Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG.

Acts of the Extra Session—The New Military Bill—Liberal Appropriation to Members—Mean appropriation to Chambersburg—Gov. Curtin's Special Messages—Speaker of the Senate—Bounty Brokers—Political Movements.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, August 29, 1864.

The extra session of the legislature adjourned yesterday at noon, after having disposed of the militia bill, the appropriation bill, the Chambersburg gratuity, the bill providing for taking the vote of the soldiers, a general bounty bill, and some seventy local bills, mostly ratifying district movements to provide bounties. The militia bill was passed with commendable promptness, but was made singularly imperfect in some of its most important provisions. While it required enrollments to be made, it was without any power to enforce the act in case copperhead commissioners should conclude to disregard its provisions. The attention of the legislature was called to these defects, and a curative supplement was passed.

It is understood that the Governor will take the most prompt measures to organize a militia force fully adequate to protect the border against raids. The bill authorizes a State loan of three millions, and the organization of fifteen thousand men, in such proportions of infantry, artillery and cavalry as may be deemed necessary. Gens. Couch, Cadwallader and Franklin were in consultation with the Governor and Chairmen of the military committees before the bill was presented to the legislature, and the act is doubtless a accordance with the suggestions of those three experienced officers. It is believed that the Governor will keep not less than five thousand men in camp during the war, at such points in the border as may be most exposed, and drill them under experienced officers, so that in case of a raid Gen Couch will have a reliable body if men around which to rally the ten thousand organized militia in reserve. The reserve will be required to drill at stated periods, and to be ready to respond promptly to the call of the State any time. The whole fifteen thousand will be mustered into the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and they will be subject only to the call and orders of the Governor or the officers under him. They cannot therefore be transferred to the James River, as were or hundred days' men, when the rebels are entering our State.

The appropriation to Chambersburg was unworthy of the legislature of a great State like Pennsylvania. Had Rhode Island or Massachusetts suffered such a calamity within their borders as the burning of Chambersburg, they would have made ample restitution; but Pennsylvania, the second State in population, and the first in substantial wealth and power, is proverbial for the smallest and most corrupt legislatures, and was of course incapable of a generous or great act unless it invited generosity or distinction to its own members. The burning of Chambersburg was but food for ribald jest with many of the members, and but few seemed to appreciate that a monstrous wrong had been done to the whole people of the State by the vagon robbing and burning of a town, and that it called for the promptest recognition and redress at the hands of every man who is a member of our mighty commonwealth. Mr. Sharpe made a most gallant struggle in behalf of Chambersburg. His speech was one of the most eloquent ever heard in the hall, and he displayed uniting energy and masterly skill in pressing the bill for half a million; but it could not be done. There was no one on the other side of the House to act boldly with him, and the petty shreds of political prejudice were ever ready to weave their subtle fatal webs to defeat justice to the three thousand houseless people of our ruined town. It was finally carried in the House for $200,000, but even that pitiful sum was too liberal for the Senate, and it was there reduced to $100,000, in which the House concured. The contrast in the conduct of the legislature on this question and on any question effecting the pockets of the members is at once painful and humiliating. By the law they are paid $700 salary for the regular session, and $3.00 per day for extra sessions; but, while they could jest over the ruins of Chambersburg, and withhold substantial relief, *they promptly appropriated themselves three hundred dollars for their own services during the extra session.* They met on the 9th and adjourned on the 25th—making a session of seventeen days; including the days of meeting and adjournment and Sundays. For this their lawful pay would have been $51.00; but they colly appropriate to themselves $300 or about $18 per day, and the houseless of Chambersburg were appropriated about $33,33 each! Generous, noble legislators! They could filch $250 each from the Treasury for themselves in open violation of the contract under which they agreed to serve, and turn of 3,000 people who had lost houses, goods, clothing, food and everything essential to their livelihood with $33.00 each, and left to brave a winter in the desolate ruins of their once heartsome shades and homes.

