PAUL SHEETZ, a member of the 11th Pa., Cavalry, came home last week on hospital furlough. He was lately shot through the bowels in action, and whilst confined in the hospital by this dangerous wound, he contracted typhord fever, from which he has just recovered, although still very feeble. This gallant soldier is not yet 18 years of age, and has been two years in active service, and participated in all the raids and actions of that dashing cavalry leader, Col. Spear.

MUSIC CLASS.—Prof. R. A. McClure will organize a Music class of ladies and gentleman in the Lutheran Church of this place on Thursday evening. The course will consist of fifteen lessions. Mr. McClure is thoroughly master of his profession and eminently proficient as an instructor, and his effort cannot be too liberally patronized considering the importance of vocal music.

DR. I. N. SNIVELY, formerly associated with Dr. J. C. Richards, in the practice of medicine, has permanently located in Waynesboro'. Dr. Snively has had considerable experience in his profession, and when here was regarded as very successful in his practice. We hope that his success will be commensurate with his merits.

CAPT. MICHAEL HOUSER, of the 57th vols., was recently home on furlough. He entered the service with Col. now Gen. C. T. Campbell, and has won his way to a Captaincy, and has recently been in command of the regiment. His regiment, owing to its reduced numbers, has been consolidated with the 84th.

MAJ. HARRY GILMORE, one of McCausland's officers who was conspicuous for his heartless brutality in the sacking and burning of Chambersburg, was recently captured in West Virginia, and has been ordered to close confinement in Fort Warren during the war. He is not to be exchanged.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—We are called on this week to chronicle the death of another gallant defender of our country. Corp. John L. Zimmerman, of Warren township, this county, a member of Company K, 21st Penna. Cavalry, died at City Point Va., on the 22d of January last, of Chronic Diarrhea.

CORRECTION.—We stated in a recent issue that Lieut. Underhill had been acquitted by the court martial on the charge of killing Mr. Redmon one of his soldiers here. The statement was premature, as the verdict of the court has not been promulgated.

PARDONED.—Lieut. Morgan S. Bryan, convicted in the Courts of this county for shooting Frank Jones, and sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Curtin, and is now at his home in Pittsburg.

WE regret to announce the death of Robert Earley, Esq., formerly of this place, and for many years connected with our county offices, which took place at Evansvilla, Ind., on the 7th inst., of Pneumonia.

PROMOTED.—Capt. Luther B. Kurtz, 17th Pa. Cavalry, has been promoted to a Majority,—a position he has well earned by his gallantry.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All persons owing for the *Repository and Transcript*, Advertising or Job Printing, are hereby notified that if Payment be delayed longer than the first of next month costs will surely be added. Payment can be made at the Register and Recorder's office, Chambersburg.
feb15-2t SNIVELY STRICKLER.

IN this week's issue will be found the advertisement of Cooper & Graff, Commission Brokers. In this firm is Wm. H. Tevis, formerly connected with Jay Cook & Co., who was always prompt and accommodating. This firm has large means, and perfectly reliable in all business transactions.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, a simple remedy which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

THE DRAFT—THE QUOTAs.

The following letter addressed by Gov. Curtin to the President, is an unanswerable exposition of the fallacies, follies and disregard of the acts of Congress, which have marked the official conduct of Provost Marshall General Fry, in assigning the quotas for the pending draft. The complaint against this officer comes up from nearly if not every loyal Executive, and from the people with one voice. He has forfeited all confidence by his repeated and prodigious blunders; his absurd, conflicting and often unintelligible decisions, and the indecision that ever results from incompetency. He first gave official notice that the quota of this State was 66,999. A few days thereafter he made it about 44,000, and since then he has fixed it at about 49,000. One day he had the quota of New York city fixed at less than 5000, and about the time that the inhabitants of Gotham were congratulating themselves that they had their quota filled, Gen. Fry added 16,000 to it. Probably he may make it 40,000 to-morrow, and reduce it to 10,000 the day thereafter. When called upon for an explanation of his method of ascertaining quotas, he answered by a perfectly unintelligible letter, and columns of figures which defy all accepted rules of arithmetic. All this demonstrates that Gen. Fry is totally incompetent, and he should be removed. He never knows when he is right himself and most naturally the people never feel assured that he has done them justice in the assignment of quotas. We subjoin the letter of Governor Curtin, which is a plain, pointed and conclusive exhibition of the incompetency that rules in the office of the Provost Marshal General:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, 26th Jan. 1865.

