburg, his command moved West on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, entering our town about 3 o'clock on Saturday, the 30th ult. They numbered about 3,000, encamped here over night, and took up their line of march on Sunday morning for Hancock. Gen. Averill was close on his rear Sunday morning, his pickets driving the rebels from the mountain, and harassing him through our valley.

Soon after the rebels entered town on Saturday afternoon, they commenced plundering the stores, pillaging private houses, and robbing citizens. They first demanded the key of Dr. Duffield's Drug store, which was given, to prevent them breaking open the door. Not content with taking what they choose, they emptied the contents of drawers, jars, cases, &c., on the floor in a heterogeneous mass. Private papers, accounts, and books shared the same fate. The stores of J. W. Greathead, Cahill & Thompson, Hoke & Nace, and the Messrs. Shoemaker, were also visited and received the same treatment.

The greater portion of the dry goods had been removed from the store of Hoke & Nace—which caused no little cursing and swearing among the chivalry—as they expected to reap a harvest from this establishment. The losses of Dr. Duffield, J. W. Greathead, Cahill & Thompson, and A. & D. Shoemaker, were very considerable. Most of the private houses in town were pillaged of clothes—and many citizens were stripped and robbed in the streets and roads. Money was demanded from every one, the demand being accompanied in most cases with threats of burning, or a cocked revolver in close proximity with the head.

In all our intercourse with rebels last summer, we never met any so utterly depraved, so reckless, so desperate, as were a portion of those who were with M'Causland here week before last.

OPINION OF THE REBEL PRESS.

The Richmond *Sentinel* savagely defends the burning of Chambersburg. After referring to the fact that the rebels had twice occupied the Cumberland Valley without destroying private property, it says:

"A course of duty no longer to be neglected or delayed will forever justify the burning of Chambersburg. This is but the beginning of the end. We know that this burning will render you more cruel than ever, that you will try to lay waste the entire South, to confiscate our lands, to make your negro soldiers a police guard to insult, watch, and rule the native whites. But if the worst comes to the worst, we will leave the South as a field for you to devastate—if you can find anything to devastate—for you to plunder and thieve in, where you have left anything unstolen, with none to oppose your onward march; while our regulars, who would in such case number almost, or quite a million—say half a million at least—divided into many separate commands, all breathing vengeance, will march into the North and Northwest, where there is a rich town or village at every five miles; where more than Asiatic wealth invites the raider and plunderer; where no base of operations, no wagons or other means of transportation, will be needed. We will leave the South for you to glean in, while we gather rich harvests in the North.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

—Gen. Warren has seized the Weldon railroad south of Petersburg, and still holds it.

—Gen. Grant has made a new movement north of the James River. The 2nd and 10th Corps were thrown rapidly north of the river on the 13th inst., and secured a position within nine miles of Richmond. Several guns and about 500 rebel prisoners were captured. Just what move Grant means to make is not clearly indicated.

—Gen. Hood, the rebel commander at Atlanta seems determined to bear the title of chief rebel butcher. He has made three attacks upon Sherman to raise the siege, and each time has been repulsed with fearful slaughter, leaving his dead and wounded on the bloody field. His assaults have cost him fully 20,000 men, while the Union loss was not one-fourth that number. Of Sherman's success at Atlanta at an early day, there seems to be no reasonable doubt, and with Sherman in Atlanta, Richmond could not be long held by the rebels.

—Gen. Sheridan last week pursued the rebel Gen. Early up the Shenandoah Valley beyond Winchester, and routed the rebel cavalry handsomely in an engagement. Subsequently Early was reinforced, and moved northward east of the Blue Ridge, thus threatening Sheridan's flank and a movement between him and Washington. Sheridan fell back to Berrysville, and his command is now between that point and Harper's Ferry, while Gen. Averill holds the North line of the Potomac from Sheppardstown to Clearspring. There was heavy skirmishing on Sunday and Monday last, but no decisive engagement. We do not apprehend an offensive movement of the rebels north of the Potomac. It would be perilous with Sheridan's army on the border.