Gov. Curtin sent two messages to the legislature, in answer to resolutions of inquiry, one of which bears directly on the question of the defence of Pennsylvania, and the other exhibits the Washington authorities in rather an unfavorable light. The first relates to the Provost Guard regiment, which was organized by Gen. Couch, under a special order from Washington, to serve on duty in the Department of the Susquehanna After the battle of the Wilderness, the regiment was ordered to Grant and has since been there. The men, who had been enlisted under the positive assurance from subordinate officers that they would be kept on duty in the State, have complained to the Executive and also to members of the legislature, and a resolution passed the Senate calling for all information on the subject. The Governor has responded giving such of the official correspondence as is in his possession. Had this regiment, which was 1,200 strong, been with Gen. Couch, he might have saved the border from the raid of M'Causland. Another message relates to the 2d Pa. Artillery, a portion of which was sent to Grant as infantry, and when Gov. Curtin forwarded commissions to officers, they were disregarded, and the men sent into battle without proper organization and officers, whereby they suffered severely and wantonly. In this message Gov. Curtin takes the highest grounds in defence of his right and duty to see all our brave volunteers properly and completely officered, and it reflects with severity upon the refusal of the War Department to allow his officers to be mustered and placed in command. The Union men of the Senate were startled with it, and scarcely knew how to meet it. While they were floundering around to avoid the responsibility, instead of meeting it bravely, the Democrats sprung a resolution upon them endorsing and thanking the Governor for his efforts in behalf of the regiment, and it carried with but three dissenting votes—Lowery of course among the dissenters.

Hon. Wm. J. Turrell, of Susquehanna, was chosen Speaker of the Senate at the close of the session, in place of Hon. John P. Penny, whose term expires. The Democrats voted for Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield.

The business of swindling bounty-brokers is at an end if the people will but enforce the law just passed for their protection. The following is the new act just approved by the Governor:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That any person who may be entrusted with any bounty money for any Pennsylvania volunteer entering the service of the United States or this State, who shall, with or without the consent of such volunteer, retain the same or any part thereof or shall fail to pay to such volunteer, at the time of his being mustered, the full amount of such bounty money, without any deduction or abatement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of Oyer and Terminer or Quarter Sessions shall be sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for the term of six months.

—There is nothing new in politics. Both sides are waiting for the action of the Chicago Convention, when the issues will be made up, and a vigorous canvass will commence at once. General Comeron meets his committee on the 5th inst., and I am assured that he will be prepared to push the work of Union organization most thoroughly.

HORACE.

THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

The following graphic letter, which we copy from the Pittsburg Evening *Chronicle*, is from the pen of Rev. S. J. Niccolls, Presbyterian pastor of this place. He has ever actively participated in every measure looking to order defence and was a witness to the sacking and burning of Chambersburg, and speaks advisedly as to the facts he records. The *Chronicle*, which had previously reflected severely upon the citizens and also upon Gen. Couch for not defending the town, prefaces Mr. Niccoll's letter with a tender of regrets to Gen. Couch "for the injurious strictures concerning his management which were made in the *Chronicle* under wrong impressions." We give the letter entire:

So much misapprehension exists in many quarters concerning the facts connected with the burning of Chambersburg, that it has become a matter of justice to a wronged and suffering community to state them fully to the public. Many things have been written concerning this calamity true in themselves, but disconnected from their attending circumstances, and so the most injurious impressions have been made on the minds of those who live remote from the border. A connected and truthful narrative of this sad event, it is hoped, will correct these. The history of the past month commences with the advance of Early up the Shenandoah, and the invasion of Maryland. The enemy 15,000 strong soon occupied Hagerstown, and it was believed that they intended a raid on Chambersburg. At this time there were 200 soldiers in the place under command of Gen. Couch, the whole number available in his department. The citizens rallied around these and determined to defend the town. Barricades were thrown across the streets, cannon planted, houses occupied by sharpshooters, and every preparation made for defence. Soon, however, the enemy fell back across the Potomac, and the invasion was declared to be ended. The small body of troops under Gen Couch were withdrawn to protect the National Capital, and we were left defenceless. We were assured, however, that the fords of the Potomac were well guarded, and a large army lay between us and the rebels.—The very papers in New York, which now condemn us for our apathy, were daily assuring us that it was "all quite on the Potomac" and that the enemy had fallen back. We were soon startled from our dream of security by the announcement that General Crooks had been defeated, and that the rebels were again advancing to invade Pennsylvania.