To the President:

SIR:—The act of the 3d of March, 1863, commonly called the Enrolment Act, provided (section 4) that for the purposes of the act, each Congressional district of the respective States should form a district, and (section 11) that all persons enroled should be subject to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service during the present Rebellion, not, however, exceeding the term of three years, and further, (section 12) that in assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President should take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia by and from the several States in which said districts were situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the rebellion, and should so make assignments as to equalize the numbers among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid and the time of their service.

The time of actual service which by this act you were directed to consider and allow for, could not, without impracticable labor, (or indeed at all,) be fixed with exactitude for each district, but it could easily have been so approximated by averages that little, if any, practical injustice would have been done. The commencement of the third year of the war was close at hand at the time of the passage of the act. It would not have been difficult to ascertain, of one thousand men enlisted for three years, what was the average number that remained actually in the service at the end of the first and second years respectively, and thus the act could have been substantially complied with. For instance, suppose it to have been found that of one thousand men enlisted for three years, there remained in the service an average of forty per cent. at the close of the first year, and twenty per cent. at the close of the second year. The result would have been, under the provisions of the act, that sixteen hundred one year's men would have been taken as the equivalent of one thousand thee year's men.

Unfortunately the heads of bureaus, to whom the matter seems to have been entrusted, began by falling into a strange misconstruction of the act. They did, in effect, strike from the twelfth section the phrases "period of their" and "time of their service," and insert in lieu thereof the phrase "term of their enlistment," and then proceeded to apportion credits by multiplying the number of men furnished from a district by the number of years for which they were enlisted. Calculations made on this basis were, of course, most extravagant, and the people everywhere felt that somehow injustice was being done. In the attempt to soften this, numerous and contradictory orders have been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office, and long essays by himself and others have been in vain published to explain and justify their action.

In fact, as soon at they get beyond the morally certain limit of the actual service of the man, their calculation has no longer a practical basis. Its principle, carried to a legitimate extreme, would justify the enlistment of one man for fifty thousand years, and crediting him as the whole quota of the State, with a small excess.

Surely every reasonable man can say for himself whether he has found that getting one pair of boots for three years is practically equivalent to getting three pairs of boots for one year.

The visionary character of the system on which they have proceeded cannot be better illustrated than by the result at which they have arrived on the present occasion. The quota of Pennsylvania on the last call was announced to be sixty-one thousand seven hundred; her quota to make up deficiencies under that call was announced to be sixty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine men. On the 25th inst. it was announced that the quota of the Western Division had, on revision, been fixed at twenty-two thousand five hundred and forty-three, which would make that of the whole State about forty-four thousand; and late on the same day it was further announced that the quota of the Western District was twenty-five thousand five hundred and twelve, and that of the whole State forty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-three. All these changes being caused by no intervening circumstances that I am aware of. In fact our quota on the last call was filled, and there can be no deficiency to be now supplied.

Their plan is unjust to the districts and to the Government. It wholly ignores the losses of men by desertion, sickness, death and casualties. The losses from most of these causes are greater during the first year of service than afterwards. A town which has furnished three thousand men for one year, has probably lost three-fifths of them from these causes before the expiration of the term. Another equal town which has furnished one thousand men for three years may, before the expiration of that term have lost seventeen-twentieths of them. The first town will have thus given sixteen hundred men to the country—the second but eight hundred and fifty. There is no equality in this. The exhaustion of the industrial population of the two towns is in very unequal proportions. As to the Government—the Government has in the first case the actual service during the whole year of fourteen hundred men; in the second case, the actual service of say four hundred men during the whole first year, of probably not more than two hundred during the whole second year, and say one hundred and fifty men at most during the whole third year. Besides, the amount of service that may be required promptly is to be considered, and not merely the agreed term of service. At the late storming of Fort Fisher, one at least of the Pennsylvania one year regiments was engaged, and behaved most gallantly—who will say that if one-third of their number had been enlisted for three years, it would on that account have been able to perform as much service as the whole number did in that unsurpassed exploit?

But there is even more serious error than has been above exposed. The clause of the act of 3d of March, 1863, under which your officers profess to be acting, has not been in force since the 24th February, 1864.

Whether induced thereto by the strangeness of the system which had been adopted under it, or for whatever reasons, Congress though fit to pass the act of 24th February, 1864, (entitled An act to amend the act of 3d March, 1863,) which provides [section 2] that the quota of each ward of a city, town, &c., shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which had been previously furnished therefrom.