—Commodore Farragut has made a most successful demonstration against Mobile, destroying nearly all the rebel fleet and capturing Forts Gaines and Powell, which defended the Bay.—Fort Gaines is a very strong work, was garrisoned by over 600 men, had over 40 guns mounted, and was well munitioned and provisioned. The work with the men and material was surrendered unconditionally by Col. Anderson, of South Carolina, who is now denounced by the rebels as a traitor. Com. Farragut is now in Mobile Bay, and with the land forces co-operating with him, will soon attack the city. We give on our first page a map which shows the captured forts and the remaining defences of the city. Several of our Iron-clads have already crossed Dog bar, and are quite near the city.

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, August 24, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
ALEX. K. M'CLURE, of Franklin.
SAMUEL ROATH, of Perry.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
HUGH B. DAVIDSON, of Chambersburg.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN H. CRISWELL, of Green.
FOR AUDITOR,
MORROW R. SKINNER, of Lurgan.
FOR CORONER,
HIRAM E. WERTZ, of Quincy.

TERMS.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY is published every Wednesday morning by "THE REPOSITORY ASSOCIATION" at $2 per annum, *strictly in advance*, or $2.50 if not paid within the year. *All subscriptions must be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for first insertion and TEN CENTS per line for subsequent insertions. A liberal discount is made to quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisers. All resolutions of Associations, communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths exceeding five lines, are charged fifteen cents per line.

JOB PRINTING of every style, in plain and fancy colors, executed neatly, promptly, and at the lowest rates for CASH.

All communications should be addressed to

M'CLURE & STONER, Publishers.

☞ Mr. John K. Shryock is our authorized Agent to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for this paper, and receipt for the same.

☞ In the first column of the first page it is stated that "on *Thursday*, the 28th ult. the rebels re-crossed the Potomac at three different points." It should read on *Friday*, the 29th, as that was the day M'Causland crossed near Hancock and moved on Chambersburg.

THE OLD FLAG will be issued again to-morrow, and we hope to publish it regularly thereafter until its mission is fulfilled. Our list of subscribers was destroyed, and it is still quite imperfect, notwithstanding the efforts we have made to duplicate it. We shall regard it as a favor if Post Masters will give us the names of persons who received clubs at their respective offices, with the number of papers in each.

THE OLD FLAG will be sent from this date until the full returns of the Presidential election can be given, at the following rates:

Single Copies	45 cents
10 Copies to one address	$4 00
20 " "	7 00
30 " "	9 00
50 " "	12 00

And at the same rate (25 cents per copy) for any additional number over fifty.

☞ Additions may be made to clubs at any time so as to secure the full advantage of our club rates, and clubs may be divided between two or more Post Offices.

All orders should be addressed to

M'CLURE & STONER, Publishers.

BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

We give in to-day's paper a detailed account of the the burning and sacking of Chambersburg, on the 30th ult. by the rebels under command of Gen. McCausland. Appalling as is the account given by our reporters, so far from dealing in exaggerations, it falls far, very far short of a complete picture of the wanton atrocities practiced by the barbarous foe. Save the few humane exceptions who openly and manfully resisted the brutal fury of their military superiors and associates, the entire command engaged in the work of destruction seemed like insatiate fiends from hell itself, who reveled in indiscriminate robbery and arson, regardless of the appeals of the widowed and fatherless, or the claims of the stricken in years, the infirm or even the sanctity due to the dead.

The allegation that Chambersburg was burned in retaliation for the destruction of rebel property by our armies, merely adds unblushing falsehood to shameless barbarity. True, the rebels who in their fiendish intoxication thrust their torches into our homes, cried "retaliation" as they robbed defenceless women, and rifled drawers, jewelry-boxes, and purses; but that they should love falsehood, and prefer it to truth, as they prefer robbery to honesty, and brutality to the ordinary humanities which characterize all but brutalized men, is most natural. We can understand why the thief, with a remnant of shame, should resort to falsehood to paliate his crimes; but for the men in the North who cowardly skulk and whine over rebel falsehoods to extenuate rebel atrocities, there can be no excuse save the common law that binds men of like sympathis to justify the acts, and rush with the mantle of charity to hide the deformities of those whose cause they would openly espouse, had they common honesty and manhood.