We did not then take arms, because it was plain to every one that if the forces of Crooks and Averill could not resist their advance, it would be folly in a few citizens to attempt it.—We had seen an invasion once before, and know what it meant. Anticipating a repetition of the scenes of last year, the people of the county began to remove their stock and valuables. In the midst of conflicting rumors nothing could be learned of the movements of the enemy, until Friday, July 29th. In the afternoon of that day it was known that they had crossed the Potomac, and were advancing rapidly on Chambersburg. We also learned from Mercersburg that the invading force was 3,000 strong, or as it afterwards appeared by actual count, 2,800 with six pieces of artillery. To meet this force there were in the town one hundred Soldiers with two pieces of artillery, and the citizens capable of bearing arms. The number of the latter would not reach five hundred; a large portion of the population being already in the army, and quite a number disappointing to the removal of their horses and valuables. The citizens who remained were willing to defend the place had it been deemed practicable by Gen. Couch, but with this small and inadequate force at his disposal, it seemed like courting destruction for the town to attempt its defence. A show of resistance, which none could hope would be successful, would only give them a pretext for burning. No word could be obtained from Gen. Averill, who was then near Greencastle, though the most earnest efforts were made by Gen. Couch to obtain his assistance.

At 4 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the military authorities left, and soon after the combined forces of McCausland and Bradley Johnson were placed in line of battle upon the range of hills commanding the town. The 8th Virginia regiment, numbering about five hundred men, was thrown forward into the streets. These were detailed to burn the place. Johnson, Gilmore and McCausland with a number of officers, breakfasted at the Franklin House, after which McCausland ordered the Court House bell to ring to call the citizens together. There were none, however, who obeyed his call. He then sent out and arrested six of our prominent citizens, and read to them the order of General Early. It was in three sections: first, demanding $100,000 in currency, or $500,000 in gold; second in case this was not complied with the town was to be burned; third, this was done in retaliation for the burning of six houses by Gen. Hunter's command. The name of the owners were mentioned in the order. The citizens replied that it was utterly impossible to comply with his demand, not one-tenth of that amount of money being in the place; and more than that, if it were in their possessions, it would not be given as they preferred to lose all rather than give a dollar of ransom.

But while these pretended negotiations were carried on, the incendiaries were already at their work. As McCausland released the citizens he had arrested, the smoke was rising from the doomed town, and most of these reached their homes to find them in flames. The scene that speedily followed is indescribable in its horrors. The soldiers went from house to house, bursting open the doors with planks and axes, and entering, split up the furniture to kindle the fire, or else scattered combustible materials in the closets and along the stairways, and then applied the torch. In a little over half an hour the whole town was fired, so complete were their arrangements to accomplish their hellish designs. No time was given the inhabitants to save anything. The first warning of danger most of them had was the kindling of the fire in their houses, and even the few articles that some caught up in their flight, were seized by the soldiers and flung back into the flames. Many such instances have come to the writer's knowledge, that in their dark malignity almost surpass belief. The aged, the sick, the dying and the dead were carried out from their burning homes; mothers with their babes *in their arms*, and surrounded by their frightened little ones, fled through the streets, jeered and taunted by the brutal soldiery. Indeed, their escape seemed almost a miracle, as the streets were in a blaze from one end to the other, and they were compelled to flee through a long road of fire. Had not the day been perfectly calm, (not a strong breeze prevailing, as some correspondents have stated,) many must have perished in the flames. The conflagration in its height, was scene of surpassing grandeur and terror. A tall black column of smoke rose up to the very skies; around it were wrapped long streamers of flames writhing and twisting themselves into a thousand fantastic shapes; while through it, as though they were prayers carried heavenward by the incense of some *great altar sacrifice, there went up on the smoky* flame-riven clouds, the cries and shrieks of the women and children. But the moment of greatest alarm was not reached until some of the more humane of the rebel officers warned the women to flee if they wished to escape violence to their persons. We cannot in this letter described the scenes of the sad flight which followed.

The ferocity of the rebel soldiers during this affair seems almost incredible. With all their fierce passions unrestrained, they seemed to revel as if intoxicated, in the work of destruction. After firing the houses they shot at the fleeing citizens, and robbed all who fell into their hands.—An aged elder of the Presbyterian church was taken from his house and robbed; the building was fired, while his wife, aged and infirm, was still in it. Upon his return, it was with the utmost difficulty that she was saved. Escape by the street was impossible, and they were compelled to flee to a little garden in the rear of the house, where they sat for hours, surrounded by fire. The rebel Gilmore forbade a lad to remove her trunks from her house, and upon her telling him to his face what she thought of his conduct, he drew his pistol and declared "he would blow out her brains if she did not take that back."—Many such instances, and worse, might be recorded. There were indeed some among them who acted humanely, refusing to do the work assigned them, but they were exceptions.