Thus the former act was amended by giving credits, not to districts, but to smaller localities, and by omitting the provision for considering and allowing for the time of service in estimating credits; they were directed in future to be given, as far as practicable, on the basis of the number of men previously furnished, without reference to the time of service.

And this was followed up by the act of 4th July, 1864, (passed at the same session,) which provides (section 1) that the President may, at his discretion, call for any number of volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years, with bounties regulated according to their term of enlistment, and (section 2) that in case the quota of any town, &c., shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota.

These are the clauses which now regulate the subject. It is not for me or you, sir, to discuss the question of their propriety. They are to be obeyed.

It would be easy to show that they form a reasonable and intelligible system. Formerly when calls were made of men for military service, they were made by requisitions on the Governors of the respective States, who then proceeded to draft the required number to fill the quota of the State. In this draft, men from any State or locality who had voluntarily entered the service of the United States, by enlisting in the army or otherwise, were not taken into account. No credits were giving for them on the quota, any more than for men who had of their own accord engaged themselves in any other lawful employment. The system, however, of raising very large bodies of men as volunteers, under the act of Congress of 1861, and drawn upon the military population of the respective States and localities very heavily, and not quite equably, and therefore when the enrolment act of 1863 was passed, it was thought best to provide for equalizing the exhaustion, by allowing credits to localities for the volunteers furnished by them. But the Government had accepted volunteers for various terms of service, and hence the effort to render the equalization more perfect by considering and allowing for the time of their service as well as the number of men. The acts of 1864, above recited, have modified this system by fixing a definite term (one year) for which men are to be drafted. Volunteers for not less than that term are to be credited to their localities on the quota and receive a certain bounty from the Government. Such of them as choose to enlist for longer terms receive further bounties from the Government, but so far as regards the increased term beyond one year, are not to be credited on the quota, but are to be left on the same footing that all volunteers were on before the act of 1863. That is to say, the Government announces that it will take by its authority a certain number of men from a locality for military service for one year. That is the lawful demand which it will enforce. It pays bounties in case of localities to facilitate them in complying with this demand without a compulsory draft. But it has made no demand for men to serve for two or three years. The Governments receives and pays additional bounties to volunteers for these terms, but in that it deals with men only, and, as the increased term of service beyond one year is not agreed to be rendered in compliance with any demand of the Government, it gives the locality no credit on the quota for it. The Government requires one hundred thousand men for one year, not a less number of men for a longer term. For a deficiency in the number of volunteers for that term, it makes a draft for one year. This is to *fill* the quota—not more nor less—when the draft has been effected the quota is full—there is neither excess nor deficiency.

You see that the system thus established by law is not without foundation in reason, and can be readily understood.

Sir, you may not have been heretofore apprised of the fact that your subordinates are wholly disregarding the act of 24th February, 1864. They are proceeding in open and direct violation of it, and are thus creating, naturally, great confusion and uncertainty among the people. They announce on the one hand that although a three-years' man counts only as a one-years' man towards the quota on which he volunteers, yet that he shall be counted as three one-years' men, towards the quota on a future call. This is directly in the teeth of the law. On the other hand, they are cyphering out a deficiency on the last call, by counting three one years' men as only equivalent to one three years' man, which is equally against law.

Thus the quota of Pennsylvania, under the call of 18th July last, was filled in accordance with the law by men to serve for not less than one year. The term of service of these men is not yet half expired, and yet your subordinates are threatening a draft to fill an alleged deficiency on that very call, the existence of which they attempt to make out by persisting in their unlawful and unsubstantial theories and calculations.

Our people know that the Government requires more men. They are willing to furnish them—heavy as the burden has become on the industrial population. Let the requirement be made in the clear and definite shape which the law provides for, and it will be cheerfully complied with. But it is hardly to be tolerated that your subordinates should be permitted longer to pursue the system of substituting for the law, an eccentric plan of their own.

Sir, on behalf of the freemen of this Commonwealth, who have always given a cheerful and hearty support to your Government in the prosecution of this war—it is my duty to insist—and I do insist—that you enforce upon your subordinates that obedience to the law, which you owe, as well as they and all of us. It is of evil example—it tends to enfeeble—nay to destroy—the just power of the Government—that you should suffer your officers to treat with open contempt any acts of Congress, and especially those which you yourself approved, and which regulate a matter of such deep and delicate moment as the enforcing a draft for the military service.