It is untrue—wholly, maliciously and treasonably false, as broadly stated or insidiously intimated by several journals in this State, that the Union troops have furnished any precedent for the burning and plundering of Chambersburg. Rebel journals have so stated, it is true; but the falsity of their statements has been clearly disproved, and a decent respect for truth, if not for the claims of patriotism, should have saved Pennsylvania the blistering shame of journals supported by her own people justifying, by every conceivable excuse, the fiendish malignity that has left Chambersburg a mass of blackened walls, and our people robbed and homeless.—Gen. Hunter destroyed just six houses in his late march to Lynchburg and Parkersburg, and by well recognized rules of war, he was fully justified in so doing. He burned the residence of Gov. Letcher, after having at first guarded it, because he found an appeal written by Gov. Letcher, a few days before, urging the people there to arm and ambush and murder the Union troops. The destruction of the Lexington Military Institute we regretted, and still regret that it was done; but when Gen. Rhodes burned a similar institution in Carlisle one year ago, no one thought of raising the cry of vandalism. Even the journals which have given columns of indignant denunciation to Hunter for destroying a rebel military school, have yet to denounce the vandalism that applied the torch at Carlisle. Every other building destroyed by Gen. Hunter was for special reasons which the rebels themselves deem humane when they are invading our soil. That his defeated, retreating and half starved command committed many wanton outrages, we do not doubt; but in that they were no exception to other commands similarly situated on either side. Even Earley could find but six buildings destroyed by Hunter to give him a pretext for his atrocious order, as his order clearly demonstrated, for he recited the names of the owners as a warrant for his infamy.

Equally false are the statements that Union troops wantonly burned Jacksonville, Alexandria, Jackson and other towns carefully given by Pennsylvania journals to break the crushing blow treason has dealt itself by the destruction of Chambersburg. Jacksonville was fired at a single point when our troops were retreating from it, because citizens fired on our troops from the house, and unfortunately most of the town—composed of wooden structures—was destroyed. The firing was in accordance with a well recognized rule that civilians who shelter themselves in their houses to fire upon troops, shall not only lose their property but suffer death. *Our* troops, sometimes—and only sometimes enforce the first and milder part of the rule. The rebels invariably enforce the entire rule relentlessly, and we have yet to hear of complaint from northern journals because they do so. In Alexandria an accidental fire, resulting from a party of intoxicated soldiers, threatened the destruction of the entire town, owing to its inflamable buildings and unfavorable winds; but it was arrested before one-third of the village—the poorest portion of it, was burned. At the head of the force detailed to put out the fire was Maj. Gen. Banks in person, and by his orders and efforts the town was saved. Jackson was partially destroyed by our guns when it was defended by the rebels; but it was not fired and burned by our troops after possession was gained.—Wrongs, even atrocities may have been committed by individual soldiers, or isolated commands; but no such thing as deliberately and wantonly burning and robbing houses was practiced by the Union army. Col. Montgomery committed gross outrages on private citizens in two raids in South Carolina, which we have never seen reason to justify, but he was deprived of his command, or at least subordinated, and it may be dismissed, as he should have been. Kilpatrick burned mills unwarrantably as we have ever believed, and other Union commanders may have done the same; but it was some excuse that they were filled with rebel supplies. While M'Causland was on his way to Chambersburg to lay it waste, Gen. Rosseau was penetrating the richest part of Georgia, and not a single private house or building of any kind was destroyed, nor were his soldiers permitted to enter a residence on the route. When private property was near to government stores, which he had to fire, he detailed men to save all but the buildings belonging to or used by the rebel government. Gen. Stoneman enforced the same rules rigidly in all his raids, and so did Grierson. The Union troops have captured and occupied hundreds of rebel towns since the war has commenced, and they have yet the first time to demand the free-booters tribute or destroy a town by order of a commanding officer. Repeatedly have our troops been fired upon and murdered by skulking rebels who protected themselves in their dwellings; but in no case has a town been destroyed therefor.