As soon as the town was thoroughly fired at all points, the rebels fell back. On their way out they burned the residence of the County Superintendent of Public Schools because, as they told his family, "he had taught negroes." Two hours after their departure, Gen. Averill entered the town, and we were once more inside the Union lines. Such is the story of the burning of Chambersburg. These outlines, however, form a poor picture of the reality. The blackened ruins of this once beautiful town must first be seen before the calamity can be understood, and not then, for it is only by looking at it in detail, by understanding the peculiar sadness there is, in each separate loss, and seeing the strange diversity of sorrow there is in this common woe, that one can realize the full extent of the ruin. Eleven squares of blackened ruins and over two millions of dollars in property consumed is the outward estimate of the loss. But who can write the history of two *thousand people suddenly made homeless*, dashed from affluence to poverty, torn violently from the sacred associations of the past, and driven forth houseless wanderers among strangers?

The question is often asked, "Who is responsible for this calamity?" Many coldly and unhesitatingly lay it upon the citizens themselves; but surely it is not necessary to argue that five hundred citizens could not have resisted successfully twenty-eight hundred veteran soldiers with six pieces of artillery. Many, too, have blamed Gen. Couch, and false representations have gone forth that the citizens were greatly incensed against him. The writer of this letter has had peculiar opportunities of knowing the true state of the case, and would ask attention to the following facts. When Gen. Couch took command of this department, one year ago, he urged upon the citizens the necessity of forming organization for home defence. His appeal was readily responded to, and all the citizens in this borough capable of bearing arms, enrolled themselves in some organization. Gen. Couch then made application to the war department, asking that, we might be uniformed and enrolled in the general service, so that, if ever overpowered, we would be treated as prisoners of war and not as guerrillas. This request was denied. He then proceeded to organize a cavalry force, from what was known as the "six months' men," for the defence of the border. Many of our citizens enlisted in this force. It was kept on the border until their term of service expired, when they re-enlisted for three years. But their new organization was scarcely completed, before they were taken from this department and sent to the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Couch then proceeded to organize the "Provost regiment for special service in his department." This was filled up to 1,200 men, and then, as with the rest, taken from him by order of the Secretary of War. These gone, scarcea corporal's guard was left under his command.

Two weeks before the advance of Early up the valley, Gen. Couch renewed the request of last year, asking that the citizens might be armed and enrolled; stating, also, that they were ready to attempt their own defence. This was again denied. Then followed the request made by Gov. Curtin, and endorsed by Gen. Couch, which is already published in the Governor's Message.—At the time of the invasion of Maryland the whole of the available force in the Department of the Susquehanna did not exceed three hundred men; and during the raid on Chambersburg General Couch had but one hundred and thirty-five men under his command. Nor is he to blame for the smallness of this number. He had during this month of alarm organized six regiments of one hundred days men; but these, as soon as equipped, were ordered to Washington by the Secretary of War. Such are the facts in the case. We make no comments on the propriety of leaving the border thus defenceless. Its security is perhaps a small matter compared with the strengthening of our armies elsewhere. We only say Gen. Couch is not to blame. He did everything a brave, earnest and faithful officer could do to avert this calamity.

Many also are under the impression that this place was disloyal, and consequently they have no sympathy with us in our affliction. Nothing does greater injustice to our suffering community than this. No town of its size in Pennsylvania has fewer "sympathizers" with the rebellion than Chambersburg. Its quotas have always been filled by volunteers, and many of its best citizens have fallen on the field of battle. It is false also that any portion of the town was saved by paying a *ransom. All preferred to lose everything rather* than pay to keep up the accursed cause of the vandals. Even the women, as they looked upon the sea of fire that engulphed their loved homes, said, with fearless eyes, "Well, I am glad the rebels did not get a dollar." Others, when the incendiaries proposed to spare their houses for a price, spurned the offer and told them to burn. Such was and such is the spirit of the inhabitants. The affliction into which they have fallen, is so great that were it the result of their own neglect, common charity should teach others to speak of them kindly. But they do not wish to be excused; they only ask to be judged by the facts in the case. The writer has stated such as he knows to be true, and subscribes his name to them.

S. J. NICCOLLS.

DIED.

YEATHS.—On the 22d of March, in Guilford township, Anna Mary Yeaths, aged 3 years, 5 months and 21 days.

YEATHS.—On the 19th inst. in Guilford township, Emma C. Yeaths, aged 3 months and 7 days.

LOWRY.—On the 10th inst., in Guilford township, Anna Lowry aged 6 months and 25 days.

GROVE.—On Saturday the 13th inst., John Grove, Sr., of Guilford township, aged 76 years, 5 months and 12 days.