Relying heartily on your wisdom and justice to set right what has thus been going wrong, and to compel henceforth on the part of all, a proper respect for and obedience to the laws of the land,

I am sir, very respectfully, A. G. CURTIN.

A TERRIBLE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

On Wednesday morning last a fire broke out in an extensive depot for the storage of petroleum, in Washington Avenue above Ninth street, Philadelphia. The buildings consisted of four large sheds, and the lot extended back nearly to Ellsworth street. The extensive lot was nearly all occupied by barrels of coal oil, piled tier upon tier. The place was a sort of bonded warehouse for this product, and was in charge of the firm of Blackburn & Co. Three thousand barrels of coal oil were stored here.

Ninth street, below Washington, is built up principally with three-story brick dwellings, occupied mainly by respectable families of limited means—the houses renting, we should judge, for from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars a year. The first street below Washington street is Ellsworth. The next is Federal, both of which streets lead, in that vicinity, about the same class of dwellings upon them as those upon Ninth street. Upon the south-west corner of Ninth and Washington streets there is a coal yard belonging to Messrs. Daily & Porter, and immediately west of this, upon Washington street, was the lot of Blackburn & Co.

Policeman Orr, who is a very intelligent and faithful man, says that about half past 2 o'clock, while walking his beat auckle deep in slush, he saw the fire flashing from one of the spacious sheds, among the barrels. He gave the alarm upon the instant, and with direful forebodings, as he knew all the perils of the place, and also the feeling that existed in the vicinity concerning it. His misgivings proved but too well founded. Before the nearest engine could reach the spot, one shed was filled with flame, while under the eaves of the shed ascended an ominous column of smoke blacker than the thunder clouds of the tropics. The heat caused the upper tier of barrels to burst; the oil poured down over the rest, ran blazing over the ground, and by the time the firemen reached the spot all four of the sheds were sending up columns of dark red flame that imprinted its glare upon the entire southern sky. Wild excitement and deadly fear seized upon all in the vicinity.—Everywhere there were commotion and alarm. Let the reader light a single coal oil lamp with the wick at smoking height. Let him multiply the volume of that light by the inflammable product of two thousands barrels filled with coal oil, and he will not refuse to credit our statement that small print could be read by the light of that terrible blaze at the distance of nearly two squares.

People in the immediate neighborhood rushed from their houses as best they could. Dozens of people ran in utter panic into the streets, just as they left their beds, all unmindful of the slush, six inches deep, that covered the sidewalks as well as the streets. Those who were most prompt saved their lives, but terrible to relate, a number who were tardy in their movement, or over confident of safety, perished. The streets after the snow storm of the day previous, and of the rain that followed the snow in four hours' duration, were in extremely bad condition. The fireman saw that they could only control the spread of the flames, and that to extinguish the fire was impossible.

As molten lava would course down the sides of Vesuvius, did the burning coal oil, floating upon the water in the swollen gutters, course in its gradual descent until it found the level of the sewers. This liquid fire thus found a channel into Ninth street, and down Ninth past Ellsworth, thence down to the sewer in Federal street, and along all that course it set fire to the houses on both sides of the street, spreading equal destruction in Washington, Ellsworth and Federal streets, both above Ninth and below it. That area is now a mass of blackened ruins.

The space between the railroad tracks on Ninth street was literally a canal of Tartarean fire.—The intense heat of the current can be seen in the rails, warped and bent, and in the cobble-stones cracked and riven by the same agency. The fronts of houses many yards distant from any fire are blistered beyond recognition by the heat.

So fast ran the blazing oil, that to save any property in the vicinity of the yards was impossible. It is the property of coal oil, when burning, to evolve impenetrable smoke. So dense is it that the fire beneath is at times obscured. It was thus that in rushing from their houses into this smoke men, women and children stepped from their very doors into the fatal fire. There stands now in Ninth street, between Washington and Federal streets, scarce a house of which anything remains but tottering walls. Furniture, clothing, everything in these houses was gone. Even farther down the street, where families were taking out their household goods, the liquid fire came upon them, and the half-rescued property was lapped up by its thirsty tongue. The coal yard adjoining the oil yard was filled with piles of coal, and among them ran the blazing oil. At four o'clock the solid unbroken sheet of flame covered this whole ground. There was not in it one single break. No such fire has ever before occurred in Philadelphia. It was as the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, into which the water thrown by the steamers did but sink, like the water of the snow that had previously covered the ground, to swell the remorseless current that bore upon its bosom the element of destruction. There were as many houses on fire at one moment as would have stretched a continuous length of five squares, and of these at least fifty are wrecks. Six dwellings on the south side of Ninth street, next to the corner of Washington street, adjoining the coal-yard, were annihilated at the first start.