—The robbers' tribute demanded from defenceless towns like Hagerstown, Frederick, Boonsboro' and Chambersburg, and the brutal robbery and fiendish burning of our town, stand out in appalling solitude in this war, and are without precedent in the history of warfare in the present century. A Napoleon, fifty years ago, might have demanded tribute from Chambersburg if defended and captured and destrained to raise the ransom. A Sepoy might have sacked it and appropriated its wealth to glut his semi-savage instincts. A McCausland first robbed it by an unrestrained command, then relentlessly burned out alike the opulent and humble, widow and warrior, and spared neither age, sex, persuasion or condition. Such is the truth, and such must be the history of our doomed village, regardless of the slimy shadow of charity with which the brutality of traitors and the ready falsehoods of cowardly sympathizers, would seek to extenuate the crowning atrocity of modern warfare.

WANTED—A POLICY.

The deliberate, wanton robbery and burning of Chambersburg, a defenceless town, by order of Gen. Jubal A. Early, one of the corps commanders of Gen. Lee's army, demands the promptest and most decisive action of our government. It must be borne in mind that while the vandal chief M'Causland brought his trained free-booters here and bid them steal and destroy indiscriminately, he and they were but the meaner instruments detailed to do for Earley what he was ashamed to do himself. Coming thus from one of the trusted Lieutenants of Gen. Lee, while the vandals of M'Causland are none the less common robbers, the responsibility of the act is placed squarely on the shoulders of the commander of the insurgent army of Northern Virginia. If M'Causland had burned and plundered Chambersburg in a fit of drunkenness or to gratify some personal malice, without direct authority from his superiors, the responsibility would have been his own; but when a corps commander under special orders from Gen. Lee, deliberately directs a town to be sacked and destroyed by fire, without even the pretext that any of its citizens had violated the accepted rules of civilized warfare, the government can do no less than bring the rebel authorities to the strictest accountability for the act.

We have uniformly deprecated in these columns the wanton destruction of private property by our armies, and even with our own homes desolated, and thousands of our citizens houseless and many, very many penniless, we adhere to the same convictions touching the prosecution of this war. We would not burn Lexington, Staunton, or any other town peopled by rebels because one fiend of a commander directed a brutalized command to rob and destroy Chambersburg. If we hold to the true theory that all the territory and towns of the seceded States are the property of the United States, we cannot justify their destruction, even in retaliation for like wrongs done by barbarous rebels. Such retaliation visits its severest vengeance mainly upon the innocent, while the guilty measureably if not wholly escape its power; but where the home or possessions of one who ordered applied, or in any way sanctioned the torch, can be found, retaliation should be relentless. Gen. Lee is the superior officer of Gen. Early, and unless he shall disavow the acts of his corps commander, and bring him to proper punishment, it would be but an act of justice to all mankind to hold Lee individually responsible for the act, and no possession of his should be spared. So with every officer of the rebel civil government, and every commander who continues to serve under vandal chiefs. All such men should lose all they possess when it is in the power of the Union armies to retaliate, and there the destruction of property should stop. If we assume to destroy indiscriminately by way of retaliation, we shall be guilty of the very crimes which have consigned the rebels to perpetual infamy, and besides we should make our armies but bands of marauders instead of soldiers.

—So much touching the question of property. But there is another duty now imperatively imposed on the government, and it must meet it bravely and inexorably if it would command the respect of the world and of its own people. It must hold every commander and every soldier who actively or passively participated in the robbery and destruction of Chambersburg, *as without the pale of the humanities of war.* On this point there can be no hesitation or indecision without sacrificing at once the respect and the power of the government. No soldier, either Union or rebel, who resorts to indiscriminate robbery and burning of defenceless towns, is fit to live. All such are the common foes of humanity—enemies of all mankind, and it is a common mercy to all the living to execute them. No such soldier should henceforth be treated as a prisoner of war. If captured, and charged with arson and robbery, he should be fairly tried and if guilty, should surely die. This and this alone will atone for the burning of Chambersburg, and at the same time prevent similar atrocities hereafter.