RENTREW.—On the 9th inst., near Fayetteville Mr. Robert Renfrew, in the 81st year of his age.

MILLER.—On the 5th inst. Henry, son of John and Mary Miller of this place aged 10 years, 2 months and 8 days.

OYLER.—On the 23th ult., Mary Alice Oyler, of Guilford township aged 1 year 6 months and 2 days.

EYSTER.—On the 1st inst., in this place at the residence of William C. Eyster, Grace Allison infant daughter of J. Allison Eyster, Esq., in the 15th month of her age.

M'DOWELL.—On the 21st inst., in Mercersburg, Miss Lizzie Jane daughter of Mr. John M'Dowell aged 21 years.

MARRIED.

CROMER—DETRICH.—On the 4th inst. by the Rev S. M Henry Mr. John Cromer, of Jackson Hall, to Miss Charlotte Detrich of St Thomas.

DINE—AIKENS.—On the same day by the same, Mr David Dine of Fayetteville to Miss Margaret Jane Aikens, of Greene township.

SPANGLER—PETERS.—On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Thos. Barnhart Mr Wm S Spangler to Miss Hannah J. Peters, both of Guilford township.

HART—[illegible] Mr. Charles I. Baker, to Miss Sarah Ann Scott both of Fulton county, Pa.

LITRELL—GLOW.—On the 25th ult., by the same, Mr. Archibald Litrell of Frederick co. Va. to Miss Margaret Catharine Glow, of Chambersburg.

TAYLOR—PAULL.—On the 5th inst by the Rev. S. J. Niccolls Mr Charles H. Taylor, to Miss Annie E. Paull, both of this place.

DIZARD—M'FERRIN.—On the 23d inst. in Greenville by the Rev Wesley Howe, Mr Samuel Dizard of Fayetteville to Miss Rebecca M'Ferrin of New Franklin.

REPORT OF MARKETS.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 30 1864

Flour—White	$11 00	Butter	22
Flour—Red	10 50	Eggs	16
Wheat—White	2 32	Lard	17
Wheat—Red	2 22	Tallow	14
Rye	1 50	Ham—Sugar	20@25
Corn	1 50	Bacon—Sides	18
Oats	85	Small Beans	2 00
Clover Seed	12 00	Washed Wool	60
Timothy Seed	3 50	Unwashed Wool	40
Flaxseed	2 75	Dried Peaches	5 00
Potatoes—Mercer	1 25	Unpared Peaches	3 00
Potatoes—Pink Eyes	1 00	Dried Apples	2 00

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA August 30, 1864.

FLOUR—Sales of about 1000 bbls are reported at $11 50 @ $12 for extras and $12 @ $12 50 ⅌ bbl for extra family, including 2000 bbls west'n family and 1000 bbls Rowland & Evans' do. on terms kept private. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce with small records and sales of the former at $10 50 ⅌ bbl.

Wheat—Sales of 6000 bushels in bond at 250 @ 255c for fair to prime old Penn. and Western reds; 265 @ 270c for new Penn and Delaware do, and 275c in bond for common to prime white, the latter for Kentucky. Rye is selling on arrival at 155 @ 160c, the latter for prime Penn. Corn is not so plenty; small sales of yellow are reported at 172 @ 175c.

Oats—Only 700 bushels new Delaware found buyers at 90c.

New Advertisements.

DR. N. SCHLOSSER'S DENTAL OFFICE on Second Street, one square south of the Market House, over Mitchell's Shoe Store. aug31

JOHN STEWART, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Second Street a few doors South of the Market House. PENSIONS BOUNTY and other claims promptly collected. [aug31

KENNEDY & NILL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, have for the present removed their office to the residence of T. J. Nill, on Second street nearly opposite the Market House. [aug31

SPANGLER'S DRUG STORE AT HIS residence, nearly opposite Dr. A. H Senseny's office, Main Street, Chambersburg. Any goods not in store ordered at short notice.

FOR SALE.—A LOT on Main street, opposite the property of Michael Hughes, with good BRICK HOUSE, two and a half stories high, with Brick Back Building. The Lot is in good order with excellent Fruit. Apply at the REPOSITORY Office for particulars and terms. aug31

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between C. Burkhart and B. B. Henshey in the Baking and Confectionary business, has this day (August 29th, 1864,) been dissolved by mutual consent. The Accounts of the late firm will be settled by C. Burkhart.