In front of the one nearest Washington street three persons were burned to death, and more bodies are supposed to be buried in the ruins. The next house, No. 1128, was occupied by Captain Joseph H. Ware. The occupant of one of the other houses threw his wife from the window. Her back was broken by the fall, and she is reported to have perished in the flames. Captain Ware's family consisted of himself, wife, five daughters and two sons. They all rushed into the street just as they left their beds. Mrs. Ware had her youngest child, a girl of about five years of age, in her arms. She fell, and Lewis C. Williams, a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company, made a desperate effort to save her. He grasped her, but was compelled by the fierceness of the flames to abandon her to her fate. Mrs. Ware, her child and a daughter about fifteen or sixteen years of age, were burned to death in the street, and so horribly mutilated that their remains can only be identified by circumstances. Captain Ware and his two sons escaped; but three of the daughters are missing. Both himself and sons were badly burned. Six bodies in all were here recovered; they were taken to the Second district station-house. Three were of the Ware family. One was a body supposed to be that of Mr. James Gibbons, proprietor of a dry goods store, 1133 south Ninth street. There was also saved the body of a boy not yet recognized, and a man whose body was found in Ninth street, a short distance below Washington street. A fragment of red cloth, resembling the lining of a fireman's coat, leads to the belief that the victim was a fireman. It was here that the flames burned most fiercely and spread with such rapidity. It seems a miracle that any one at all escaped. One thing is certain, that had it not been for the extra exertions of the fireman, many more would have perished.

As an instance of the rapidity with which the flames spread, we might state that the whole square was enveloped before one-half the people were aroused, and many of them were awakened from their slumbers by the firemen, who burst in doors, and rushed in to the rescue of the slumbering occupants. An infant about two years old was found lying on the opposite side of the street, burned to a crisp.

PERSONAL.

—John Kline died in Walker township, Juniata county, Pa., aged 101 years, 9 months and 18 days.

—Hon Thomas H. Hicks, U. S. Senator from Maryland, died at Washington on Monday morning.

—Hon. Henry S. Foote, a member of the Rebel Congress, passed through Baltimore on the 7th inst., in charge of an officer, on his way to Fort Warren.

—Commodore James M. Gilliss, U. S. N., died in Washington on the 9th inst., of appoplexy.—Com. Gilliss entered the service March 1, 1827, and was commissioned captain in July, 1862, and was placed on the reserved list. He had seen no sea service since 1835, and but four years in all. At the time of his death he was Superintendent of the Naval Observatory and Hydragraphical Office. Captain Gillis was a native and citizen of the District of Columbia

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The people of Greencastle have determined to have a National Bank, and we learn that nearly all the capital stock has been subscribed. It has been taken mainly in Antrim and Montgomery townships, thus uniting Mercersburg and Greencastle in the movement. The capital will be $100,000. In ordinary times the Bank of Chambersburg, which ever met all the wants of the people of this community before investing elsewhere, had not use for its entire capital at home, and was compelled to seek investments in the cities; and where business is to be found for three banks in this county when the present expansion is over, is a question worthy of consideration. We believe that the Bank of Chambersburg had more than its entire capital invested in National securities when it was a State institution, and sought such investments solely because its capital was not demanded at home. These facts are worthy of the consideration of our people who are investing in new banks, and point to the necessity of extreme caution in the organization and management of such institutions.

Authority for a new National Bank has been granted to citizens of Shippensburg, with a capital of $50,000. There is also a State bank in operation there under the Free Banking law. There are also National banks at Newville, Carlisle and Mechanicsburg.

Messrs. Stumbaugh and Gehr, Attorneys, have taken out a license for the sale of stocks and bonds of all kinds

The fancy stock of this market for some weeks past is the Pittsburg and Cherry Run. It was sold here at the original cost of $1 per share; and has been tossed and tumbled by the "bulls" and "bears" of Chambersburg until in intrinsic value, if it has any, is difficult to ascertain. It is now held in large quantities in this place mainly for purely speculative purposes, and our "country cousins" would do well to let it rotate amongst the speculators themselves. It it had half the value it is represented to have by those who hold it, it would not be oscilating on a distant and unimportant market at from $1 to $2,40—going up and down as the bulls or bears get the start for the day, or get out the best rumor with regard to it. Good stock is not kicked about in that way. It sold here at $2,00 last week, when it was freely offered in Pittsburg at $1,40.