—It is idle for a government to hope to command the respect and confidence of its people, if it fails to manifest its supreme power in avenging wrongs which strike at their protection and their property. Imperial France or the British Monarchy would not allow the living embers to go out if one of their villages were destroyed wantonly by a foe, without taking such a position as would visit terrible vengeance on the guilty, and give confidence and security to their citizens; and the government of the United States is no less strong if it but appreciated and wisely exercised its power. That it has been feeble—fatally feeble in vindicating itself and its people from rebel brutality, is a painful truth; and unless it would become too feeble to live, it must assert its majesty in behalf of humanity and justice. We have been assured by proclamation and also by a speech of the President in Baltimore, that the horrible butchery of negro soldiers must be avenged—that their rights must be recognized; but the Fort Pillow massacre is still unavenged; the butcheries which followed the repulses at Port Hudson, at Charleston and at Petersburg, are still unatoned for; and as if in contempt of the energy or power of our government, a town in Pennsylvania is burned and plundered when we hold half the towns of the South, and can reach a score of others in as many days. For these habitual and growing violations of all accepted rules of war, there must be a remedy; and a government that is unequal to an adequate remedy must bring upon itself the contempt of friend and foe.

The insurgent columns are still hovering on the Potomac and may to-day or to-morrow strike any of our border towns. Now is the time for the government to say in language too emphatic to be misunderstood that no violation of the usages of civilized warfare shall fail to be signally avenged, and let prompt deeds enforce what empty words have so long failed to command—the profound respect that must ever be cherished for a faithful government. It is not yet too late, however tardy, for the government to vindicate itself and its people; but it cannot hope to struggle on in feeble indecision on this vital question, and trust to secure the respect of enemies or the affections of friends. We *must* have a policy and it *must* be prompt, positive, and inexorable in its own vindication!

IN SEARCH OF A VICTIM.

The destruction of Chambersburg, a town on the border ever exposed to rebel incursions, and the head-quarters of the commander of the military Department, clearly demands explanation, and therefore must have a victim. Who it should be, our shrewdest military and journalistic doctors grieviously differ. Bennett, of the Satanic *Herald*, who has been publicly horse-whipped nine times on the streets of New York, for his infamous attempts at black-mailing decent people, without the manhood to raise his hand in defence of his hideous carcass, naturally enough denounces the people of Chambersburg for cowardice. That a life-long, striped and whining coward should rejoice at a shadow of a pretext to charge cowardice upon his fellows, surprises no one, and it would have amazed our people had the *Herald* done less than systematically defame our robbed and sorely afflicted people. Having found that our people stood the presence of the New York militia with patience, and rewarded their thieving and wanton spoliation, by giving them of our then scanty stores, it is not unreasonable for the *Herald* to presume that a people so inured to the sad exactions of war, should regard the mere burning of a town by the rebels as a clever joke—a timely relief from the monotony of skirmishes and battles according to accepted rules of warfare. The *Herald* therefore makes the sufferers responsible for their own misfortunes, because they did not fight the or five times their number of veteran rebel troops, and has its victim.