C. BURKHART
B. B. HENSHEY.
aug31-3t

SPRECHER'S GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned has the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES in town, which he offers to the public at the lowest CASH PRICES. It is not necessary to name late, as his stock is large and complete

☞ Highest prices paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods. [aug31 CYRUS SPRECHER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned lost, by the burning of his property on the 30th ult., a perpetual Policy of Insurance, issued by the Enterprise Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia No. 401, dated August 6th, 1969, for $6 000, and application has been made for the renewal of the same.

aug31-3t J. ALLISON EYSTER.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a one-horse Power belonging to a threshing machine the owner of which is supposed to reside in Franklin county) has been left at the shop of Miller & Hollinger for repairs. If not called for within thirty days from this date, it will be sold to pay charges, by the undersigned.

aug31-3t JOHN MILLER, Jr.

L. A. COLBERT, ARCHITECT AND Superintendent of Buildings, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Chambersburg. He will make plans, specifications and superintend the erection of buildings on the most reasonable terms, and will also contract for the erection of buildings. He may be found at the REPOSITORY office, (Presbyterian Lecture Room) near the Railroad Depot aug31-tf

OUT OF THE ASHES.—NIXON AGAIN OPEN—NIXON'S Drug Store is now open in the office of Dr. A. H. Senseny, on Main Street. Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soap, Combs, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Paper, Envelopes and odds and ends of all kinds. Please remember the place office of Dr. Senseny, Main St.

Horse and Cattle Powder will be furnished this week.

$25 REWARD.—Stolen from the Stable of M'Clure & Trostle, on Sunday night, Aug. 28, a GRAY HORSE, Cavalry Saddle and Bridle. The Horse is about 16 hands high, with light mane and heavy tail. He was used in the cavalry service and carries up well. He is marked on the left flank, (being condemned by the government) I. C. U. S. The above reward will be given for the return of the horse.

aug31 DANIEL TROSTLE.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having lost by the rebel burning of Chambersburg, a certificate of Stock for 1,000 Shares of the New York & Middle Coal Field Company, application will be made for the renewal of the same. [aug31-3t] A. K. M'CLURE.

HASTINGS GEHR, ATTORNEY AT LAW and authorized CLAIM AGENT for the collection of Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office in Dr. J. L. Suesserott's, Main street. aug31

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of George Lucket, late of Southampton township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement

aug31 MOSES KUNKEL, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Negley, late of Montgomery township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug24 E. NEGLEY, Adm'.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry Heller, late of Guilford township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug31 JOHN F. KELLER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary M'Keehan, late of Ohio, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug31 A. K. M'CLURE, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Peter Gray, late of the Borough of Chambersburg, dec'd have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug31 HASTINGS GEHR, J. L. SUESSEROTT, Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration *de bonis non cum. ts. an.* on the Estate of Jacob Keasy late of Letterkenny township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug31 W. W. BRITTON, JOHN R. WEIST, Adm'rs.

ADELPHIAN INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN Montgomery county, Pa. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence its Winter Session *on Tuesday, October 25th*, continuing five months. Terms moderate. Location healthy and beautiful.

The new system of Gymnastics, as taught by Dio Lewis, of Boston, will be practiced, daily by the pupils. For circular giving terms &c., address

aug31-2m MISSES BUSH, Principals.

NOTICE.—All persons in the country and town, who have not been burnt out in the late fire and know themselves indebted will please call and make immediate settlement. Heretofore we have never had occasion to dun. Our customers always paid promptly. But as our business has been suspended for a month, and our stock entirely lost, we have no way of meeting our former liabilities in the city but by requesting prompt settlement from all persons indebted.

aug31-4t HUBER & LEMASTER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We are among those burned out in the late fire in this place, and desiring to rebuild and re-commence business as heretofore, would ask all indebted to us to call and settle without delay. We hope our friends will readily comply with this request, as its propriety will be understood by all

In a few days we will RE-OPEN OUR STORE in the Front Rooms of the house of Mr. Christian Fuller, on Second Street next to the Post Office. For the present we can be found at the residence of Mr. H. E. Hoke, on East Market Street. [aug31-3t] J. HOKE & CO.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers will sell at Private Sale all that LOT OF GROUND and a two story Brick Dwelling House situate on East Queen street, in the Borough of Chambersburg, adjoining residence of P. Hamman Esq. There is a two story brick back building, attached to said house, and the property is well adapted for two families. There is also upon said lot, a good well of water Cistern & Stable and other improvements. Any person wishing to view the property can do so by calling on Squire Hamman [aug31-3t] SAML. KNISELY.