The certificates for both Sterling and Imperial are ready for delivery. Neither are upon the boards although they have their letters patent and have completed their organizations. They will not declare dividends monthly, but quarterly.—This is the rule with the most substantial companies now organized, and the propiety of it must be obvious to all. The certificates for Sterling and Imperial subscribed for at this office will be delivered here upon the application of subscribers, and the surrender of their receipts.

We have not heard of sales of Imperial in any quantities here or elsewhere. The company has none for sale, and holders are not, as a rule disposed to part with it. Sterling is held more speculatively, and we have private sales reported from $2.50 to $3. We believe that no one who knows the value of the resources of the company will dispose of it at less than $3 unless overloaded.

A number of shares of the capital stock of the National Bank of Chambersburg, were sold here by public outcry on Saturday last, at from $67 to 68 per share. This is the highest figure ever the stock reached, considering that a dividend of twenty per cent in gold has just been paid, thus reducing the value intrinsically some $22 per share in currency.

—The following are the latest quotations of the sales of stocks and bonds in Philadelphia:

BONDS.			
U. S. 5-20's	110	Reading 6's	98½
U. S. 10-40's	101½	Penna. R. R. 1st mort.	106
U. S. 6's, '81	110	Penna. R. R. 2d mort.	104
U. S. 6's coupon	109½	Phila. 6's, '81	100
U. S. Certificates	95	Phila. 6's, new	97
Penna. 5's coupon	94½	Phila. & Erie R. R. 6's	107
RAILROAD STOCKS.			
Penna. R. R.	63½	Phila. & Erie R. R.	25
Reading R. R.	54½	N. Central R. R.	52½
COAL AND OIL STOCKS.			
Fulton Coal	6½	Pennsylvania Imperial	5
Big Mountain Coal	5½	Sterling	3
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	9	Irving Oil	8½
Green Mt. Coal	3¼	Pope Farm Oil	4
N. Carbondale	2	Densmore	4½
Feeder Dam Coal	¾	Dalzell	8
Clinton Coal	¾	M'Elheny	4½
Butler Coal	10	Roberts Oil	2½
Diamond Coal	18	Olmstead	2
Swatara	4½	Noble & Delamater	6½
Monocacy Iron	10½	Hibbard	13
Penn Mining	8	Story Farm	2
Connecticut		Bruner	1½
Keystone Zinc	1½	Petroleum Centre	2½
Excelsior Oil	1	Egbert	3½
Big Tank	2	Hoge Island	1½
Continental	1½	Allegheny River	1½
Farrell	2	Griffin	13
Oil Creek	6½	Pithole Oil Creek	1½
Maple Shade Oil	2½	Bull Creek	1½
M'Clintock Oil	7½	Germania	1½
Pennsylvania Pet	2	Corn Planter	5½
Perry Oil	3¾	Briggs	4½
Mineral Oil	2½	Rock Oil	3½
Keystone Oil	1½	Tarr Farm	2½
Venango Oil		Globe Farm	¾
Union Petroleum	1½	Schuylkill Oil Creek	1
Beacon Oil	1	Walnut Island	5½
Seneca Oil	3	Eldorado	1½
Organic Oil		St. Nicholas	4
Franklin Oil	1½	Dunkard	¾
Howe's Eddy Oil	1½	Caldwell	5½

MARRIED.

KERLY—MOORE—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Dickson, Mr. Geo. W Kerly, of Baltimore county, Md., to Miss. Mary C. Moore, of this place.

LORTZ—GRAY.—On the 31st ult., in Hagerstown, by the Rev. G. W. Heyde, Mr. John Lortz, of this place, to Miss. Ann Virginia Gray, of the former place.

BARR—SHOCKEY.—On the 9th inst., at Bowden's Hotel, Waynesboro' by the Rev. W. E. Krebs, Mr. Jacob M. Barr to Miss Mary Shockey, both of this county.

KNEPPER—LOWRY.—On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. S. McHenry, Mr. Amos Knepper, of Guilford twp., to Miss Kate E. Lowry, of Quincy twp.