The *Tribune* bears a name as its chief editor that has earned some distinction among the authors of beneficent deeds; but in a single article made up of mingled falsehood and malignity against a despoiled people, it takes its rank proudly with the *Herald* in its bad eminence. Bennett never goes from home, for the good reason that nobody knows him personally who can help knowing him; but the chief editor of the *Tribune* knows our people—knows much good of them—has shared their hospitality, and enjoyed a generous patronage from them. When the *Tribune* ridiculed the invasion as a "chicken-thieving raid" and thus shamed men out of enlisting to defend the border, our people were startled at the pertinacity with which it falsified the military situation; but when its falsehoods reached fruition in the sacking and burning of Chambersburg, it seemed resolved to forfeit all the reputation for truth and candor it had earned in many years by heaping insult upon the homeless and suffering in our midst. Rather than confess its error in denouncing the citizens of the border for their alarm at the rebel demonstrations on the Potomac, and give a kind or generous word such as common humanity would have dictated, it added insult to our calamities, and mocked the appeal of starving people for bread. Speaking of the burning of Chambersburg, it says—"The swiftness of its citizens to invoke relief from their own losses, is in unpleasant contrast to their previous alacrity in retreating where a defence might have helped the country!" It is officially shown that Gen. Couch had not over one hundred men to concentrate for the defence of Chambersburg, and it is as conclusively established that the attacking party consisted of 3,000 rebels—two brigades under M'Causland and Johnston—with two batteries of artillery; but the *Tribune* has never allowed its readers to learn from its columns that over 300 rebels were in or about this place when it was burned. It has published the number in italics at 208, by way of excusing its falsehoods; but the truth it persistently withholds, and then forestals the hand of charity because our people did not defend against five times their number of veteran rebel troops. Did the *Tribune*, in thus withholding justice from a sadly wronged people and steeling generous hearts against our needs, observe the golden rule it demanded to be applied to it-self, when 1,000 rude Irishmen held its million of inhabitants in anarchy for a week and destroyed millions of property? Did it not then call for troops until brigade after brigade of regulars were withdrawn from Gen. Meade, and a fall campaign was lost thereby? Did the valor of the editor of the *Tribune* then shine out to give the force of example to his now courageous precepts? If so, his dead have nameless graves and his wounded are strangers to history. If it required some 20,000 veteran troops and 100,000 able-bodied citizens in New York to resist the aggressions of a thousand or so of an infuriated mob, might not the *Tribune* at least have been just to 500 citizens for failing to defeat 3,000 trained troops with two batteries? If shame be still left to New York, the *Tribune* sadly needs to borrow of that commodity. Unless we are much mistaken the *Tribune's* efforts in search of a victim have resulted in finding the offering in Mr. Greeley's boots. He is welcome to the honors of the achievement.

Others have been in diligent search of a victim, and have waded though much tribulation in vain. We do not allude to the petty echoes of New York slanders in this State, such as the Erie *Dispatch*, who, having been denied brains by a sometimes mysterious but ever just Crator, borrow where their base instincts are best accommodated. Ambitious but useless generals, decayed politicians, and grumblers generally demanded a victim and even struggled for the honor of leading the victim to the block. Some had the guillotine erected for Gen. Couch, and the day of his execution was even proclaimed; but the sun rose and set as usual and the suspended axe was still bloodless. The olden story had been probably realled, wherein the the sober dance upon nothing was assigned to the executions and there was forbearance. Everybody supposed that a Major General should have men, especially when it was clear that he needed them, and it was a lucky stroke to demand a head in that quarter; but discretion proved the better part of valor and victims were not demanded when the apparition of a sequel presented itself. Others clamored for a civil atonement—nothing less than a Guberatorial head would appease the wrath of the people, particularly those who had not suffered, and did not expect to suffer. Gov. Curtin was declared responsible. He was Governor, and it was his duty to know that the rebels would be in Chambersburg on the 30th of July, and burn 272 houses, and three millions with of property. He should have had eyes, say the grumblers—particularly those who never respond to any call; therefore the fault was his, and he was set apart for sacrifice. But he would not stay crucified. On the contrary, in defiance of the funeral arrangements gotten up in his behalf, which were to have been carried out regardless of wind or weather, he obstinately refused to be decapitated or shrouded, and instead of having his own obituary written, he proceeded to amuse himself among the tombs of history, in producing sentences which fell upon the ears of his accusers with fearfully sepulchral strains.

Thus have we had various steeple chases after a victim for the burning of Chambersburg, and while the early and earnestly accused have acquitted themselves, Chambersburg is still a mass of ruins, and is nobody to blame? We shall yet see!

SUCH of our advertisers who have been burnt out and started business in new locations, will oblige us by handing in their new cards at an early day. We have omitted all such not directed for renewal, as most of the old ones are unsuited to the new order of business.

THE REPOSITORY re-appears to-day after a suspension covering three issues, necessitated by rebel vandalism which culminated in the burning of Chambersburg on Saturday the 30th of July. We print it somewhat reduced in dimensions for the reason that it is impossible to obtain a press sufficiently large for our old size in less than six months from the manufacturers. Another reason—the increase of the c