CARD.—CHAMBERSBURG, August 16, 1864.—Misfortunes it is said, never come singly. After being burned out by the rebels at this place, and losing all my earthly goods, I met with a severe accident in Harrisburg, which may render me a cripple for life. For the kind attention bestowed upon me in this latter misfortune I desire thus publicly to return my sincere thanks to D. H Hutchison Esq., proprietor of the United States Hotel Dr Rutherford of Harrisburg, and Dr. Montgomery, and Richard Perry, of Chambersburg. For their kind offices in my affliction, I shall ever bear them in grate.

MARSHALL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE (MALE AND FEMALE,) *Mercersburg, Pa.*—The Winter Session of this Institution will open *Thursday, September 15th* under the control of an efficient corps of Teachers

Boarders received at the Institution, where they will be under the immediate control of the Principals.

Tuition from $12 to $20 per session of five months. Music and German extra. Boarding from $1 25 to $2 75 per week. For further particulars address

CHAS. G. FISHER, S. S. MILLER, } Principals.
aug31-2t

BOUNTY FOR SUBSTITUTES.—Any person putting a substitute into the United States service and crediting him to Guilford township will be paid THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS toward the cost of said substitute as Guilford township pays that sum as bounty to every man furnished for her. Citizens of Guilford township who are subject to military duty should exert themselves to put in substitutes, as nearly half the cost is paid by the township. Patriotic men not subject to military duty, who wish to put in "Representative Substitutes," will also be paid $300 for each one duly credited to Guilford township. Apply to A. K. M'CLURE

aug31-3t Treasurer Guilford Bounty Fund.

TOBACCO AND SEGAR STORE.—John A. Jacobs, has opened out in full blast in the new weather boarded building, or shanty, on the corner of Main and Washington Streets. A full and well selected assortment of TOBACCO and SEGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &c., which he offers at wholesale or retail. His Stock consists of Flounder, Navy, Congress, Spun Roll, Cavendish, Michigan, Sunny Side and all superior fine cuts.

SMOKING TOBACCO such as Kinnikinick, Smoking, Dolgin Packet, Lorillard, Mammoth Union and other choice brands.

SEGARS of every variety, quality and price from 1 to 15 cents each.

Macrabo, Congress, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

Meerschaum, Sweet Briar, and clay pipes in every style.

All persons wishing to view the property can do so by calling on the premises. ENJAMIN SNIVELY, Executor.

aug31

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Outcry, on the premises, *on Wednesday, the 5th of October next*, a TRACT OF LAND, situated in Guilford township, Franklin county, adjoining lands of Holker and Hughes, Thaddeus Stevens, Henry George and others, containing 149 ACRES. There are over 100 Acres cleared and in good farming order, the rest of it cleared within the last seven years. A small portion of it is Limestone land, and the balance Tumbling sand stone. The improvements are a good two-storied BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, good FRAME BANK BARN, Wagon Shed with two Corn Cribs, Carriage House and all necessary out-buildings. There are two young ORCHARDS of good Fruit on the place, and a Well of excellent never-failing Water near the house, and a good Cistern at the house and near the barn.

There are about 40 Acres of excellent PINE TIMBER LAND, on the place, among the best Timber to be found in the county, and there is good IRON ORE on a considerable portion of this farm. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day, when the terms will be made known by

aug31-ts JAMES M. RENFREW.

[Hagerstown *Herald*, Lancaster *Examiner* and Gettysburg *Star* insert ts and send bills to this office for collection]

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the last will and testament of John A. Shank, late of Quincy township, dec'd, we will expose to Public sale, on the premises, *on Friday, the 14th day of October next*, the following described Real Estate situate in Quincy township: Purpart 1st being the MANSION FARM of decendept, adjoining lands of Jacob Price, Wm. Hade, Stover's heirs and others, containing 137 ACRES and 32 PERCHES of good Limestone Land about 100 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation, the residue is covered with Timber. The improvements consist of a good and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, New Bank Barn, Corn Crib, and Wagon Shed, Wash House and Blacksmith Shop with all other necessary out-buildings. A good Well of Water. Also a good young Orchard of Grafted Fruit. Purpart 2d adjoins the above described tract and lands of Jacob Price, Amos Miller, George Greenawalt contains 14 ACRES and 132 Perches. A small portion of it is Timber. The improvements consist of a good comfortable House, Wash House, Small Barn, Carriage House, with all other necessary out-buildings. This is a very desirable property. Any person desirous of, viewing the same will please call on Isaac R. Shank residing on the premises or with the Executors Hezekiah Shank residing near the premises and Benjamin Snively residing near to Greencastle. Terms made known on day of sale by

HEZEKIAH SHANK, BENJAMIN SNIVELY, } Ex'rs.
aug31

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chambersburg, State of Pennsylvania, Aug. 30, 1864.