WINGERT—SHIVELY.—On the 9th inst., by the same at Brown's Hotel, Mr. Byers Wingert, of Guilford twp., to Miss Annie M Shively, of Green twp.

M'CULLOUGH—POTTER.—On the same day, by the same, at Brown's Hotel Mr. Eli M'Cullough, of Upton, to Miss Rebecca Potter, of Peters twp.

AUGHINBAUGH—AULT—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Jas. M. Bishop, Mr. Samuel J. Aughinbaugh to Miss Anamelia Ault, both of Franklin co.

HUNTING—MULL.—On Monday morning, the 13th inst., by the Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., Mr. Cornelius Hunting, of Freeport, Illinois, to Miss Mary E., eldest daughter of John Mull, Esq., of Chambersburg.

GLASS—PZARN.—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. M. Snyder, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Simon Glass to Miss Sarah Pzarn, both of Letterkenny township.

DIED.

DETRICH.—On the 6th inst., at his residence, in Hamilton township, Mr. Jacob Detrich, aged 63 years, 9 months and 4 days.

ZIMMERMAN.—On the 22d ult., at City Point, Va., of Chronic Diarrhea, Corp. John S. Zimmerman, Com. K, 21st Penna. Cav., in the 23d year of his age.

METZ.—On the 9th inst., in Waynesboro', Lilly Elizabeth, daughter of John and Barbara Metz, aged 8 months and 6 days.

LAYMAN.—On the 30th ult., near Middleburg, Miss Rebecca Jane, daughter of Wm. and Catharine Layman, aged 17 years, 4 months and 13 days.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. feb15-3m.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Do you want Whiskers or Mustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn N. Y. feb 15-1y

MADAME CLEMENT'S FRENCH FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA.

The Sixteenth Session will open Wednesday, Feb. 1st. 1865.

Particular attention given to the English branches *French is the language of the family.* The pupils being required to speak it all day.

Terms, $400 per annum.

For particulars, apply to the Principal feb15-6*

REPORT OF THE MARKETS.

Chambersburg Markets.

CHAMBERSBURG, Feb. 14, 1865.

Flour—White	$11 00	Butter	40
Flour—Red	10 50	Eggs	20
Wheat—White	2 60	Lard	20
Wheat—Red	2 40	Tallow	15
Rye	1 50	Bacon—Hams	20@25
Corn	1 40	Bacon—Sides	20
Oats	80	Soup Beans	2 25
Clover Seed	14 00	Washed Wool	50
Timothy Seed	4 50	Unwashed Wool	40
Flaxseed	2 50	Pared Peaches	5 00
Potatoes—Mercer	1 10	Unpared Peaches	3 00
Potatoes—Pink Eyes	1 00	Dried Apples	2 25

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1865

Sales of Flour are only in a small way at $9@9,50 for Superfine $10,25@10, 75 for extra and $11 to 12 for extra family. Rye Flour is steady at $8,75 and Corn Meal $8-50.

Wheat—Small sales of red at $2 50@2 55, and white at $2 60@2 80. Rye is worth $1 70@1 72. Corn—Sales of 1000 bus. yellow at $1 65@1 66 Oats are steady at 92c. 500 bushels Clover seed sold at $15. Timothy at $6@9-50 and Flax seed at $370.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

Stocks steady. Pa. fives, 92; Reading Railroad, 53½; Morris Canal, 90; Penna R. R., 54; Gold, 208; exchange on New York par.

New Advertisements.

LOST.—Last Thursday, between Pnether's Store and Dr. Davison's, in the Borough of Greencastle, a PURSE containing $102. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at ZEIGLER'S Store. feb15-1t.

LOST.—On Wednesday night, the 25th of January, between Col. Boyd's residence and Greenvillage, a POCKET BOOK containing $50. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to Capt. R. W. HAMMELL, care of Col. Boyd.
Chambersburg, Pa., February 15, 1865—1t*.

FOR SALE.—A two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, having six well finished Rooms and a Kitchen, on a Lot with good Fence, situated in Borough of Chambersburg, on Turnpike, near North Point. For terms inquire of subscriber on the premises.
feb15-3t GEORGE CHAMBERS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE MANAgers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Public House of S. S. Hayes, in M'Connellsburg, on *Monday, the 6d day of March*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
feb15-3t T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Levi Horst, of Green township, has been appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Franklin county Committee of Catharine Gsell, of Green township a lunatic.—All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.
feb15-6t LEVI HORST, Committee.