☞ To obtain any of these Letters, the applicant must call for "advertised Letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising

Berger David	Johnson Mrs Jacob	Slifer Wm
Beck Lieut A H	Kunkel Daniel 2	Shilin John
Baker Daniel	Lain Mrs Jane	Sells Samuel
Baird George	Lain Mrs Mary	Smith Eliza
Bittner Mary E 1	Lavely Mary J 2	Springs Mis Mariad
Bowman Susan	Luse Miss Lizzis	Strock Mrs S W
Brown Wm	Lightner Wm T 2	Smith Miss Mary E
Coble Daniel	Lewis James	Snyder C T
Cooper Nathan	Marque Miss Grace	Smith Mis Marget
Conrad Mrs R	May Mrs R	Steel Miss Miley
Clark Thomas E	Meeker Miss M	Thompson D
Cruzen J H 6	Miller Mrs S L	Thompson Joe
Duquee Miss Mary	Miller Mis Amanda	Tammons Miss Lib
Detwiler Mrs Sus	Miller John Y	Tracy John
Fisher Charles L	M'Laughlin Thos	Turner Mrs Susan
Hopkins H K	Neas Miss Mary A	Turner Samuel H
Holmes Henry	Neal Mrs Lizzie	Weaver Philip
Houser & Cook	Polmer John	Whiton Ruth A
Hamilton M A	Purdy Robert C	Washington Sol
Hammitt Mrs T	Railing Mrs H	Wedon Miss Sus
Henrie Mrs R	Rodgers Wm J	Wilkins Mess
Harman John P	Schneibly Mary	Weaver Dr T R
Hoover Abram W	Sheckells Chas D	Wilhelm Francis C
Huber F B	Schneibley D H	Wolf C H
Jones Miss A	Sellor Andrew J	Witing Miss Mary
Johnson Mrs Kate	Slyder Izadore A	Yeager Jeremiah

J. W. DEAL, P. M.

CHOICE NOVELS BY GOOD WRITERS.—*Publishers Announcement.*—A LIBRARY OF STERLING NOVELS.—T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, invite the attention of all lovers of good and wholesome reading, to their LIBRARY OF STERLING NOVELS, which they are constantly publishing, and in which can always be found the finest efforts of modern writers.—The public may be assured that every work whose cover bears their imprint may be taken up with confidence, and read with corresponding interest and pleasure. The leading AUTHORS (BOTH AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,) of acknowledged talent and celebrity, are the source of supply for this Library, and embraces the names of the best WRITERS OF MODERN LITERATURE, and our PUBLICATIONS enjoy a larger patronage and a wider popularity than any similar enterprise ever undertaken in this country. All the Books in this series are COMPLETE AND UNABRIDGED, ALL WORKS OF FICTION, when bearing the impress of unmistakeable talent, shall be incorporated into our "LIBRARY," and placed before the American public with all the advantages which new and readable type, good printing, and firm white paper can give them. These volumes will be found admirable companies for leisure hours; they will serve to shorten the journeys of all railroad travelers, enliven the weary hours in the soldiers' camp, and while away an evening at home most delightfully.

The price of "THE LIBRARY OF STERLING NOVELS" is from 25 cents to $2.00 each, thus affording everybody the means of enjoying mental recreation at a very trifling outlay! Fill of our publications may be had of booksellers, news agents and periodical dealers throughout the United States and our catalogue will be sent to any address on application. Address with orders.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for Canvassers circular and catelogue. [aug31-3t

LONG LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST,
The Perfection of Sewing Machines.
THE CELEBRATED
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES,
Can now be seen at the residence of MRS. R. P. HAZELET, South Main Street, immediately opposite Dr. A. H. Senseny's, Chambersburg,

where all persons interested in Sewing Machines are invited to call and examine this wonderful machine.

It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first class machines, and after the patient, untiring labor of years, and a liberal expenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical talent, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now offering to the public the most perfect Sewing Machine in the world. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be mentioned:

1st. *It makes four different stitches on one* and the same machine