LEWIS COOPER. | CHA'S. H. GRAFF. | W. H. TEVIS.

COOPER & GRAFF, STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS.

NO. 11 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REFER TO

W. McLellan, Esq., J. McDowell Sharpe, Esq., G. R. Messersmith, Esq. feb15-3m.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chambersburg, State of Pennsylvania, February 14, 1865.

☞ 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.

Alexander Mr	Grove Miss Sarah	Sells Samuel 2
Arms John	Grove Mrs Margret	Snider Mrs B E
Baxter Mrs Mary	Kanipple Miss	Snider Mis Catharine
Bitner W H	Martha Bell	Sterly Mrs Jacob
Brown Mrs Mary E.	Kuhn Adam	Stricklin Jonathan
Bowers David H	McDonald Wm H	Stephens Mrs M J
Brown Francis H	Maxwell Mis Annie	Stoner H K
Byers Susan B	May Miss Ida	Timmons Miss Ann
Crider Jacob	Mears Miss Sarah R	Timmons Mis Malin
Dayton S J	Neville Thomas	Tanner Samuel
Davis Wm H	Ott William 2	Trayer Mis Annie M
Dulaney Geo L	Parthemore Mrs	Vanshew Mr
Franklin John	Henry H	Witmer George
Fricker Andrew	Preston Mis Millie A	Windel Nathaniel
Flack Daniel	Reiber Ferdinand	Wood Z T
Foutk Eliza Jane	Shirk Michael	FOREIGN
Fosnaught Jacob	Shirley Emanuel	Henry Snotz

J. W. DEAL, P. M.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL, SIXTEENTH DISTRICT PENNA., *Chambersburg, February 11th, 1865.*

Satisfactory proof having been obtained that the filling of quotas in this District has been embarrassed by the conduct of certain officious and evil-disposed persons—brokers and others—who dissuade drafted men from reporting, under the pretence and promise of furnishing them substitutes, and for other reasons, it is hereby announced that in future all drafted men are expected and required to report according to notice, and that any who fail in this for insufficient cause will be adjudged deserters and to have forfeited the privilege of substitution. Hereafter persons counseling drafted men not to report, upon any pretext whatever, will be summarily arrested and have meted out to them the penalties of the law enacted for the punishment of such offenders.

Substitutes are receivable until the time drafted men are forwarded from the local or general rendezvous. When a draft is in progress, detachments are forwarded from these headquarters every twenty-four hours. All persons liable to draft and who intend to furnish substitutes if drafted, will see the importance of coming provided with the same on the day fixed for them to report. The necessities of the service and the instructions to this office, require that hereafter, except for peculiar and overruling reasons, no furloughs be granted to drafted men. GEO. EYSTER,
feb15-3t] Capt. and Pro. Mar. 16th Dist. Penna.

DRY GOODS SELLING AT REDUCED RATES!

METCALFE & HITESHEW have recently been in the market and bought a large lot of Goods at reduced prices, caused by the Peace rumors, which they are now selling at *short profits*. They have a full stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS:

Bleached Sheeting, 10-4.
Pillow-case Muslin, all qualities.
Bleached Muslin of every description.
Unbleached Sheeting, 10-4.
The heaviest Muslin made.
Muslin of all widths and qualities.

PRINTS.

We have Hair Stripe, Shepherd Plaid, Black, Purple, Fancy, Plaid, and all styles and qualities.

DRESS GOODS.

We find it impossible to name all our Dress Goods, and we will only say we have the largest assortment in the county, both plain and Fancy.

MOURNING GOODS.

We have Black French Merino, Black Barathea, Black Wool Delaine, both single and double widths; Black English Merino, American Merino, 6-4; Black Delaines—in short Mourning goods of every description.

HOOP SKIRTS.—We have made arrangements with a manufacturer in Connecticut by which we are enabled to offer to the ladies a Hoop Skirt which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed in the whole country.

We have a full stock of goods of all kinds belonging to a Dry Goods and Notion Store.
feb15] METCALFE & HITESHEW,
Second st., nearly opposite the Post Office, Chamb'g.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber, intending to remove West, will sell by Public Sale, at his residence, in Letterkenny township, about one mile North East of Keefer's Store, and near the road leading from Strasburg to St. Thomas, *on Friday, the 3d day of March*, 1865, the following Personal Property, viz: 4 head of good HORSES, among them one splendid Bay Family Horse rising 6 years